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(Proceedings)

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

TRANSMITTING

Copies of contracts, &c.

DECEMBER 15, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

December 15, 1846.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the honorable House of Representatives, I have the honor to transmit, herewith, copies of all the contracts made in this office, from the 8th of December, 1845, to this date, with the names of applicants for said contracts, and the amounts of their respective bids, as appear from the originals on file in this office.

I have the honor to be, with high respect, your obedient servant,

A. BEAUMONT,

Commissioner Public Buildings.

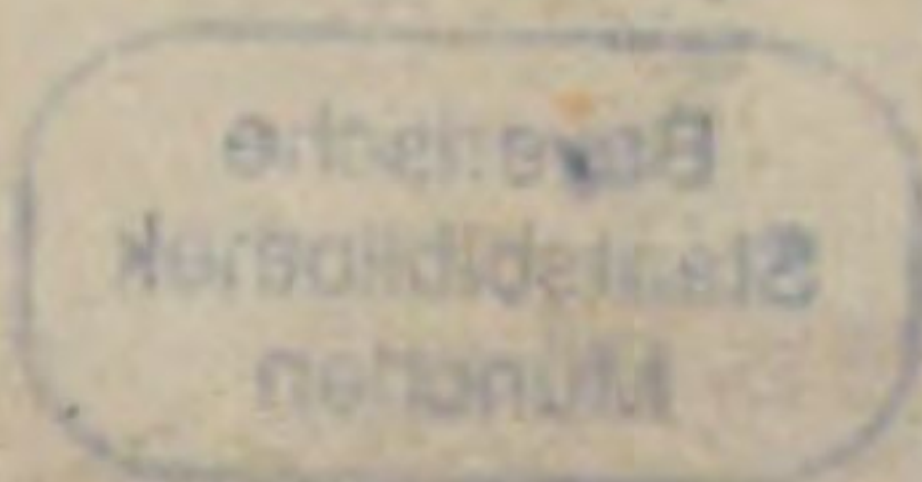
HON. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Gault & Emery's contract to furnish granite coping, September 3, 1846.

Articles of agreement made and entered into, this third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between Messrs. Gault & Emery, of the city of Washington, and William Noland, Commissioner of Public Buildings, as follows: The said Gault & Emery agree to furnish and prepare one hundred and forty-four feet of granite coping, of the best quality, in two pieces, four and-a-half feet long each, or in a single piece, nine feet in length, twelve inches in height, and nine inches wide; to be dressed on three sides, and to be set on a stone foundation, prepared for that purpose, and to be laid and jointed, according to the direction of the superintendent, for the sum of one dollar and thirty-three and-a-half cents per foot, running measure; the work to be executed in the best manner, and to be completed on or before the twentieth day of October next.

Ritchie & Heiss, print.



And the said William Noland agrees, on his part, to pay to the said Gault & Emery the aforesaid sum of one dollar and thirty-three and one-half cents per foot, running measure, on the completion of the work.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

GAULT & EMERY, [SEAL.]
WILLIAM NOLAND. [SEAL.]

Witness: J. B. ROOKER.

List of applicants for contract for furnishing and setting granite curb-stone for enclosing the statue of Washington.

M. G. Emery	-	-	-	-	\$1 48 per running foot.
Wilkins, Cassidy & Co.	-	-	-	-	1 44 " "
Gault & Emery	-	-	-	-	1 33½ " "

C. Buckingham's contract to enclose the statue of Washington, September 7, 1846.

This agreement, made and entered into this seventh day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, between Caleb Buckingham, of the city of Washington, of the one part, and William Noland, Commissioner of Public Buildings, of the other part, witnesseth: That the said Caleb Buckingham has contracted and agreed, with the said William Noland, to enclose the "statue of Washington," in the east Capitol square, with an iron wrought railing, with suitable cast-iron posts, to be set on stone, prepared for the same, upon a plan submitted to him by the said William Noland, for the sum of six hundred and fifty six dollars; the work to be executed in the best manner; and to be completed by the first day of December next.

And the said William Noland agrees, on his part, to pay the said C. Buckingham the aforesaid sum of six hundred and fifty-six dollars on the completion of the work.

And the said William Noland further agrees to pay to the said C. Buckingham such sums of money, from time to time, as the work progresses and the materials furnished shall justify.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

C. BUCKINGHAM, [SEAL.]
W. NOLAND, C. P. B. [SEAL.]

Witness: J. B. ROOKER.
(No competition.)

John Skirving's contract to perform certain work in the north wing of the Capitol, September 9, 1846.

Articles of agreement between John Skirving, of the city of Washington, of the one part, and William Noland, Commissioner of Public Buildings, of the city of Washington, of the other part, witnesseth: 1st. On the part of the said John Skirving, he covenants and agrees with the said Commissioner, to construct seven of Fox's patent warm air

furnaces on the cellar floor of the north wing of the Capitol, furnish all gratings, valves, dampers, cut out all the necessary warm and cold air flues, and provide all the necessary materials, and do all the work required to complete the same in a workmanlike manner, viz :

Warm Supreme Court room, five rooms occupied by the judges, clerks, &c., to lower passage, rotundo, entrance to Senate rotundo and lobby, and law library, agreeably to the plans submitted by him, which form part of this agreement, for the sum of three thousand nine hundred dollars, (\$3,900.)

Construct five water-closets and two urinarys near the Senate folding-room, on the same floor, entrance from the passage leading to ditto ; the whole to accord with plans annexed ; the closets to be of the best construction, the rooms to be lighted by sky-lights, to have a stink trap and cistern, lined with lead ; the down-spout arranged to wash soil pipes and traps ; the supply of water from a reservoir over Senate document room, to be connected by a ball-cock, to keep a small stream continually going ; the reservoir to be finished with superior water cement and rendered perfectly tight, to receive the rain-water from the roof to be turned into ditto, with large overflows. Also two water-closets for the use of the Supreme Court ; to do which the said Skirving agrees to remove the steps leading into cellar, arch over the same, dig a soil sink of sufficient depth, build soil flue ; the water to be brought in leaden pipes, to be plastered, ventilated and finished in the same style as the work done by the said John Skirving in the House and library wing ; the wood-work, new, three coats of paint ; old, two ditto ; furnish all the requisite materials, and do the work in a workmanlike manner, for the sum of three thousand four hundred dollars, (\$3,400.)

Also remove the present privies from the yard, make gutters, whitewash the walls here, and do whatever is necessary to finish the same. Also take down the wall now standing between the law library and passage leading to the present privies, take away stairs, arch over and make good the same, pave the floor with bricks grouted, make good the plastering, cornices, mouldings ; painting washboard, make a new door frame, with large transom lights, ground glass, to light stairway from Senate to the law library, construct a new stairway to the cellar for the use of the laborers, furnish all the necessary materials for the same, and do the work in the most workmanlike manner, for the sum of two thousand four hundred dollars, (\$2,400.)

And on the part of the said William Noland, Commissioner of the Public Buildings, he covenants and agrees with the said John Skirving, to pay to him, his heirs, or assigns, the several sums above named, amounting, in the whole, to nine thousand seven hundred dollars, on the completion of this contract, and upon the certificate to this effect of Robert Mills. He further agrees to pay to the said John Skirving, or his order, such sums of money from time to time as the work progresses or materials furnished shall justify, deducting 20 per cent. from the amount of the same, and certified to by the said Robert Mills. It being understood that the whole work shall be completed in all the month of November next.

In witness whereof, the parties above named have hereunto set their hands and seals, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

WILLIAM NOLAND, C. P. B., [SEAL.]
JOHN SKIRVING. [SEAL.]

Witness : ROBERT MILLS.

The stipulations of the above and foregoing contract between William Noland and John Skirving, have been strictly complied with on the part of the said John Skirving, as certified by me in a separate paper heretofore filed.

December 4, 1846.

ROBERT MILLS.

(No competition.)

Robert Mills's proposition to superintend John Skirving's work, September 9, 1846.

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1846.

I hereby agree to superintend and examine Mr. Skirving's work, in the north end of the Capitol, during its progress, for the sum of ninety dollars.

ROBERT MILLS.

Accepted Mr. Mill's proposition, this 9th day of September, 1846.

W. NOLAND, C. P. B.

(No competition.)

Peter Gorman's contract to repair road, August 28, 1846.

This agreement, made and entered into this 28th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, between Peter Gorman, of the State of Maryland, and William Noland, Commissioner of Public Buildings, of the city of Washington, witnesseth: That the said Peter Gorman has contracted and agreed with the said Willand Noland, to repair the road from the south gate of the Capitol square to the Congressional burying ground, at the following rates, viz:

For as many cubic yards of grading and filling as may be required by the Commissioner of Public Buildings, at the rate of thirteen cents per cubic yard; as many perches of stone as may be required for culverts, at the rate of four dollars per perch; for as many yards of stone paving as may be required, at the rate of twenty-five cents per square yard; and for as many square yards of gravel as may be required, at the rate of five cents per square yard, rolled. The stone for the culverts to be of the best kind of blue rock or granite, and of such size as the superintendent appointed by the Commissioner shall approve of.

And the said Peter Gorman agrees to execute the work in the best manner, and according to the directions of the superintendent, and to complete the same on or before the first day of December next, subject to the inspection and approval of such person as the Commissioner may appoint for that purpose.

And the said Commissioner agrees to pay to the said Peter Gorman, the sum above stipulated for the work, in such payments as may be deemed by him advisable, during the progress of the work.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year above written.

PETER GORMAN, [SEAL.]
W. NOLAND, C. P. B. [SEAL.]

Witness: GREGORY ENNIS.

(No competition.)

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Senate, April 23, 1846.

Resolved, That the Senate concur in the foregoing resolutions.

By order of the Senate :

A. GARDINER, *President.*

I. R. ELWOOD, *Clerk.*

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
Albany, April 23, 1846.

SIR : Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you, in obedience to a request contained therein, certain resolutions of the legislature of this State touching the due regulation by law of the pilots and pilotage of the ports of the Union. The peculiar condition of the port of New York, at this time, in reference to pilot regulations, makes this a subject of deep interest to our State.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SILAS WRIGHT.

PILOT SYSTEM.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK,

RESPECTING

The pilot system of the United States.

DECEMBER 16, 1846.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, March 10, 1846.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That it be recommended to the senators and representatives of the State of New York, in the Congress of the United States, to use their best efforts to procure the passage of a law, during the present session of Congress, that will regulate and establish the pilot system of the United States upon equitable and proper principles, securing to the citizens of each State their just rights, and also proper competition in the business of piloting, and establishing in each State a board for the examination of all pilots before they shall be permitted to enter upon the duties of so important an office, requiring similar qualifications in all pilots.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That in case so desirable an object cannot be effected, that they endeavor to procure the passage of a law giving to each State the power to pass laws for the appointment and regulation of the pilots for themselves.

Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the governor be requested to transmit a copy of the above resolutions to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State.

By order of the Assembly:

W. C. CRAIN, *Speaker.*

WILLIAM W. DEAN, *Clerk.*

CONSTITUTION OF IOWA.

PROCLAMATION

OF
THE GOVERNOR OF IOWA,

DECLARING

The adoption of the Constitution by the electors of the Territory of Iowa.

DECEMBER 15, 1846.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Territories.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, IOWA TERRITORY,
Burlington, November 25, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you, herewith, a copy of the constitution for the State of Iowa, adopted at Iowa City in this Territory, on the 18th day of May, 1846; also, an official copy of a proclamation issued by the governor of the Territory in conformity with the provisions of the constitution, dated September 9th, 1846, proclaiming its adoption by the people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JESSE WILLIAMS.

Hon. AUGUSTUS C. DODGE,

Delegate in Congress from Iowa, Washington city, D. C.

Constitution for the State of Iowa, adopted in convention, May 18, 1846.

ARTICLE I.

Preamble and boundaries.

We, the people of the Territory of Iowa, grateful to the Supreme Being for the blessings hitherto enjoyed, and feeling our dependence on Him for a continuation of those blessings, do ordain and establish a free and independent government, by the name of the State of Iowa, the boundaries whereof shall be as follows:

Beginning in the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river, at a point due east of the middle of the mouth of the main channel of the Des Moines river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Des

Ritchie & Heiss, print.

Moines river, to a point on said river where the northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established by the constitution of that State, adopted June 12th, 1820, crosses the said middle of the main channel of the said Des Moines river; thence westwardly, along the said northern boundary line of the State of Missouri, as established at the time aforesaid, until an extension of said line intersect the middle of the main channel of the Missouri river; thence up the middle of the main channel of the said Missouri river, to a point opposite the middle of the main channel of the Big Sioux river, according to Nicollet's map; thence up the main channel of the said Big Sioux river, according to said map, until it is intersected by the parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes north latitude; thence east, along said parallel of forty-three degrees and thirty minutes, until said parallel intersect the middle of the main channel of the Mississippi river; thence down the middle of the main channel of said Mississippi river, to the place of beginning.

ARTICLE II.

Bill of rights.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, acquiring, possessing, and protecting property, and pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security, and benefit of the people; and they have the right, at all times, to alter or reform the same whenever the public good may require it.

3. The general assembly shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof, nor shall any person be compelled to attend any place of worship, pay tithes, taxes, or other rates for building or repairing places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry.

4. No religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust, and no person shall be deprived of any of his rights, privileges, or capacities, or disqualified from the performance of any of his public or private duties, or rendered incompetent to give evidence in any court of law or equity, in consequence of his opinions on the subject of religion.

5. Any citizen of this State who may hereafter be engaged, either directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, shall forever be disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of this State.

6. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

7. Every person may speak, write, and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it appear to the jury that the matter charged as libellous was true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

8. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable seizures and searches, shall not be vio-

lated, and no warrant shall issue but on probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, particularly describing the place to be searched, and the papers and things to be seized.

9. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the general assembly may authorize trial by a jury of a less number than twelve men in inferior courts.

10. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall have a right to a speedy trial by an impartial jury, to be informed of the accusation against him, to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process for his own witnesses, and to have the assistance of counsel.

11. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offence, unless on presentment, or indictment by a grand jury, except in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

12. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offence. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offences, where the proof is evident or the presumption great.

13. The writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, in case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety require it.

14. The military shall be subordinate to the civil power. No standing army shall be kept up by the State in time of peace; and in time of war no appropriation for a standing army shall be for a longer time than two years.

15. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house, without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war, except in the manner prescribed by law.

16. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, adhering to its enemies, or giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the evidence of two witnesses to the same overt act, or confession in open court.

17. Excessive bail shall not be required. Excessive fines shall not be imposed; and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

18. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation.

19. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any civil action on mesne or final process, unless in cases of fraud, and no person shall be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

20. The people have the right freely to assemble together to consult for the public good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

21. No bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be passed.

22. Foreigners who are, or who may hereafter become residents of this State, shall enjoy the same rights, in respect to the possession, enjoyment, and descent of property, as native born citizens.

23. Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, unless for the punishment of crimes, shall ever be tolerated in this State.

24. This enumeration of rights shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE III.

Right of suffrage.

1. Every white male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-

one year, who shall have been a resident of the State six months preceding the election, and the county in which he claims his vote twenty days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now or hereafter may be authorized by law.

2. Electors shall, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election, during their attendance at such election, going to, and returning therefrom.

3. No elector shall be obliged to perform militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

4. No person in the military, naval, or marine service of the United States, shall be considered a resident of this State by being stationed in any garrison, barracks, or military or naval place or station within this State.

5. No idiot, or insane person, or persons convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector.

6. All elections by the people shall be by ballot.

ARTICLE IV.

Of the distribution of powers.

1. The powers of the government of Iowa shall be divided into three separate departments—the legislative, the executive, and judicial; and no person charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments, shall exercise any function appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases hereinafter expressly directed or permitted.

Legislative department.

1. The legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be designated the General Assembly of the State of Iowa, and the style of their laws shall commence in the following manner: "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Iowa."

2. The sessions of the general assembly shall be biennial, and shall commence on the first Monday of December next ensuing the election of its members; unless the governor of the State shall, in the interim, convene the general assembly by proclamation.

3. The members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen every second year, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the first Monday in August, whose term of office shall continue two years from the day of the general election.

4. No person shall be a member of the House of Representatives who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, be a free white male citizen of the United States, and have been an inhabitant of this State or Territory one year next preceding his election; and at the time of his election, have an actual residence of thirty days in the county or district he may be chosen to represent.

5. Senators shall be chosen for the term of four years, at the same time and place as representatives; they shall be twenty five years of age, and possess the qualifications of representatives as to residence and citizenship.

6. The number of senators shall not be less than one-third nor more than one-half the representative body; and at the first session of the general as-

sembly after this constitution takes effect, the senators shall be divided by lot, as equally as may be, into two classes; the seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, so that one-half shall be chosen every two years.

7. When the number of senators is increased, they shall be annexed by lot to one of the two classes, so as to keep them as nearly equal in number as practicable.

8. Each house shall choose its own officers, and judge of the qualification, election, and return of its own members. A contested election shall be determined in such manner as shall be directed by law.

9. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

10. Each house shall sit upon its own adjournments, keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same; determine its rules of proceedings, punish members for disorderly behavior, and, with the consent of two-thirds, expel a member, but not a second time for the same offence, and shall have all other powers necessary for a branch of the general assembly of a free and independent State.

11. Every member of the general assembly shall have the liberty to dissent from or protest against any act or resolution which he may think injurious to the public or an individual, and have the reasons for his dissent entered on the journals; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house, on any question, shall, at the desire of any two members present, be entered on the journals.

12. Senators and representatives, in all cases except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, shall be privileged from arrest during the session of the general assembly, and in going to and returning from the same.

13. When vacancies occur in either house, the governor, or the person exercising the functions of the governor, shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

14. The doors of each house shall be open, except on such occasions as, in the opinion of the house, may require secrecy.

15. Neither house shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which they may be sitting.

16. Bills may originate in either house, except bills for revenue, which shall always originate in the House of Representatives, and may be amended, altered, or rejected by the other; and every bill having passed both houses, shall be signed by the speaker and president of their respective houses.

17. Every bill which shall have passed the general assembly shall, before it become a law, be presented to the governor. If he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated, which shall enter the same upon the journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, it again pass both houses, by yeas and nays, by a majority of two-thirds of the members of each house present, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the governor's objections. If any bill shall not be returned within three days after it shall have been presented to him, Sunday excepted, the same shall be a law

in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the general assembly, by adjournment prevent such return.

18. An accurate statement of the receipts and expenditures of the public money shall be attached to and published with the laws at every regular session of the general assembly.

19. The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment, and all impeachments shall be tried by the Senate. When sitting for that purpose, the senator shall be upon oath or affirmation; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

20. The governor, secretary of state, auditor, treasurer, and judges of the supreme and districts courts, shall be liable to impeachment for any misdemeanor in office; but judgment in such cases shall extend only to removal from office, and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under this State; but the party convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to indictment, trial, and punishment, according to law. All other civil officers shall be tried for misdemeanors in office in such manner as the general assembly may provide.

21. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he shall have been elected, be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State, which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased, during such term, except such offices as may be filled by elections by the people.

22. No person holding any lucrative office under the United States, or this State, or any other power, shall be eligible to the general assembly: Provided, that officers in the militia, to which there is attached no annual salary, or the office of justice of the peace, or postmasters whose compensation does not exceed one hundred dollars per annum, shall not be deemed lucrative.

23. No person who may hereafter be a collector or holder of public moneys shall have a seat in either house of the general assembly, or be eligible to any office of trust or profit under this State, until he shall have accounted for and paid into the treasury all sums for which he may be liable.

24. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

25. Each member of the general assembly shall receive a compensation, to be fixed by law, for his services, to be paid out of the treasury of the State. Such compensation shall not exceed two per dollars day for the period of fifty days from the commencement of the session, and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar per day for the remainder of the session; when convened in extra session by the governor, they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first fifty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive two dollars for every twenty miles they shall travel, in going to and returning from their place of meeting, on the most usual route: Provided, however, that the members of the first general assembly under this constitution shall receive two dollars per day for their services during the entire session.

26. Every law shall embrace but one object, which shall be expressed in the title.

27. No law of the general assembly, of a public nature, shall take effect until the same shall be published and circulated in the several counties of

this State, by authority. If the general assembly shall deem any law of immediate importance, they may provide that the same shall take effect by publication in newspapers in the State.

28. No divorce shall be granted by the general assembly.

29. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

30. Members of the general assembly shall, before they enter upon the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: I do solemnly swear, or affirm, (as the case may be,) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the State of Iowa, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator, or representative, (as the case may be,) according to the best of my ability. And members of the general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

31. Within one year after the ratification of this constitution, and within every subsequent term of two years, for the term of eight years, an enumeration of all the white inhabitants of this State shall be made, in such manner as shall be directed by law. The number of senators and representatives shall, at the first regular session of the general assembly after such enumeration, be fixed by law, and apportioned among the several counties according to the number of white inhabitants in each, and shall also, at every subsequent regular session, apportion the House of Representatives, and every other regular session, the Senate for eight years; and the House of Representatives shall never be less than twenty-six, nor greater than thirty-nine, until the number of white inhabitants shall be one hundred and seventy five thousand; and, after that event, at such ratio that the whole number of representatives shall never be less than thirty-nine, nor exceeding seventy-two.

32. When a congressional, senatorial, or representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, it shall not be entirely separated by any county belonging to another district; and no county shall be divided in forming a congressional, senatorial, or representative district.

33. In all elections by the general assembly the members thereof shall vote viva voce, and the votes shall be entered on the journal.

34. For the first ten years after the organization of the government, the annual salary of the governor shall not exceed one thousand dollars; secretary of state, five hundred dollars; treasurer, four hundred dollars; auditor, six hundred dollars; judges of the supreme and district courts, each, one thousand dollars.

ARTICLE V.

Executive department.

1. The supreme executive power of this State shall be vested in a chief magistrate, who shall be styled the governor of the State of Iowa.

2. The governor shall be elected by the qualified electors at the time and place of voting for members of the general assembly, and shall hold his office four years from the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be qualified.

3. No person shall be eligible to the office of governor who has not been a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State, two years next

preceding the election, and attained the age of thirty years at the time of said election.

4. The returns of every election for governor shall be sealed up and transmitted to the seat of government, directed to the speaker of the House of Representatives, who shall, during the first week of the session, open and publish them in the presence of both houses of the general assembly. The person having the highest number of votes shall be governor; but in case any two or more have an equal and the highest number of votes, the general assembly shall, by joint ballot, choose one of said persons so having an equal and the highest number of votes for governor.

5. The governor shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, the army, and navy of this State.

6. He shall transact all executive business with the officers of government, civil and military, and may require information in writing from the officers of the executive department upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices.

7. He shall see that the laws are faithfully executed.

8. When any office shall from any cause become vacant, and no mode is provided by the constitution and laws for filling such vacancy, the governor shall have power to fill such vacancy by granting a commission, which shall expire at the end of the next session of the general assembly, or at the next election by the people.

9. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene the general assembly by proclamation, and shall state to both houses, when assembled, the purpose for which they shall have been convened.

10. He shall communicate, by message, to the general assembly, at every session, the condition of the State, and recommend such matters as he shall deem expedient.

11. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the governor shall have power to adjourn the general assembly to such time as he may think proper, provided it be not beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next general assembly.

12. No person shall, while holding any other office under the United States, or this State, execute the office of governor, except as hereinafter expressly provided.

13. The governor shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, and commute punishments after conviction, except in cases of impeachment.

14. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation, which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the time for which he shall have been elected.

15. There shall be a seal of this State, which shall be kept by the governor, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of Iowa.

16. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the people of the State of Iowa, sealed with the great seal of this State, signed by the governor, and countersigned by the secretary of state.

17. A secretary of state, auditor of public accounts, and treasurer, shall be elected by the qualified electors, who shall continue in office two years. The secretary of state shall keep a fair register of all the official acts of the governor, and shall, when required, lay the same, together with all the papers, minutes, and vouchers, relative thereto, before either branch of the

general assembly, and shall perform such other duties as shall be assigned him by law.

18. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his removal from office, death, resignation, or absence from the State, the powers and duties of the office shall devolve upon the secretary of state, until such disability shall cease, or the vacancy be filled.

19. If, during the vacancy of the office of governor, the secretary of state shall be impeached, displaced, resign, die, or be absent from the State, the powers and duties of the office of governor shall devolve upon the president of the Senate; and should a vacancy occur, by impeachment, death, resignation, or absence from the State, of the president of the Senate, the speaker of the House of Representatives shall act as governor till the vacancy be filled.

ARTICLE VI.

Judicial department.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, and such inferior courts as the general assembly may from time to time establish.

2. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and two associates, two of whom shall be a quorum to hold court.

3. The judges of the supreme court shall be elected by joint vote of both branches of the general assembly, and shall hold their courts at such time and place as the general assembly may direct, and hold their offices for six years, and until their successors are elected and qualified, and shall be ineligible to any other office during the term for which they may be elected. The supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction only in all cases in chancery, and shall constitute a court for the correction of errors at law, under such restrictions as the general assembly may by law prescribe. The supreme court shall have power to issue all writs and process necessary to do justice to parties, and exercise a supervisory control over all inferior judicial tribunals, and the judges of the supreme court shall be conservators of the peace throughout the State.

4. The district court shall consist of a judge, who shall be elected by the qualified voters of the district in which he resides, at the township election, and hold his office for the term of five years, and until his successor is duly elected and qualified, and shall be ineligible to any other office during the term for which he may be elected. The district court shall be a court of law and equity, and have jurisdiction in all civil and criminal matters arising in their respective districts, in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. The judges of the district courts shall be conservators of the peace in their respective districts. The first session of the general assembly shall divide the State into four districts, which may be increased as the exigencies require.

5. The qualified voters of each county shall, at the general election, elect one prosecuting attorney and one clerk of the district court, who shall be residents therein, and who shall hold their several offices for the term of two years, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

6. The style of all process shall be "the State of Iowa," and all prosecutions shall be conducted in the name and by the authority of the same.

ARTICLE VII.

Militia.

1. The militia of this State shall be composed of all able bodied white male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are or may hereafter be exempt by the laws of the United States or of this State, and shall be armed, equipped, and trained, as the general assembly may provide by law.

2. No person or persons conscientiously scrupulous of bearing arms shall be compelled to do militia duty in time of peace; provided that such person or persons shall pay an equivalent for such exemption in the same manner as other citizens.

3. All commissioned officers of the militia (staff officers excepted) shall be elected by the persons liable to perform military duty, and shall be commissioned by the governor.

ARTICLE VIII.

State debts.

1. The general assembly shall not in any manner create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, which shall singly or in the aggregate, with any previous debts or liabilities, exceed the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, except in case of war, to repel invasion, or suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by some law for some single object, or work to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide ways and means, exclusive of loans, for the payment of the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within twenty years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrevocable until the principal and the interest thereon shall be paid and discharged; but no such law shall take effect until at a general election it shall have been submitted to the people, and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money raised by authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object therein stated, or to the payment of the debt thereby created; and such law shall be published in at least one newspaper in each judicial district, if one is published therein, throughout the State, for three months preceding the election at which it is submitted to the people.

ARTICLE IX.

Incorporations.

1. No corporate body shall hereafter be created, renewed or extended, with the privilege of making, issuing, or putting in circulation, any bill, check, ticket, certificate, promissory note, or other paper, or the paper of any bank, to circulate as money. The general assembly of this State shall prohibit by law any person or persons, association, company, or corporation, from exercising the privileges of banking, or creating paper to circulate as money.

2. Corporations shall not be created in this State by special laws, except for political or municipal purposes; but the general assembly shall provide,

by general laws, for the organization of all other corporations, except corporations with banking privileges, the creation of which is prohibited. The stockholders shall be subject to such liabilities and restrictions as shall be provided by law. The State shall not, directly or indirectly, become a stockholder in any corporation.

ARTICLE X.

Education and school lands.

1. The general assembly shall provide for the election, by the people, of a superintendent of public instruction, who shall hold his office for three years, and whose duties shall be prescribed by law, and who shall receive such compensation as the general assembly may direct.

2. The general assembly shall encourage, by all suitable means, the promotion of intellectual, scientific, moral, and agricultural improvement. The proceeds of all lands that have been or hereafter may be granted by the United States to this State, for the support of schools, which shall hereafter be sold or disposed of, and the five hundred thousand acres of land granted to the new States, under an act of Congress, distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the several States of the Union, approved A. D. 1841, and all estates of deceased persons, who may have died without leaving a will or heir, and also such per cent. as may be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State, shall be and remain a perpetual fund, the interest of which, together with all the rents of the unsold lands, and such other means as the general assembly may provide, shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools throughout the State.

3. The general assembly shall provide for a system of common schools, by which a school shall be kept up and supported in each school district at least three months in every year; and any school district neglecting to keep up and support such a school may be deprived of its proportion of the interest of the public fund during such neglect.

4. The money which shall be paid by persons as an equivalent for exemption from military duty, and the clear proceeds of all fines collected in the several counties for any breach of the penal laws, shall be exclusively applied, in the several counties in which such money is paid or fine collected, among the several school districts of said counties, in the proportion to the number of inhabitants in such districts, to the support of common schools, or the establishment of libraries, as the general assembly shall, from time to time, provide by law.

5. The general assembly shall take measures for the protection, improvement, or other disposition of such lands as have been, or may hereafter be, reserved or granted by the United States, or any person or persons, to this State, for the use of a university; and the funds accruing from the rents or sale of such lands, or from any other source, for the purpose aforesaid, shall be and remain a permanent fund, the interest of which shall be applied to the support of said university, with such branches as the public convenience may hereafter demand, for the promotion of literature, the arts and sciences, as may be authorized by the terms of such grant. And it shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as may be, to provide effectual means for the improvement and permanent security of the funds of said university.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments of the constitution.

1. If, at any time, the general assembly shall think it necessary to revise or amend this constitution, they shall provide by law for a vote of the people for or against a convention, at the next ensuing election for members of the general assembly; in case a majority of the people vote in favor of a convention, said general assembly shall provide for an election of delegates to a convention, to be held within six months after the vote of the people in favor thereof.

ARTICLE XII.

Miscellaneous.

1. The jurisdiction of justices of the peace shall extend to all civil cases, (except cases in chancery and cases where the question of title to any real estate may arise,) where the amount in controversy does not exceed one hundred dollars, and by the consent of parties may be extended to any amount not exceeding five hundred dollars.

2. No new county shall be laid off hereafter, nor old county reduced, to less contents than four hundred and thirty-two square miles.

3. The general assembly shall not locate any of the public lands which have been or may be granted by Congress to this State, and the location of which may be given to the general assembly, upon lands actually settled, without the consent of the occupant. The extent of the claim of such occupant so exempted shall not exceed three hundred and twenty acres.

ARTICLE XIII.

Schedule.

1. That no inconvenience may arise from the change of a territorial government to a permanent State government, it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, contracts, claims, and rights shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government; and all process which may, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, be issued under the authority of the Territory of Iowa, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

2. All the laws now in force in this Territory, which are not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations, or be altered or repealed by the general assembly of this State.

3. All fines, penalties, and forfeitures, accruing to the Territory of Iowa, shall accrue to the use of the State.

4. All recognizances heretofore taken, or which may hereafter be taken, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the State. And all bonds executed to the governor of this Territory, or to any other officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the governor of the State, or other proper State authority, and to their successors in office, for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for, and recov-

ered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions, which have arisen or may arise, before the organization of the judicial department under this constitution, and which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State.

5. All officers, civil and military, now holding their offices and appointments in this Territory under the authority of the United States, or under the authority of this Territory, shall continue to hold and execute their respective offices and appointments until superseded under this constitution.

6. The first general election under this constitution shall be held at such time as the governor of the Territory, by proclamation, may appoint, within three months after its adoption, for the election of a governor, two representatives in the Congress of the United States, (unless Congress shall provide for the election of one representative,) members of the general assembly, and one auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state. Said election shall be conducted in accordance with the existing election laws of this Territory; and said governor, representatives in the Congress of the United States, auditor, treasurer, and secretary of state, duly elected at said election, shall continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices for the time prescribed by this constitution, and until their successors are elected and qualified. The returns of said election shall be made in conformity to the existing laws of this Territory.

7. Until the first enumeration of the inhabitants of this State as directed by this constitution, the following shall be the apportionment of the general assembly:

The county of Lee shall be entitled to two senators and five representatives;

The county of Van Buren, two senators and four representatives;

The counties of Davis and Appanoose, one senator and one representative, jointly;

The counties of Wapello and Monroe, one senator jointly, and one representative each;

The counties of Marion, Polk, Dallas, and Jasper, one senator and two representatives, jointly;

The county of Des Moines, two senators and four representatives;

The county of Henry, one senator and three representatives;

The county of Jefferson, one senator and three representatives;

The counties of Louisa and Washington, one senator jointly, and one representative each;

The counties of Keokuk and Mahaska, one senator jointly, and one representative each;

The counties of Muscatine, Johnson, and Iowa, one senator and one representative jointly, and Muscatine one representative, and Johnson and Iowa one representative jointly;

The counties of Scott and Clinton, one senator jointly, and one representative each;

The counties of Cedar, Linn, and Benton, one senator jointly; the county of Cedar one representative, and the counties of Linn and Benton one representative jointly;

The counties of Jackson and Jones, one senator and two representatives;

The counties of Dubuque, Delaware, Clayton, Fayette, Buchanan, and Blackhawk, two senators and two representatives, jointly;

And any county attached to any county for judicial purposes shall, un-

less otherwise provided for, be considered as forming part of such county for election purposes.

8. The first meeting of the general assembly under this constitution shall be at such time as the governor of the Territory may, by proclamation, appoint, within four months after its ratification by the people, at Iowa City, in Johnson county, which place shall be the seat of government of the State of Iowa, until removed by law.

Done in convention, at Iowa City, this 18th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States of America the seventieth.

In testimony whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names:

ENOS LOWE, President.

Thomas Dibble,
Erastus Hoskins,
David Galland,
Sullifand S. Ross,
Shepherd Leffler,
Curtis Bates,
William G. Coop,
John Ronalds,
S. B. Shelleday,
David Olmsted,
Joseph H. Hedrick,
Sanford Harned,
G. W. Bowie,
George Hobson,
Wareham G. Clark,
Henry P. Haun,

Josiah Kent,
George Berry,
Socrates H. Tryon,
William Hubbell,
Stewart Goodrell,
Alvin Saunders,
Sylvester G. Matson,
S. A. Bissell,
John Conrey,
William Steele,
John J. Selman,
James Grant,
Thomas McCraney,
Francis K. O'Ferrall,
J. Scott Richman.

Attest: WILLIAM THOMPSON, *Secretary*.

Ordinance.

Be it ordained by the convention assembled to form a constitution for the State of Iowa, in behalf of the people of said State, that the following propositions shall be made to the Congress of the United States, which, if assented to by that body, shall be obligatory on this State:

1. Section number sixteen in every surveyed township of public lands, and where such section has been disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to the State for the use of common schools.

2. The seventy-two sections of land set apart and reserved for the use and support of a university by an act of Congress approved on the twentieth of July, one thousand eight hundred and forty, entitled "An act granting two townships of land for the use of a university in the Territory of Iowa," shall be applied solely to the use and support of such university, in such manner as the general assembly may direct.

3. That one quarter section of land in each township be granted to the State for the purpose of purchasing a common school library for the use of such township.

4. That five per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within this State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of the State into the Union, shall be granted to the State for the use of common schools.

That, in consideration of the grants specified in the four foregoing propositions, it is declared that this State will never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil within the same by the United States, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the bona fide purchaser thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than resident.

CHAPTER 37.—Convention.

AN ACT to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution and State government.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Council and House of Representatives of the Territory of Iowa,* That there shall be a poll opened at the township election in April next, for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution for the future State of Iowa; and the notice for said election for delegates shall be given at least twenty days before the holding thereof; and the manner of giving said notice, and all other proceedings connected with said election, shall be in accordance with the provisions of the law providing for the election of members of the Council and House of Representatives in this Territory, so far as the same may be applicable.

SEC. 2. That the convention shall consist of thirty-two members; to be elected within the several organized counties in this Territory, as follows, to wit:

Des Moines	3
Lee	3
Van Buren	3
Jefferson	2
Henry	2
Davis	1
Appanoose and Kishkekosh	1
Wapello	1
Iowa, Marion, Polk, and Jasper	1
Mahaska	1
Keokuk	1
Washington	1
Louisa	1
Muscatine	1
Johnson	1
Linn and Benton	1
Cedar	1
Scott	1
Clinton	1
Jackson	1
Jones	1
Clayton	1
Dubuque, Delaware, Buchanan, Fayette, and Blackhawk	2

The said delegates shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have resided six months within this Territory before the election aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That the judges of election in the several townships and pre-

cincts shall certify the votes for delegates in the same manner as is provided by law for the election of members of Council and House of Representatives, and shall send returns of said election, so certified, to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, who shall open said returns, and certify the election of delegates in the same manner as is provided by law for the election of members of the legislative assembly; and, in case of a tie vote between any of the candidates for delegates, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the board of county commissioners to order a new election for the purpose of effecting an election in said tied vote; which election shall be held within twenty days after said first election.

SEC. 4. That the said delegates elect shall meet at Iowa City on the first Monday of May, A. D. 1846, and proceed to form a constitution and State government for the future State of Iowa.

SEC. 5. That when a constitution and form of State government shall have been adopted by said convention they shall cause the same to be published, and at the next general election succeeding the formation of a constitution and State government by said convention, the qualified electors who may have resided thirty days in this Territory next preceding said election, and who are entitled in all other respects to vote for members of the legislative assembly of said Territory, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, to vote for or against a convention. The vote for and against a constitution shall be counted and returned to the clerk of the board of county commissioners, who shall, in the same manner, transmit the returns of said votes for and against the constitution to the secretary of the Territory; who shall open and count the same, as soon as they are all received from the several counties in this Territory, in the presence of the governor; who shall issue his proclamation declaring the result.

SEC. 6. That all electors, qualified as aforesaid, may vote for or against said constitution in any county in said Territory, whether a resident of such county or not. But in the election of delegates to the convention the said electors shall not vote out of the counties wherein they have their residence.

SEC. 7. That the several elections, provided for in this act, shall in all respects be conducted in accordance with the provisions of an act regulating general elections in this territory, so far as the same is applicable, and except as is herein specially provided for.

SEC. 8. That said constitution and form of State government shall, if ratified at the election specified in the fifth section of this act, be presented to the Congress of the United States, at the next ensuing session thereof, for admittance into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States; and with such other provisions and conditions as may be provided for by the convention framing said constitution and form of State government; but shall not be presented for admittance until the same shall be accepted and ratified by the qualified electors of this Territory.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the Territory to provide a suitable room for the meeting of the convention; also to provide the same with furniture, stationery, and all other things necessary for the comfort and convenience of the convention.

SEC. 10. That the members of said convention shall be entitled to three dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from the place of holding said convention, and three dollars per diem for their services, to be paid in the way and manner as may hereafter be provided for by the legislative assembly of the Territory or State of Iowa.

SEC. 11. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

APPROVED *January 17, 1846.*

Proclamation by the Governor of the Territory of Iowa.

Returns having been received at the office of the Secretary of the Territory of the votes taken for and against the constitution, at the general election held on the third day of August last, in all the organized counties thereof, except Delaware and Buchanan, in conformity to the provisions of "An act to provide for the election of delegates to a convention to form a constitution and State government," approved January 17, 1846; and the said votes returned having been counted in the presence of the undersigned, governor of the said Territory, and examined and compared as contemplated by law: It is hereby declared and made known (in compliance with the spirit and intention of the provisions of said act) that there were given in the counties from which returns have been received, nine thousand four hundred and ninety-two votes for the constitution, and nine thousand and thirty-six votes against it, making a majority of four hundred and fifty-six votes in favor of the constitution. And whereas said majority exceeds by three hundred and seventy-nine votes the aggregate vote cast at the election held in August, 1845, for delegate to Congress, in the counties not returned, thus making it manifest, in the absence of complete returns, that a majority of votes have been cast in favor of the adoption of the constitution: It is, therefore, conformably to the provisions of the statute, hereby proclaimed that the constitution for the State of Iowa, adopted in convention on the 18th day of May, 1846, has been formally ratified and adopted by the people.

And whereas, under the constitution thus adopted, it is made the duty of the governor of the Territory to designate by proclamation a day for the holding of the first general election for the selection of State officers and members of the first State legislature:

Be it therefore known, that Monday, the 26th day of October next, is the day fixed upon for the holding of said State election, at which time the qualified electors of Iowa will elect one governor, two representatives in the Congress of the United States, one secretary of state, one state auditor, one state treasurer, and such number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State as are designated and provided for in article thirteen of said constitution. Said elections, under said constitution, are to be conducted in all respects according to the existing laws of the Territory, except only in such cases as the same may be found to conflict with the constitution under which the election will be held.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Territory to be affixed. Done at the city of Burlington, this ninth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the independence of the United States the seventy first.

JAMES CLARKE.

By the Governor:

JESSE WILLIAMS,
Secretary of the Territory.

I, Jesse Williams, Secretary of the Territory of Iowa, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original proclamation on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and affixed the seal of the Territory. Done at the city of Burlington, this twenty-fifth day of November, A. D. 1846, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JESSE WILLIAMS.

And whereas under the constitution then adopted it is made the duty of the governor of the Territory to designate by proclamation a day for the holding of the general election for the selection of State officers and members of the State Legislature.

Be it therefore shown, that Monday, the 30th day of October next, is the day fixed upon for the holding of said State election at which time the qualified electors of Iowa will elect one governor, two representatives in the Legislature of the United States, one secretary of state, one state auditor, one state treasurer, and each number of members of the Senate and House of Representatives of the State as are designated and provided for in article third of said constitution. Said elections, under said constitution, are to be conducted in all respects according to the existing laws of the Territory, except only in such cases as the same may be found to conflict with the constitution under which the election will be held.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the Territory to be attested. Done at the city of Burlington, this 25th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and of the independence of the United States the seventy-first.

JAMES CLARKE

By the Governor:
Jesse Williams,
Secretary of the Territory.

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

The annual report of the officer charged with the superintendence of the United States revenue marine service and boats.

DECEMBER 21, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

December 15, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the annual report of the officer charged with the superintendence of the United States revenue marine and boats.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Revenue Bureau, December 14, 1846.

SIR: In conformity with the regulations established for the government of the revenue marine, I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of that service; the number of vessels, officers, and crews, and the manner in which they have been and are at present employed, and estimates of the probable expenditure for the ensuing year. Likewise, the number and condition of the revenue boats, and the number of boatmen employed under the immediate direction of the different collectors of the customs, and the estimated yearly expenditure upon this branch of the establishment.

In my last report, I stated that several of the revenue vessels were old, in a decayed condition, and unworthy of further repairs. Two of these, the Woodbury and Van Buren, have been examined by the surveyors of the underwriters, and their condition ascertained to be such as to require,

Ritchie & Heiss, print.

if repaired, an expenditure amounting to three-fourths of the cost of new vessels. It is therefore recommended that they be condemned.

The "Morris," which was stationed upon the Florida reef, was driven, during the hurricane which occurred at Key West on the 11th of October last, upon a bank, where the receding water left her nearly dry, and in such a situation as to preclude the hope of getting her off.

The loss of the above vessels to the service, has reduced the number so as to leave a very large and very important portion of the coast unprotected; and I would respectfully recommend that the authority of Congress be asked to supply their places, by building three sailing vessels of from 150 to 180 tons, of such draught of water as shall be adapted to the harbors upon the southern coast.

The steamer "Bibb," originally furnished with Hunter's submerged wheels, has been supplied with a low pressure marine engine, with side-wheels, is completed, and is now lying at Cincinnati awaiting a rise in the river. No change has been made in the form of the hull.

The "Dallas," employed upon lake Erie, which was likewise constructed upon the plan and under the direction of Lieut. Hunter, has been altered by filling up the hollow sides. The original engines have been placed at such an angle as to take a direct hold of the shaft, and side-wheels applied.

She has made several trips since completed, and the reports of her commander represent as much speed as could be reasonably expected from such engines, (having but three feet stroke,) when exerted to propel a model so objectionable.

The "Spencer," another one originally propelled by Hunter's submerged wheels, and which was altered by applying the original engines to two of Loper's propellers, is now lying at Philadelphia. The boiler is burned out and on shore. Neither the hull nor engines were adapted to the propeller, and its application has not afforded a fair test of its merits, or resulted in advantage to the government.

A survey has been held, and it is recommended to fill out the hollow side and apply two low pressure engines, with side-wheels; and I am convinced that either this should be done, or the vessel abandoned.

The "McLane," also, originally upon Lieutenant Hunter's plan, was, at the recommendation of Captain Howard, and the constructors, altered by applying Hunter's engines to side-wheels. The position of the engines was not disturbed, and the motion was acquired by cog-wheel gearing.

This vessel is, perhaps, the greatest failure of the whole—having neither speed, stability, or capacity for carrying fuel.

The command of this vessel was the selection of Captain Howard, who superintended the construction of the whole; and he, as well as his officers, have suffered the greatest mortification and disappointment in having been unable to participate, as they were ready and anxious to do, in the operations at Alvarado and Tobasco.

It is due to Captain Howard to state, that after the construction of the vessel was determined upon, his superintendence was merely general, and that over the form of the hull and arrangement of the machinery he had no control.

The "Jefferson," employed upon the waters of lake Ontario, constructed upon the plan of Captain Erricsson, and originally furnished with one of his propellers, has been actively employed during the past season. The

original propeller having broken, one of Loper's was applied without disturbing any of the machinery. The reports of her commander speak in terms of approbation of her performances.

The "Legare," constructed after the same plans, and under the same superintendence, has been the most serviceable vessel of the whole number. Captain Erricsson's propeller is still on board, and the vessel has been actively employed during the past two years—latterly, in the Gulf of Mexico. The boiler having burned out, she has been ordered to Richmond, Va., for examination.

Experience has fully shown the inutility of using high pressure engines in ocean navigation; and, it is recommended that, should a new boiler be ordered, a condenser be applied. The cost would be trifling, compared with the economy which would result from its application.

Such is the condition of the six steamers built by Captain Erricsson and Lieutenant Hunter. Of the "Jefferson" and "Legare," it is but justice to say, that the models as steamers are good; the only objection being the want of sufficient beam to perform, as was anticipated, under canvass alone.

For the great outlay which has been the result of these ill-advised experiments, the present administration is in nowise responsible, as all the expenditure since March, 1845, has been created by the fulfilment of contracts previously entered into, and which it was compelled to carry into execution. Nor is the revenue marine, upon which much of the odium of these wretched failures has unjustly fallen, in the slightest degree accountable for their projection or execution. Its officers, with one exception, were not consulted; and that one has had sufficient opportunity to test, practically, the utter failure of the plans, and the lasting injury which not only the service of which he is a member, but the cause of steam navigation for naval purposes, in this country, has sustained, through the hasty and ill-advised measures which he advocated.

The Secretary, under whose administration they were constructed, with a desire to increase the efficiency of the service, and to provide vessels which would enable the officers, under all circumstances of wind and weather, not only to keep a watchful eye over the interests of the revenue, but during the severity of winter afford efficient relief to distressed merchant vessels, decided upon introducing steam into the service, as an auxiliary motive power alone.

The various journals of the day represented the "Union" as possessing all the requisite sailing qualities, and the mode of propulsion at the same time economical and efficient. The before-mentioned officer was detailed to accompany that vessel on a cruise from Norfolk to Boston, and his report, now upon the files of the department, represents the speed, under canvass alone, as equal to that of "any pilot boat;" and the steaming qualities "incomparable." Under these assurances, and reposing confidence in the judgment and professional knowledge of those by whose advice he was governed, the vessels were commenced in the summer of 1843.

The projectors were allowed to carry their plans into execution, without interference or restraint; and in those propelled by Hunter's submerged wheel, the arrangements of the machinery were placed under the direction of the engineer department of the navy; and all the odium or censure should attach itself alone to those by whom the department was

misled. Remonstrance was made by those who were best qualified to judge, but it came too late; the contracts had been entered into; and I will venture the assertion, that there was not one of those who contracted to execute the work, who did not from the first anticipate a failure. The result of all the experiments since made, have confirmed their anticipations, and the vessels have been a constant source of expenditure, in alterations and repairs, since their launching, with no service worthy of mention as an offset.

The amount which has been thus expended would have provided, fully armed, equipped, manned, and provisioned, no less than twenty-eight brigs of two hundred and fifty tons—a fleet which would have formed a cordon from one end of the coast to the other; and a class of vessels which could have kept the sea at all seasons of the year; have rendered efficient service in protecting the revenue, as well as in affording relief, and would have been maintained at an expense comparatively trifling.

I have been thus prolix on this subject, for the purpose of placing it before Congress in its true and proper character; and with a desire to relieve the officers of the revenue marine from the mortification and unjust imputations under which they have suffered. In doing so, I am fully aware of what I am to expect from those whose interests are interfered with, and that the most insidious means will again be used to mislead Congress on the subject of the revenue marine. But I have two points of duty to perform: the first to the government, the other to the service of which I am a member; and both of which shall be performed to the utmost of my ability, irrespective of all consequences.

The two steamers, the "Polk" and the "Walker," which were contracted for, and building commenced previous to the passage of the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1845, are nearly completed. The "Polk," constructed at Richmond, was launched last month, and it is anticipated will be in active operation in the course of the present month. The "Walker," at Pittsburg, is nearly ready for launching; but it is deemed advisable to keep her upon the ways until the spring rise of the river, as the work can be executed with more facility where she now lies, than if exposed to the ice during the winter.

The models for these vessels were furnished by the late Col. Samuel Humphreys, chief naval constructor, whose plans were carried out, with the exception that some additional length and beam was given to increase the buoyancy. They are furnished with two of Lighthall's low pressure half-beam marine engines, of 36-inch cylinder and 6 feet stroke. These engines are similar to those of the Russian steam frigate Kamschatka, the Spanish steamers Lion and Eagle, and the naval steamers Spitfire and Vixen. They have been constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Lighthall, and the hull under the supervision of John W. Capes, esq., of New York, a shipwright of acknowledged ability. From the professional reputation of those gentlemen, and the success which has attended the before-mentioned vessels, it may be reasonably anticipated that the "Polk" and "Walker" will be creditable to the constructors; and, as far as their dimensions and force will permit, efficient for the purposes of the government. Although one hundred tons smaller than the "Bibb," they will each carry 30 per cent. more fuel than that vessel, and still afford comfortable accommodations for the officers and crew. I am apprehensive, however, that the draught of water will be somewhat greater

than was anticipated, but much less than it would have been had the original plan of the hull been carried out.

With respect to the general character of the officers composing the corps, and which has, since the construction of the steamers, been on more than one occasion unjustly assailed, I can assert, without fear of contradiction, and furnish the proof, that this service presents as fair a proportion of those whose professional qualifications, moral character, and energy, entitles them to the confidence and consideration of the government, as any other. They are inured to the hardships incidental to the execution of their duties, and intimately acquainted with the harbors and general navigation of the coast—a knowledge which can only be acquired by long experience. In addition to which, the service possesses some peculiar features, in supporting no supernumeraries, and requiring each officer to render, by actual service, an equivalent for the compensation which he receives.

Under the present established regulations for the government of the revenue marine, the officers are introduced at an early age; are subjected to a probationary term of service in the junior grades, with every possible opportunity to acquire professional knowledge; and not promoted to the higher, until they shall have passed a rigid examination, and their rank is then assigned upon the scale of merit.

In May last, the revenue laws having been extended over the State of Texas, it was deemed advisable by the President to concentrate a strong force of the service in that vicinity; which should, while attending to the legitimate duties of protecting the revenue, hold itself in readiness, should occasion require, to give convoy and protection to merchant vessels, and to co-operate with the other branches of the public service should their services be called into requisition. Upon this duty the steamers Legare, Spencer, and McLane, and schooners Woodbury, Ewing, Forward, and Van Buren, were detailed; and the alacrity displayed by the officers in preparing their vessels and obeying the order, is worthy of all commendation and praise. In less than two weeks from the issue of the order, all these vessels were ready for sea; several in three days from the receipt of their orders, and the others only delayed in consequence of difficulty in shipping an increased number of men.

Of the number which were detailed, but three remain in the gulf—the steamer McLane, and schooners Forward and Ewing. The two latter have been very active in carrying the mails; and they are all three at this time with the gulf squadron. The steamer Spencer put into Charleston, having burned the boiler out, as before mentioned, and returned to Philadelphia. The Legare reached her destination, and was actively employed until the same derangement to the boiler occurred, when that vessel was ordered north, and is now at Richmond, Va. The steamer McLane, having been found entirely useless, has been withdrawn. The schooners Woodbury and Van Buren, after having been actively and very serviceably employed, (the former since the commencement of the war,) have been found very much decayed, and ordered to New York. These vessels are old, and not worthy of repairs.

I would respectfully recommend that an appropriation be requested, to enable the department to replace the Woodbury, Van Buren, and Morris, by building three fast-sailing vessels, of such tonnage and draft of water

as shall be adapted to the service. An estimate of the amount required for this object will be given hereafter.

I would here remark, that the brig Washington and schooner Gallatin were transferred some time since from the revenue service to the coast survey, and the sum of \$21,072 98, taken from the appropriation for the survey of the coast, was paid into the treasury. If authority be given to appropriate the above sum, which it seems should be devoted to replace the vessels for which it was paid, and an additional sum of \$26,927 02 be added thereto, the amount would be sufficient for the object required.

In addition to the vessels heretofore enumerated, the schooner Alert is stationed at Eastport, the Hamilton at Boston, the Jackson at Newport, the Taney at New York, the Crawford in the Delaware, the Madison in the Chesapeake, and the Wolcott in Mobile bay. Most of these vessels were built prior to 1834, and cannot be expected to be serviceable much longer. They are required to cruise at sea during the winter months, to which duty they are badly adapted, in consequence of their small dimensions, and, from their want of sufficient depth, the comfortless accommodations which they afford to the crews. Notwithstanding which, the arduous service required during the severity of winter has been cheerfully performed, (amidst hardships and privations known to no other service afloat;) and the relief afforded to the distressed mariner has called forth, on numerous occasions, the most grateful acknowledgments.

As a preventive service, it is believed to be as efficient as possible, considering the small number of vessels employed, and the extended character of the coast.

The cruising limits of some of the vessels embrace more than one hundred miles of seaboard; and the navigation, particularly of those districts to the north, is full of peril. Notwithstanding which, much to the credit of the officers, and as an evidence of their intimate acquaintance with the navigation of the coast, the loss of the Morris, during the late hurricane at Key West, is the only serious disaster which has occurred for many years.

The steamers Legare, Spencer, and Jefferson, having been upwards of two years afloat, some opportunity has been afforded to test the advantages and disadvantages of iron as a material in the construction of vessels in fresh, as well as in salt water. The latter vessel, employed upon lake Ontario, bears no appearance of foulness or corrosion.

In ocean water, the accumulation of barnacles and shells upon the bottoms is so rapid, that, in the short space of three or four months, the speed of the vessel is very materially lessened by the resistance which they offer. All the usual appliances of marine paint, red lead, &c., have been used without any beneficial effect. Red lead, it is true, does, in a great measure, prevent corrosion of the plating; but shells adhere to it with as much tenacity as upon wood, and frequently, when broken off in large clusters, the paint appears quite fresh beneath. This rapid fouling will continue to be a great objection to the use of iron in the construction of vessels for ocean navigation, until some chemical preparation shall be discovered, upon which marine animals and plants cannot exist.

The influence exerted upon the compass has been another objection. This has, in a great measure, been remedied by the adoption of Professor Airey's method of correcting the compasses; and which has been applied, with the greatest success, on board of the revenue steamers, by A. D. Frye, esq., of New York, a manufacturer of philosophical instruments, of great

practical experience, and who has devoted several years to the investigation of this subject.

In some of the vessels, the original error was scarcely perceptible when heading north or south; but as the needle departed from the line of the keel, the error increased with great rapidity, until, upon an east or west course, it amounted to from thirty to forty degrees. Perseverance, on the part of Mr. Frye, reduced these errors to two or three degrees; an allowance for which being made, the vessels have navigated all parts of the coast in safety.

Other objections of a different character have, I am informed, induced the British government to abandon the use of iron; but of this, I have no positive information. In fresh water, I believe that its durability is incalculable. The advantages which it possesses over wood may be briefly enumerated: in the security against fire, and, where air-tight compartments are provided, against foundering. The iron steamer Bangor, running upon the eastern coast, lately took fire at sea; all the wood work was entirely destroyed; the passengers and crew were saved; the vessel towed into port; and is now again upon her usual route.

It is the expressed opinion of the commander, and others interested in the steamer Great Britain, that no wooden vessel, stranded in her situation, could possibly have resisted the shocks of the sea to which she was subjected, twenty-four hours.

Iron vessels are exempt from the ravages of the worm, from the effects of rot, and are more buoyant; and, when exposed to the action of shot, are free from splinters.

The Spencer and Legare, after an exposure of two years to all the vicissitudes of weather incidental to the navigation of this coast, exhibit not the slightest indication of strain, except what has been produced by the propeller shafts; nor is the paint upon the bottom of the former vessel broken in the seams.

Such are the results of two years experience in the use of iron in the revenue marine, and which are offered without advancing any opinion of my own.

The schooner Wolcott, stationed at Mobile, and Crawford, in the Delaware bay, have been placed temporarily, in connexion with their other duties, under the direction of the superintendent of the coast survey; the former to be employed in a reconnoissance of a portion of the southern coast, and the latter in an examination of changes which have taken place in the soundings of the Delaware bay.

The season of the year has now arrived when it is usual to employ the revenue vessels upon the incidental duty of seeking and carrying succor and relief to distressed vessels upon the coast. During the past winter, no less than eighty-nine distressed vessels were relieved and carried safely into port, many of which were laden with valuable cargoes, the revenue upon which, saved to the country, independent of the value of the property, would amount to four-fold the whole cost of maintaining the service. The officers are disposed to renew their exertions in the cause of humanity, with the same alacrity as heretofore displayed; but the number of vessels lately condemned, or otherwise withdrawn from the service, has left but few which are available for that purpose, and a great portion of the coast remains entirely unprotected.

I have already alluded to the necessity of providing vessels to supply

the places of the schooners Woodbury and Van Buren, condemned as old and unworthy of further repair, and of the Morris, which was wrecked; and stated that the sum of \$21,072 98 had been paid into the treasury, from the appropriation for the coast survey, on account of the brig Washington and schooner Gallatin, which vessels were transferred from the revenue to that service. I would now very respectfully recommend that the before mentioned condemned vessels, and the steamers Spencer and McLane, be disposed of, and the proceeds of sale, in addition to the before-mentioned sum, be devoted to building the requisite sailing vessels.

Since writing the foregoing portion of my report, the official despatch of Commodore Perry to Commodore Conner, complimenting in the strongest language, and in a most generous manner, the skill and gallantry displayed by Captain Henry B. Nones, his officers and crew, in the attack upon Tobasco, bears ample evidence that, when called on to co-operate with the other branches of the public service, the revenue marine can act its part without any sacrifice of reputation.

A reference to Niles's Register, during the last war with Great Britain, will furnish satisfactory proof of the importance of the revenue marine as a coast guard in time of war; particularly in consequence of the intimate acquaintance of the officers with the navigation of the bays and harbors. A number of captures are there officially reported, and in every instance the force subdued was superior.

One of the revenue vessels, commanded by Captain Samuel Travis, was captured by the boats of the Narcissus frigate, in the Chesapeake bay; and the commander of the frigate placed upon record the admiration with which himself and officers regarded the gallant manner the deck of the little vessel was disputed, inch by inch, by her officers and crew, against a superior force, and acknowledges the severe loss sustained in the conflict. The capture of the British privateer Dart, by Captain John Cahoon, of the revenue marine, off Block island, arrested the depredations of a vessel which had for a long time been a terror to the coasters in that vicinity. Congress placed a proper estimate upon the exploit, and surrendered the whole proceeds of the prize to the captors.

Several captures of piratical vessels, which at the time infested the Florida keys, were made by Captain Jackson and others, and, having full cargoes of slaves destined for Amelia island, were carried into American waters and condemned. More recently, the late Commodore Dallas bore testimony to the efficient services of the revenue vessels, when, under their proper officers, they were engaged in co-operating with his command in Florida. These are but a few of the acts upon which the officers look back with pride and satisfaction, and are not enumerated vauntingly, but as an act of justice to a service which has suffered much from jealousy and misrepresentation, and which, until Congress, by the act prohibiting any further increase in the number of vessels without its special authority, has been made the unwilling vehicle through which every experimentalist in steam or naval architecture sought to introduce, at the public expense, plans which had either been denounced in their inception, or abandoned, after trial, by practical men.

Connected with the welfare of the officers, there is one more subject to which I would respectfully refer. On board of the revenue vessels no authority is given, under any circumstances, to employ medical aid, even when called upon to co-operate with the navy. The officers and crew

are exposed to the same casualties, without being provided with any medical assistance; and there are now living upon the cold charities of the world, several men who have lost limbs in the service by frost during the winter, or other casualties, in the execution of their duty, when beyond the reach of assistance from the shore. However meritorious the cause which has deprived them of the means of gaining a livelihood, no pension is provided, nor any other refuge left them than the alms-house affords.

The services of young physicians, fully qualified, may be procured for the same compensation as is allowed to third lieutenants; and the authority to appoint them only to those vessels which may be employed upon such stations or service as are peculiarly exposed, would create but a trifling increase in the expenditure.

The cost of maintaining the vessels actually in service during the past year—viz. 4 steamers and 14 schooners—amounted to \$297,304 29; which includes the additional expense incurred by increasing the force employed on board of those vessels which have been engaged in co-operating with the gulf squadron.

There are employed, under the immediate control of the collectors of the customs, 145 revenue boats of various descriptions, from open skiffs to half-decked sail-boats. Many of them are managed entirely by the inspectors. There are employed 136 boatmen, whose compensation is graduated by the amount of labor required and the rates of wages customary in the districts where they are located. The number so employed is no greater than is absolutely required to enable the collectors to communicate with all vessels upon their arrival, and to keep, at the most important points, a vigilant harbor watch during the night. The returns from the collectors exhibit, that this branch of the establishment is conducted with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the duties devolving upon it. The cost to the government is \$83,871 06. This includes men, boats, repairs, compensation, and, likewise, wherever no boatmen are employed, the compensation of the inspectors of the customs by whom they are managed is included.

All of which is very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER V. FRASER,
Captain Revenue Marine.

Hon. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

are exposed to the same casualties, without being provided with any medical assistance; and there are now living upon the cold shores of the world, several men who have lost limbs in the service by frost during the winter, or other casualties in the execution of their duty, when beyond the reach of assistance from the shore. However numerous the cases which have deprived them of the means of gaining a livelihood, no pension is provided, nor any other refuge left them than the almshouse affords.

The services of young physicians, fully qualified, may be procured for the same compensation as is allowed to third lieutenants; and the authority to appoint them only to those vessels which may be employed upon such stations or service as are peculiarly exposed, would create, out of this increase in the expenditure.

The cost of maintaining the vessels actually in service during the past year—viz. 4 steamers and 1 schooner—amounted to \$297,304 29; which included the additional expense incurred by increasing the force employed on board of those vessels which have been engaged in co-operating with the gulf squadron.

There are employed, under the immediate control of the collectors of the customs, 145 revenue boats of various descriptions, from open skiffs to half-decked sail-boats. Many of them are managed entirely by the inspectors. There are employed 138 boatmen, whose compensation is graduated by the amount of labor required and the rates of wages customarily in the districts where they are located. The number so employed is no greater than is absolutely required to enable the collectors to communicate with all vessels upon their arrival, and to keep at the most important points a vigilant harbor watch during the night. The revenue from the collectors exhibit that this branch of the establishment is conducted with as much regard to economy as is consistent with the duties devolving upon it. The cost to the government is \$23,871 06. This includes men, boats, repairs, compensation, and, likewise, wherever no boatmen are employed, the compensation of the inspectors of the customs by whom they are managed is included.

All of which is very respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,
ALEXANDER V. FRASER,
Captain Revenue Marine.

Hon. R. J. Walker,
Secretary of the Treasury.

SETH M. LEAVENWORTH.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

Transmitting his decision in the case of Seth M. Leavenworth, a mail contractor on route 2,504.

DECEMBER 21, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,

December 16, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with the joint resolution of Congress, dated the 6th of August, 1846, directing that the Postmaster General be "authorized and required to inquire into and ascertain the amount of damages, if any, sustained by Seth M. Leavenworth, mail contractor on route 2,504, by reason of the transfer of the contract for carrying the mail on said route from said Leavenworth to John Orchard, on the 20th of September, 1838," I have carefully investigated said case, and herewith transmit to Congress my decision.

Your obedient servant,

C. JOHNSON,

Postmaster General.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE LEAVENWORTH CASE.

This case was first presented for the consideration of the Postmaster General, under the joint resolution, on the 10th of August, by Mr. Leavenworth. In view of his contemplated absence for a few weeks from the seat of government, the Postmaster General suggested to Mr. Leavenworth the propriety of postponing the case until the first week in October, and that, in the meantime, he could have all his proofs prepared, if he desired more than were on file. The Postmaster General supposed that he had acquiesced in the suggestion.

Soon after his departure, the case was again presented to the First Assistant Postmaster General, acting as Postmaster General, by Messrs. Bagby and Sherman, as counsel of Mr. Leavenworth, and its immediate examination and decision urged, upon the records and papers then on file. The same was fully and carefully investigated by him, and an opinion prepared

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in writing. Before completing and filing the opinion, the same gentlemen, on the 10th September, desired a suspension of the proceedings on the case, to enable them to prepare and submit an additional argument. It was accordingly done, and the additional argument was filed on the 10th of October, after my return to the seat of government.

Under these circumstances, I have felt it my duty to re-examine the whole case.

I concur in the statements and opinions expressed by my First Assistant, and file the same as the opinion of the department, so far as it goes, together with the following statement of my opinion upon several of the points deemed most material in the case.

The claimant, by his counsel, insists that the report of the committee, upon which the joint resolution is founded, and the passage of the resolution, are to be taken as conclusive as to the facts of the case, and the breach of contract by the department: that the facts thus found, and the judgment thus given, preclude any inquiry into the truth of the facts as reported by the committee, or into the legality or illegality of the act of the Postmaster General in transferring the contract to Orchard.

If these positions be true, they then insist that the measure of damage is fixed by law to be the quarterly payments, and interest thereon from the time they fell due; which would make fifteen quarterly payments, each thirteen hundred and ten dollars, besides the month from the 1st September to the 1st October, 1838—making quarterly payments, in all, \$20,086 66 $\frac{2}{3}$. Interest thereon from the time due until the 1st of October,

1846

6,080 58

26,167 24 $\frac{2}{3}$

I do not concur in the positions thus assumed by the claimant. If it had been the intention of Congress, by the adoption of the resolution, to decide that the contract had been broken, and that the government was liable for the quarterly payments and the interest, they would so have expressed it, and probably have directed the payment of the money, as heretofore done in similar cases. If the damages were fixed by the contract, an inquiry whether "any damages or not" had been sustained, would have been useless.

It would have been not less useless to have allowed the claimant two years in which to file his proof; if the decision of Congress had been such as contended for, no other proof was necessary than the contract which was on file in the department.

In my opinion, Congress meant (and this is the true construction of the resolution) that the whole merits of the case should be re-examined by the department; and if it should be found that Mr. Leavenworth had sustained any loss by its improper action, that he should be paid therefor.

It is insisted by the claimant that Leavenworth was the old contractor on the route 2,504, from Indianapolis to Leavenworth; and that Orchard was a sub contractor, and could not, therefore, be entitled to the benefits arising from the 11th note to the advertisement, which gave the *present contractor* five per cent. advantage in the next lettings, and made it the duty of the "underbidder" to take the stock of the "*present contractor*."

The testimony of three or four witnesses is on file, to sustain this view of the case, which is evidently in the handwriting of the claimant. These witnesses state, in strong language, that the contract was with Leaven-

worth; and that the Orchards and Williams were sub contractors. The original contract was not consumed by the fire of 1836, which destroyed the General Post Office building, as some of the parties apprehended, and shows that they were joint contractors on the route. It appears that they divided the route, each taking his respective share, and performing service for himself. The books of the auditor show that the service on a portion of this route, from the 6th of July to the 5th of September, 1835, being that portion of the route between Indianapolis and Orleans, which had been assigned to Orchard and Williams, was not put in operation by them, as they were bound to do by the contract; and that a deduction therefor was made from the pay of Seth M. Leavenworth & Co. of \$515 56. Afterwards, in December, the order was modified, so as to restore that sum to Seth M. Leavenworth & Co.; and the sum of \$341, part of it, was charged to John Orchard, upon the express ground that the failure to perform the service between July and September occurred on that part of the route between Orleans and Indianapolis, which was afterwards run by John Orchard for himself, and as the assignee of Jonathan Williams. That part of the route, constituting about two thirds of the whole route, was run by the Orchards until the close of the contract on the 1st of January, 1838. The whole route was again advertised in the fall of 1837, and John Orchard and Leavenworth were both bidders for the whole route. Leavenworth was the underbidder more than five per cent., and was declared to be entitled to the contract, subject to the conditions in the advertisement. And as Orchard was the *present* contractor between Orleans and Indianapolis, it became the duty of Leavenworth, as the *underbidder*, to take the stock of Orchard upon the conditions specified in the 11th note. It is admitted, on all sides, that Leavenworth had not the stock on hand necessary to put the line in operation.

It is insisted by the claimant that the Postmaster General had no power to require of him to take the stock of an old contractor; and that the 11th note is in violation of the 24th section of the act of the 3d March, 1836. The 1st section of the act of the 3d March, 1825, gives power to the Postmaster General "*to provide for the carriage of the mail on all post roads,*" without any restriction or limitation of his power in making contracts. Under this provision, various regulations were adopted and published, from time to time, to control the action of the department as well as contractors. These were all published in the notes which accompanied the advertisement at the lettings in the fall of 1837, such as that each route must be bid for separately; that the bidders must ascertain the true distances between points named, and bid accordingly; that the Postmaster General might alter the route or the times of running; and, among them, the 11th note provided for an *underbidder* taking the stock of the old contractor. These and other regulations were regarded and treated as laws of the department long before the passage of the act of 1836; but in no case was the discretion of the Postmaster General limited to the lowest bidder. The 24th section of that act restricted him to the lowest bidder, "except when his bid is not more than five per cent. below that of the last contractor."

To that extent the discretion of the Postmaster General might be exercised in behalf of the old contractor. The 24th section imposed a new and additional restriction upon the discretion of the Postmaster General, but repealed none which he had himself imposed in the general regulations of the department. The law is understood to have been drawn up by the then

Postmaster General, who afterwards repeatedly acted under it, and issued the advertisement in 1837, which contains the eleventh note. The same regulation has been enforced from that time until the passage of the act of the 3d of March, 1845, which directed contracts to be given to the lowest bidder, and in express words repealed the regulation. Mr. Leavenworth had full notice of the construction placed upon the law, made his bid accordingly, and he was bound to take the stock of Orchard; and it was the duty of the Postmaster General to see it enforced.

It is also urged by the claimant that he proposed to take the stock of Orchard at valuation, which was refused, and there is some proof to that effect on file; but it is very satisfactorily shown, from his own correspondence with the department, and the testimony of other witnesses, that Orchard was constantly urging the department to compel Leavenworth to take his stock, and that Leavenworth professed a willingness to do so if the department thought he was bound; but at no time did he do so. On the contrary, it is shown that the parties disagreed as to the value of the property; that each selected an appraiser; that they disagreed; that an umpire was selected on the nomination of Leavenworth; that the property was valued and tendered to Leavenworth upon reasonable instalments, and that he declined to receive it. Immediately after this took place, a letter was despatched, *by the express mail*, to the Postmaster General, by Leavenworth, suggesting the appointment of an umpire if he was bound to take the stock, but omitting to give any information of the award which had been just made. Orchard also wrote, giving information of what had been done, and urging that his stock should be taken, or the contract given to him. This produced an inquiry under the direction of the Postmaster General, and much evidence was taken on both sides, which is now on the files of the department; but it does not, in my opinion, justify the conclusion that the claimant offered to take the stock at valuation and that it was refused.

During the preceding investigation Mr. Leavenworth sent to the department a letter of Mr. Orchard, dated the 22d of December, 1837, declining the proposition which Woodford had made him, accompanied by an affidavit of Woodford, drawn up in the handwriting of the claimant, stating that he had proposed to Orchard, as the agent, when he was in truth the partner of Leavenworth, to take the stock under the regulations of the department, and that Orchard had refused. This letter and affidavit seem to have produced the decision of the 25th May, 1838, by which the Postmaster General declined to interfere in behalf of Orchard, or to compel Leavenworth to take his stock. Upon Orchard receiving information of the decision, and the causes which led to it, he enclosed to the department the original letter of Leavenworth in reply to his letter of the 22d of December, which is dated the 28th of December, and which shows that the proposition of Woodford, which had been rejected, and to which he alluded in his letter of the 22d of December, was a proposition for a partnership in the mail contract, and not a proposition to take his stock. The Postmaster General, upon being advised of the fraud which had been practised upon him, directed, on the 25th of June, a notice to be served on Leavenworth to show cause why his contract should not be [set] aside or given to Orchard, for his failure to take the stock. No satisfactory cause seems to have been shown, and the contract was transferred to Orchard on the 8th of August, to take effect on the 1st of September, unless Leavenworth gave it up earlier.

It is further insisted, that as the contract was executed by its delivery to

Leavenworth upon the decision of the 25th of May, it was not competent for the Postmaster General to annul it for an omission to take the stock; that the 11th note only applied to the bidding, and must be enforced, if at all, before the completion of the contract.

If this argument were good, under ordinary circumstances, the means resorted to in this case by the claimant to obtain the contract, should be regarded as fraudulent, and on that account should have been set aside, and the parties left to their respective rights as bidders; but technical objections of that kind ought not to be permitted to overrule the justice and equity of a case. Leavenworth was not entitled to the contract without taking the stock of Orchard at a fair valuation; and the pretext resorted to, from time to time, to delay or avoid compliance until the contract happened, by accident or otherwise, to be signed and delivered, ought not to be permitted to avail him to the prejudice of others in nowise to blame. The fact that the notice to annul the contract bears date the 25th of June, whilst the signing of the contract by the Postmaster General was on the 26th of June, shows that it was executed by accident or mistake. This class of contracts is usually settled on the books of the department by the Postmaster General, at the time of the lettings, and the clerks fill up the printed blanks according to the terms stated on the books; so that when they are brought for the signature of the Postmaster General, the signature is the only thing required, which is often affixed without even reading the printed contract, or examining the names of the parties. And it is presumed that this contract was thus prepared and signed by the Postmaster General by mistake, as he had the day preceding given notice of its revocation, unless the terms were complied with; but if there was any doubt upon this point, the 14th article of the contract provides for its own annulment, "for violating the Post Office law, or disobeying the instructions of the department." It was the duty of Leavenworth, under the regulations above referred to, to have taken the stock of Orchard without any interposition of the department, and the mode is prescribed. This seems to have been resorted to in January, and Leavenworth refused to take the stock upon valuation. He was again notified by a letter on the 25th of June, and time given until the 1st of August. He still did not take the stock. The general regulations, as well as the special notice of the 25th of June, were "instructions of the department," which he disobeyed, and thereby subjected himself to the penalty, which was the offering of "*his bid to the present contractor.*"

The *transfer* of the contract from Leavenworth to Orchard is, and was intended, as an annulment of the contract of Leavenworth, and a direction to make a new contract with Orchard at the same amount; and the memorandum made by the Postmaster General, ordering a *transfer*, was a direction to his subordinate officers to that effect, and was a proper execution of the power which he had under the laws and regulations to annul the contract.

From this brief statement of the case, which is set out more at large in the opinion of the First Assistant Postmaster General, and for the reasons assigned, I am of opinion that the Postmaster General performed his duty according to law and the regulations of the department, by annulling the contract which had been given to Leavenworth, and giving the same to Orchard. Whilst believing that the United States is not bound, in law or equity, to pay any damages whatever to Leavenworth, I decide, in this inquiry, that no damages, in the sense in which that term is used in the

joint resolution of Congress, and as explained in the claimant's memorial, are proved to me to have been sustained by said Leavenworth.

C. JOHNSON,

OCTOBER 30, 1846.

Postmaster General.

At the close of the late session of Congress, a joint resolution was passed for "the relief of Seth M. Leavenworth." Soon after, it was submitted to the Postmaster General, Colonel Johnson, for his action. This was on the eve of his departure for Tennessee, where he at present is on a visit with his family. Mr. Johnson declined to take up the examination of the matter and make decision, because, by the resolution, proofs were to be submitted by Leavenworth, and none were presented, and, as the Postmaster General judged, could not be procured and presented at an earlier date than that of his expected return to the seat of government. But the matter is again brought forward by letter of counsel, addressed to the Postmaster General; and besides the appeal therein made for immediate action, I have been, in several calls made upon me by the counsel, earnestly applied to, as the acting Postmaster General, to proceed at once to the decision of the case. Personally, I feel great reluctance in assuming this onerous task; but, knowing it is no answer to the call for immediate decision that Mr. Johnson is not here to make it, whilst by law the powers of Postmaster General are vested in, and his duties imposed upon me, I shall proceed to the undertaking.

The joint resolution of Congress requires the Postmaster General—1st. To inquire into and ascertain whether Seth M. Leavenworth sustained any damages by reason of the transfer of the contract for carrying the mail on route No. 2,504, from said Leavenworth to John Orchard, on the 20th of September, 1838; 2d. If he did, to inquire into and ascertain their amount; and, 3d. To pay such damages, when ascertained, out of the current appropriation for mail transportation. And the resolution allows Leavenworth the term of two years to make his proof of such damages.

Without taking the two years, or any time whatever, for producing proof, Mr. Leavenworth submits his case now, and demands immediate decision.

The contract in question was for a period of four years and a half from the 1st January, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842, to carry the United States mail from Indianapolis, Indiana, to Leavenworth, 166 miles and back, three times a week, in four-horse post coaches, for the annual pay of \$5,240. The amount of damages claimed for transferring it from Leavenworth, in the third quarter of the first year, in the bill now rendered, is \$41,744 82. In the account rendered to Mr. Johnson, it is stated at \$50,376 96. In Leavenworth's memorial to Congress, the amount which he claims as damages is specified to be \$31,686 60. In his first application, made to the Post Office Department, in August, 1841, it was put at \$14,846 66.

The account last presented divides the claim into two items: 1st. The amount of quarterly payments allowed by the contract from the time of its annulment, with interest thereon. 2d. The amount of loss sustained on the transportation of passengers by reason of the wrongful transfer of the contract.

As to the last item, it is only necessary to say that no such proof as the resolution contemplates, and enables Mr. Leavenworth to procure, has been obtained and submitted. I find, to be sure, in papers accompanying Leav-

enworth's memorial before Congress, a sworn statement made in February, 1844, by Julius Woodford, upon this and numerous other items of damage. And this is all, in the form of sworn evidence, that the case contains bearing upon this point. But, in addition to the objection that it is not such proof as the resolution of Congress contemplates for this investigation, it appears to be utterly inadmissible on another score—the interest of Woodford, as the partner of Leavenworth, in this transaction. (See the affidavits of W. S. Wright, Abraham Buskirk, Joshua Moor, Johnson McCullough, John Flight, John Saunders, and James M. Mitchell.)

The other item is the amount of the quarterly payments under Leavenworth's contract to transport the mail from the time his contract ceased, under the annulment ordered by the Postmaster General, in the transfer to Orchard, to wit: from the 20th September, 1838, to the 30th June, 1842. It is claimed that this amount constitutes a part of the damages which the resolution refers to the Postmaster General to ascertain and pay to Leavenworth; and that he is entitled to have said payments awarded to him in this inquiry as damages, although he did not perform the service for which said payments were stipulated to be made, because he was wrongfully prevented from performing such service by the illegal act of the Postmaster General. To sustain this point, many learned authorities have been cited by applicant's counsel, which appear to be fully expressed in the following dictum of Justice Holroyd, in one of the cases: "If a party does all he can to perform the act which he has stipulated to do, but is prevented by the wrongful act of the other party, he is in the same situation as if the performance had been perfected." And the written argument of Mr. Leavenworth's counsel adds: "The joint resolution is a judgment; and the duty of the Postmaster General, under the same, is that of executing a writ of inquiry to ascertain the amount of damages for this breach or violation of contract."

But I do not find that the court, to which Congress is likened, have pronounced any such judgment. There are cases where Congress have decided that annulments ordered by the Postmaster General were illegal and void; and have directed the payments of the quarterly sums arising upon the contracts the same as if the mail had continued to be carried under them. But when Congress have so decided, they have so expressed themselves in terms; they have pronounced judgment to that effect, and ordered payment of the exact amount, equivalent to what a court would have done in the appropriate action on covenant, were it in a case between parties litigant.—(See the acts of Congress for the relief of Joseph F. Caldwell, and of the executor of M. V. Dickey, Laws of United States, vol. x, pp. 274 and 641.)

It is necessary to state that, in the case of Caldwell, the act was passed on the report of the committee, declaring the proceedings of the Postmaster General in that case illegal; but a cautionary provision was inserted in the act making the payments to depend on the opinion of the Attorney General, to be obtained in the case; and he decided that the act of the Postmaster General was legal, and consequently the payments were not made. Now, in a special action on the case for consequential damages, would the party in court be allowed to claim the specific amounts that the contract would have given him? Would he not be told that if he sought to recover under the contract, he must abandon his action on the case, give up his claim for special damages, and seek his remedy for the specific amounts

in the contract alone, through the action on covenant, where he would be recognised, according to the doctrine of Justice Holroyd, as in the same situation as if performance had been perfected on his part, if it had been prevented by the wrongful act of the other party? Most assuredly, he cannot be recognised in two different and irreconcilable situations at one and the same time. He cannot be allowed to obtain all that the contract would give him, and, at the same time, special damages for not being allowed what the contract gives. He cannot be paid his full contract price for carrying the mails, just the same as if he had kept on hand, used, and employed, down to the 30th June, 1842, the full stock of horses, coaches, harness, drivers, and stands, and as if he had been prepared to convey, and had conveyed, passengers to and fro during all that period, and, at the same time, in falsification of every assumption of fact and principle upon which such a payment is authorized as just and legal, be paid for the loss in the sale of horses, coaches, and harness in 1838, the extra quarter's pay in dismissing drivers, the extra amount to stand-keepers for relinquishing the use of their stands, the loss of passenger-money from September, 1838, in consequence of having no coaches, horses, or drivers by which to convey them, with the numerous other items of like character, presented in Leavenworth's memorial, and which amount to more than \$30,000.

In the joint resolution there is no direction to pay the quarterly dues stipulated in the contract. Neither is there a declaration that the annulment of said contract, by reason of the transfer to Orchard, was illegal and void, so as to justify, on the part of this inquiry, the legal inference that the contract was in full force, and Leavenworth entitled to all the payments it stipulated. Neither do the reports of the two committees contain that declaration. They speak not of quarterly payments, but of damages; not of credits upon a contract which was in their hands, about which there was no question, or possibility of question, as to fact or amount, but of something doubtful, vague, unascertained; into which they direct an inquiry whether there are any damages as is alleged, and, if so, to what amount; and this is to be done on proof to be furnished by Leavenworth, who is allowed the long period of two years for the purpose. There is not only a want of authority conferred to make payments under a contract annulled and abrogated and unperformed, but the action of Congress is such as to allow no satisfactory ground for presuming an intention to confer such authority. And the memorial of Leavenworth to Congress discloses that which settles the question—his election of the remedy, and his express waiver of the payments arising under the contract as damages claimed by him in this case. After setting forth his alleged damages, consisting of fifteen items, embracing that for loss of passenger-money, submitted in the account under consideration, but not including the pay given by contract—which items footed at \$31,686 60; and after saying that “he has no way to relieve himself but by and through your honorable bodies granting him the relief prayed for, by ordering to be paid to him the amount justly and legally due him by contract, and such damages as the justice and nature of the case requires,” he concludes with the following words:

“RECAPITULATION.

“This contract would have, at this time, according to the testimony by affidavits and the duplicate contract, including interest at six per cent., which is usual and customary, given your petitioner the amount of - - - \$48,887 40

"The damages your petitioner has suffered in various ways, as proven by same affidavits and duplicate contract. (all which were the consequence of the illegal transfer and the failure of the government to comply with its part of the contract,) including interest at six per cent., the usual and customary practice in such cases, amount to, at this time \$31,686 60

"Deducted, leave - - - - - 17,200 80

"*which amount your petitioner cannot, at this time, claim upon the principle of DAMAGES in the case; but the \$31,686 60 he does claim, upon the universal principle established by all courts of justice, that where two parties make a legal contract, the one which breaks it must pay to the other all the consequential damages he can prove he has sustained; and the amount of \$31,686 60, it appears to your petitioner, is proven by all the testimony submitted in this case—to wit, the auditor's report, the duplicate contract, and the affidavits—beyond a reasonable doubt.*

"All which is respectfully submitted.

"SETH M. LEAVENWORTH."

Congress, we see, did not "order to be paid him the amount due by contract," suggested as one of the remedies; but directed an inquiry into the other, the *damages*. From this term *damages*, the applicant excludes the idea that it is to embrace "the amount due by contract," not only by an express declaration to that effect, but by confining it to the specific list of consequential losses and injuries footed at \$31,686 60.

If Leavenworth's claim to Congress was confined to his consequential damages, excluding the amount of quarterly payments arising on the contract, and if the joint resolution to inquire into the amount of those damages was based upon that application, (as it was most unquestionably,) it follows that the first item of the account cannot be considered in this inquiry. This view of the matter is rather technical, but it is conclusive; for the payment of this amount to Mr. Leavenworth, unless distinctly authorized by Congress, would be a public injury to that extent, and an abuse of power and opportunity without warrant or justification.

It is, however, apparent that the whole case of Seth M. Leavenworth now rests upon this item; for, upon the last, there is no proof whatever, under the resolution, even offered. A broader view of this matter, reaching more directly to the merits of the case, seems to be required. It is assumed that the annulment of Leavenworth's contract in September, 1838, was an illegal act on the part of the Postmaster General; and being void, the contract stands in full force in favor of Leavenworth down to the period of its termination in June, 1842; in consequence of which, he is entitled to receive the respective quarterly payments under it, the same as though he had performed the service; the non-performance, on his part, being excused in law by the wrongful prevention of the Postmaster General. There being no specific order in the resolution to pay the amounts stipulated in the contract, is it not fairly inferrible that Congress had not come to the decision that the annulment was illegal? The ordering of the inquiry into the consequential damages might have been prompted by other considerations than the illegality of the annulment. At all events, my sense of responsibility will withhold me from assuming any conclusion for Congress that is not warranted by the manifest truth of the case. As that body have

refrained from declaring that the annulment was illegal, I have no right to infer that decision for them, unless the facts shall show that it is an unavoidable conclusion. To ascertain how this is, I have made a thorough examination through a mass of papers, to which I am confident, from their unusual length, contrariety, reiterations, prolixity, and tediousness, such examination will be given by no one unless compelled to it by imperative duty. It is to partial and imperfect examinations that all the errors that have occurred in respect to this case may be traced.

On the 18th October, 1837, route No. 2,504, Indianapolis to Leavenworth in the State of Indiana, was accepted to contract to S. M. Leavenworth, for three times a week conveyance of the mail, to be performed in four-horse post coaches, except five months of the year, at the annual compensation of \$5,240. But it was so accepted, subject to the requirements and conditions contained in the following note to the advertisement, under which Leavenworth bid for said contract, and was accepted, to wit:

"11. On routes where the mail is transported in stages, and the present contractor shall be superseded by an underbidder who may not have the stage property requisite for the performance of the contract, he shall purchase from the present contractor such of the stage horses and property as may be suitable for the service, at a fair valuation, and make payment therefor by reasonable instalments. Should they not agree as to the suitability of the property, the terms, or the security, each may choose a person, who may appoint a third, and their decision shall be final; or the Postmaster General will name the umpire. This will be made the condition of any bid under that of the present contractor; and should the underbidder fail to comply, his bid will be offered to the contractor; but should he decline it, the proposal of the underbidder will be accepted unconditionally."

This regulation was prescribed by the Postmaster General, under the authority given him by the 1st section of the act of Congress concerning the Post Office Department, approved March 3, 1825. It became a portion of "the Post Office laws," having full force and effect, as such, from a period long anterior to 1837, until the 3d March, 1845, when it was repealed by the 18th section of the act of Congress reducing the rates of postage, and for other purposes.

The old contractors on the Indianapolis and Leavenworth route, then numbered 2,984, and styled a route from Leavenworth, Indiana, to Indianapolis, were, in 1837, Seth M. Leavenworth and John Orchard—the route being divided between them into two several parts, separately stocked and run by them. Leavenworth having the part from Leavenworth to Orleans, and Orchard the largest portion, from Orleans to Indianapolis. This arrangement existed under a contract between the Postmaster General and said Leavenworth and Orchard, together with Jonathan Williams; the latter had had the Indianapolis end of the route, which he had sold and transferred to Orchard. So that Orchard, at the time in question, held, as old contractor, the original two of the three parts into which the route had been divided, viz: from Orleans to Bloomington, and Bloomington to Indianapolis.

The department received a letter from Orchard, under date of 14th December, 1837, avowing his readiness and anxiety to have his stock taken by Leavenworth; and asking what course he should pursue if Leavenworth refused to comply with the regulations on that subject. It next received, by express mail, a letter from Leavenworth, dated January 21st, 1838, in

which he states, amid a great mass of other and irrelevant matter, that he had made arrangements with Julius Woodford to stock the whole line; that when Woodford went upon the route for that purpose, he was told by Orchard that he (Leavenworth) was bound to take his stock as the old contractor. This Leavenworth denies, averring that he is himself the old contractor, and Orchard is but a sub-contractor; and that he is not bound to take his stock; declaring, however, that he was willing to leave it to the department to decide whether he was bound to take the stock, and to appoint an umpire. He added, that if he was the old contractor, which he thought he was, and not bound to take the stock, he would not; for it did not suit him to take it, except to comply with the regulations of the department. Shortly after a letter was received from Orchard, dated a day earlier than that of Leavenworth, stating (what Leavenworth had omitted entirely to allude to) that he and Leavenworth not being able to agree as to the value of the stock, each had chosen a man, and they had chosen a third one, and the property had been valued, but Leavenworth had refused to take it; and asking the enforcement of the law, as he was willing to take the route at Leavenworth's bid. Leavenworth was notified of this statement, under date of 30th January, 1838, and on the 28th March each party was called on for his proof. A mass of papers was received on both sides, and on the 25th of May, 1838, the Postmaster General decided as follows: "If Leavenworth's proposition, through Woodford, conformed to the terms of the advertisement, (and such is the inference from the testimony,) Leavenworth was exonerated, by the refusal of the Orchards, from taking any further step in the matter, and might have proceeded at once to put new stock upon the road. In this state of the case, the interference of the department does not seem to be necessary or proper." This decision was brought about as follows: Leavenworth sent to the department a letter from Orchards, dated December 22d, 1837, in which they say to him, among other things, "we cannot make up our minds to accept your proposition made by Colonel Woodford." With this was sent an affidavit of Julius Woodford, in the handwriting of Leavenworth, stating that he was instructed by Leavenworth to call on Orchard, and take his stock, and he declined letting him have it. Without stopping to consider the objections to Woodford's statement, which will be hereafter given, the letter of the Orchards, connected as it was with Woodford's statement, was regarded as a conclusive admission that a proposition to take his stock had been made, and that he had in writing refused to sell it. It was so endorsed by the clerk, and so considered by the Postmaster General. What the fact was, and how entirely the reverse of the above, was soon shown. When Orchard learned the use to which his letter had been put, he sent to the department the letter of Leavenworth, dated 28th of December, 1837, which commences as follows:

"Mr. J. Orchard—Dear Sir: I received your letter of the 22d, saying you did not wish to be concerned as J. Woodford proposed;" meaning, manifestly, a proposition to be concerned as a partner in the line. Not a proposition to sell his stock to Leavenworth, but one of a directly contrary nature, that required him to keep and use the stock himself. Thus it appeared that this decision was founded in a sheer deception. It was set aside; and the Postmaster General directed the following communication to be sent to Leavenworth, to wit:

"POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, CONTRACT OFFICE,

"June 25, 1838.

"SIR: Upon a re-examination of the case between yourself and the Messrs. Orchard, it is found from your letter of the 28th of December, 1837, that the proposition refused by the Messrs. Orchard, in their letter of the 22d of December, was that they should become partners with you in the line—not a proposition to take the stock, as the Postmaster General was led to believe when he decided 'if Leavenworth's proposition, through Woodford, conformed to the terms of the advertisement, (and such is the inference from the testimony,) Leavenworth was exonerated by the refusal of the Orchards from taking any further step in the matter, and might have proceeded at once to put new stock on the road.' You are therefore required to show cause, on or before the 1st day of August next, why you will not comply with the conditions of the 11th note to the advertisement—failing in which, the contract will be given to the Messrs. Orchard.

"I am, respectfully, yours, &c.,

"W. H. DUNDAS,

"For First Assistant Postmaster General.

"Mr. S. M. LEAVENWORTH,

"Leavenworth, Indiana."

After Leavenworth was fully heard, not only in writing but in person, at the department, the Postmaster General, on the 8th of August, made the following final decision: "It appearing by the evidence that the stock has been valued according to the regulations of the department, and that the underbidder has refused to take it at the appraisement, it is ordered that the route be transferred to John Orchard, former contractor, who, it appears, actually carried the mail between Indianapolis and Orleans, the portion of the route between Orleans and Leavenworth being included in this order in consequence of contractor's refusal to carry the mail upon it separately. Let the mail be delivered to Orchard on the 1st of September next, or sooner if Leavenworth shall cease to carry it."

This was the annulment of Leavenworth's contract; and that annulment was ordered for causes for which power to annul is expressly reserved and given in the contract: "for violating the post office law," and "disobeying the instructions of the department," as contained in the 11th note to the advertisement, and the letter of the department to Leavenworth of 25th June, 1838. Violating that law, and disobeying those instructions, in this—that Leavenworth, as the underbidder, refused to take the stock of Orchard, the old contractor, at the appraisement at which it had been valued, agreeably to the regulations which constituted the law of the case, and persisted in that refusal to take the stock up to and beyond the time (the 1st of August, 1838,) which had been extended to him by the instructions aforesaid for that purpose.

It appears that Leavenworth had raised three issues: 1st, that Orchard was not an old contractor on the route, and therefore he was not obliged to take his stock; 2d, that he offered, through Woodford, to take the stock, but Orchard refused to sell it; and, 3d, there was no appraisement of the stock. To sustain the first issue, he sent on the affidavit of four of his neighbors to prove, among many irrelevant things, that they and others whom they name, including J. Woodford, had an interest with Leavenworth in the old contract, and that they had agreed to give all their rights,

as old contractors, to Leavenworth, for the new contract, if that question should come up; that Orchard was a sub-contractor only; had been hired to stock and run the line from Orleans to Bloomington, and Williams had been hired to stock and run from Bloomington to Indianapolis. They state, with great circumstantiality, and refer to letters to show "there was but one old contractor, and that was S. M. Leavenworth individually;" that Orchard and Williams were to sign the bond as security; that they had no other interest in the old contract than as sub-contractors under Leavenworth; and that neither Orchard nor Williams was considered a contractor formerly by the Post Office Department. They state in the affidavit their surprise that Orchard should set up a claim to be considered the old contractor, and they protest against it.

The old contract, which was not burnt in the fire that destroyed the Post Office building, (as Mr. Leavenworth supposes in one of his letters,) contradicts and disproves every material allegation sworn to by these four persons. It shows that Orchard was not a sub-contractor, but a principal contractor; that instead of one old contractor (S. M. Leavenworth) individually, there were three—S. M. Leavenworth, John Orchard, and Jonathan Williams; that Orchard signed the bond as principal, and not as security; that his interest was that of contractor, and he was so recognised by the department; and Leavenworth, who executed this contract conjointly with Orchard, drew up the affidavit (for it is evidently in his handwriting) that contains these extraordinary statements.

Under the second issue, where he occupies a position directly at war with that which he holds under the first, he presented the affidavit (also in his handwriting) of Julius Woodford, who swears he was particularly instructed by Leavenworth, in December, 1837, to call on the Messrs. Orchard, at Bloomington, and take their stock, under the Post Office regulations; that he called on them, stated that he had come to make all the necessary arrangements to take their stock, and put it on the route by the 1st of January, 1838, but they absolutely refused to let S. M. Leavenworth have it upon any terms at that time; but that they said, as Leavenworth was sick, they would carry the mail for him till he could come and make arrangements himself; and that he made an arrangement to that effect with them. Whether this was so or not is immaterial, as Leavenworth afterwards agreed to take the stock, and entered into the appointment of referees and umpire to appraise it.

A postponement by Orchard, till Leavenworth could be present, (which would be indispensable if referees were to be appointed,) was to be expected as a matter of course, and would have been necessary and right on his part, if there had been an application by Woodford to take his stock. The idea that there was any such application, or any such refusal, is repelled by the attitude assumed at that time by Leavenworth and his friends, and by the correspondence between him and Orchard; and is otherwise abundantly disproved. Woodford's original account of this matter to the department, on the 11th February, was, that he called on J. Orchard, and informed him that the ill health of Leavenworth would prevent him from receiving his property on the 1st of January—making an excuse instead of a demand.

Leavenworth, in his first letter of 21st January, says Orchard informed Woodford "I was bound to take their stock as underbidder of an old contractor, and proposed to him to stock the upper end of the line until I could go up

and attend, as I was sick, and might not be able to be up by the 1st of January." In his letter of the 9th of February he says: "Mr. Orchard said to Mr. Woodford, as I am informed, he wished me to take his stock at a fair valuation, and wished me to come up," &c. And Samuel M. Orchard testifies that he was present at the interview between Woodford and John Orchard, in which Woodford asked what Orchard would carry for per mile; proposed to Orchard to enter into a partnership, under the new contract with Leavenworth and him, (Woodford,) each to have one-third, and the stock to be valued, with a view to the partnership; that Orchard replied that he would not go into partnership. If he took a part of the route he must have the whole control of it himself, and the same pay per mile that the department gave; but he had made up his mind, as Leavenworth had the contract, to have no part in it; "all he wanted was for them to take the stock at value." "Mr. Woodford observed, they were not bound to take the stock, and he did not expect to do so." That Woodford then proposed to Orchard to take part in the line in some other way, but he refused; alleging he had once been deceived by Leavenworth, "and all he wanted was for them to take the stock at value;" and that there was no other proposition made by Woodford. This shows, in addition to the explanation in respect to the letters, how erroneous and how unjust was the decision of the Postmaster General of the 25th May, 1838, which he afterwards reversed.

As to the third issue, the final decision appears to be fully sustained by clear and positive testimony, showing that, in January, 1838, Mr. Sanders, on the part of Orchard, and Mr. Cook, on the part of Leavenworth, were duly chosen to appraise the stock; and Mr. Hall was chosen, upon their disagreement, to decide the valuation, as the third person; that the same was appraised and tendered to Leavenworth at the valuation, on a credit of six and twelve months, and that he refused to take it. The following pretext was set up by Mr. Leavenworth: That the appraisers and umpire were appointed to decide on other principles than those of the 11th regulation, but there was not a particle of proof to sustain it; and that the mere circumstance that the parties charged their appraisers, turning to Cook and Sanders, as one of Mr. Leavenworth's deponents says, in his (Leavenworth's) handwriting; and delivering the printed regulation to Cook, as another says, when they went out to value the stock, to go according to the 11th note, was a new appointment of them as appraisers, that set aside the umpire, Hall; and that Hall did not value the property, because he was not seen to do it by Cook and one Mansfield. But Hall, who was appointed umpire, as appears from the papers, on the nomination of Leavenworth himself, swears that it was the agreement of both parties that they should abide by his decision, and Leavenworth was to take the stock at his valuation. That he proceeded, and valued all of the stock that was fit for service; and, after it was valued, Mr. Leavenworth refused to take it at the valuation.

Mr. Sanders, the appraiser in behalf of Orchard, swears that he and Cook, not agreeing as to the value of the property, they chose Mr. Hall as the umpire, by the consent of both parties; and he adds, "we then proceeded to value the property that was fit for service. After the valuation was completed, I was present when the Messrs. Orchard tendered Mr. Leavenworth the property at the valuation, on a credit of six and twelve months, and Mr. Leavenworth refused to take them, and still refuses." He testified that "Mr. Leavenworth agreed to take the property before the valuation at

whatever we said it was worth." There are the affidavits of six other persons, swearing to the refusal of Leavenworth to take the property—most of them after valuation in January, 1838.

SEPTEMBER 10, 1846.

This opinion, without being finished, is here arrested, by the request of Mr. Leavenworth's counsel for further delay, and the privilege of preparing and presenting further arguments. This delay is cheerfully granted, under the expectation that, before the case can be again taken up by the department, the Postmaster General will return, and thus relieve me from the necessity of making the final decision.

S. R. HOBBIE

whatever we said it was worth." There are the affidavits of six other persons, swearing to the refusal of Leavenworth to take the property—most of them after valuation in January, 1833.

September 10, 1846.

This opinion, without being finished, is here arrested, by the request of Mr. Leavenworth's counsel for further delay, and the privilege of preparing and presenting further arguments. If this delay is cheerfully granted, under the expectation that before the case can be again taken up by the department, the Postmaster General will return, and thus relieve me from the necessity of making the final decision.

S. R. HOBBS

OCCUPATION OF MEXICAN TERRITORY.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, relative to the occupation of the Mexican territory.

DECEMBER 22, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

In compliance with the request contained in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, I communicate herewith reports from the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, with the documents which accompany them.

These documents contain all the "orders or instructions" to any military, naval, or other officer of the government, "in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico which has or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United States."

These orders and instructions were given to regulate the exercise of the rights of a belligerent, engaged in actual war, over such portions of the territory of our enemy as, by military conquest, might be "taken possession of" and be occupied by our armed forces—rights necessarily resulting from a state of war and clearly recognised by the laws of nations. This was all the authority which could be delegated to our military and naval commanders, and its exercise was indispensable to the secure occupation and possession of territory of the enemy which might be conquered. The regulations authorized were temporary, and dependent on the rights acquired by conquest. They were authorized as belligerent rights, and were to be carried into effect by military or naval officers. They were but the amelioration of martial law, which modern civilization requires, and were due as well to the security of the conquest, as to the inhabitants of the conquered territory.

The documents communicated also contain the reports of several highly meritorious officers of our army and navy, who have conquered and taken possession of portions of the enemy's territory.

Among the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War, will be found a "form of government" "established and organized" by the military commander who conquered and occupied with his forces the terri-

tory of New Mexico. This document was received at the War Department in the latter part of the last month, and as will be perceived by the report of the Secretary of War, was not, for the reasons stated by that officer, brought to my notice until after my annual message of the 8th instant was communicated to Congress.

It is declared on its face to be a "temporary government of the said territory;" but there are portions of it which purport to "establish and organize" a permanent territorial government of the United States over the territory, and to impart to its inhabitants political rights which, under the constitution of the United States, can be enjoyed permanently only by citizens of the United States. These have not been "approved and recognised" by me. Such organized regulations as have been established in any of the conquered territories for the security of our conquest, for the preservation of order, for the protection of the rights of the inhabitants, and for depriving the enemy of the advantages of these territories while the military possession of them by the forces of the United States continue, will be recognised and approved.

It will be apparent, from the reports of the officers who have been required by the success which has crowned their arms to exercise the powers of temporary government over the conquered territories, that if any excess of power has been exercised, the departure has been the offspring of a patriotic desire to give to the inhabitants the privileges and immunities so cherished by the people of our own country, and which they believed calculated to improve their condition and promote their prosperity. Any such excess has resulted in no practical injury, but can and will be early corrected, in a manner to alienate as little as possible the good feelings of the inhabitants of the conquered territory.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1846.

WAR DEPARTMENT, December 21, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with your request to be furnished with all the information in the War Department in regard to the objects of inquiry embraced in the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, I have the honor to report that the accompanying papers, numbered from 1 to 24, contain all the orders and instructions which have issued from this department to any officer of the army "in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico, which has been or might be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United States." They also furnish all the information in this department in relation to any form of government which any such officer has established or organized, and also in relation to any approval or recognition of such government.

As the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives is contained in various despatches which relate principally to military operations, I have preferred, in most instances, to give the whole document, though parts of it have little or no direct relation to the matters embraced in that resolution. What is omitted does not relate to any branch of the inquiry, but chiefly to the plans of the campaign, and con-

templated military movements, which it would not be proper to make public.

You will perceive that I stated, in my letter of the 3d of June last, to General Kearny, that a proclamation in the Spanish language would be furnished to him for the purpose of being distributed among the Mexican people. A few copies of the proclamation prepared for General Taylor were sent to General Kearny; but, owing to the different circumstances in which the two generals might be placed, it was afterwards deemed proper to instruct General Kearny not to use them, and I am not aware that he did so in any instance. My letter to him on this subject, dated the 6th of June, is one of the papers herewith transmitted.

Among the accompanying documents you will find two proclamations issued by General Kearny, but neither the form nor substance of them was furnished from this department.

In relation to the annexed paper, No. 24, called the "Organic Law of the Territory of New Mexico," it is proper that I should state that it was received at the Adjutant General's office on the 23d of November, and thence sent to me. As the document was voluminous, and my whole time was required for the indispensable current business of the department, then unusually pressing, and for preparing my annual report to accompany your message to Congress, I did not, at that time, nor until a few days since, examine it; and it was not laid before you to receive your directions in regard to it.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

To the PRESIDENT.

List of papers accompanying the report of the Secretary of War to the President, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th of December, 1846.

- No. 1. Letter of the Secretary of War to General Kearny, dated June 3, 1846.
- No. 2. Extract of a letter of the Secretary of War to General Taylor, dated July 9, 1846.
- No. 3. Letter of the Secretary of War to General Taylor, dated July 6, 1846, enclosing the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury.
- No. 4. Circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated June 30, 1846.
- No. 5. Letter of the Secretary of War to Colonel Stevenson, dated September 11, 1846.
- No. 6. Letter of the Secretary of War to General Kearny, dated September 12, 1846.
- No. 7. Letter of the Adjutant General to the Secretary of War, dated December 17, 1846.
- No. 8. Letter of Major General Scott to General Kearny, dated November 3, 1846.
- No. 9. Letter of the Secretary of War to General Taylor, dated June 4, 1846, with a proclamation in Spanish.
- No. 10. Translation of the proclamation.
- No. 11. Letter of the Secretary of War to General Kearny, dated June 5, 1846.
- No. 12. Proclamation of General Kearny to the citizens of New Mexico, dated July 31, 1846.
- No. 13. Letter of General Kearny to the Adjutant General, dated August 24, 1846.
- No. 14. Proclamation alluded to in the preceding letter, dated August 22, 1846.
- No. 15. Letter from General Kearny to General Wool, dated August 22, 1846.
- No. 16. Appointment by General Kearny of treasurer for Santa Fe, dated August 28, 1846.
- No. 17. Appointment by General Kearny of collector for Santa Fe, dated August 29, 1846.
- No. 18. Letter from General Kearny to the Adjutant General, dated September 4, 1846.
- No. 19. Order of General Kearny abolishing the use of stamp paper, dated August 29, 1846.
- No. 20. Order of General Kearny regulating licenses for stores, &c., and duties on wagons, &c., dated August 27, 1846.
- No. 21. Letter of General Kearny to the Adjutant General, dated September 16, 1846.
- No. 22. Letter of General Kearny to the Adjutant General, dated September 22, 1846, (received at the War Department, November 23,) enclosing
- No. 23. A list of officers appointed by him; also,
- No. 24. Copy of the organic law, compiled under his direction, of the territory of New Mexico.

No. 1.

Letter of the Secretary of War to General Kearny.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 3, 1846.

SIR: I herewith send you a copy of my letter to the governor of Missouri for an additional force of one thousand mounted men.

The object of thus adding to the force under your command is not, as you will perceive, fully set forth in that letter, for the reason that it is deemed prudent that it should not, at this time, become a matter of public notoriety; but to you it is proper and necessary that it should be stated.

It has been decided by the President to be of the greatest importance in the pending war with Mexico to take the earliest possession of Upper California. An expedition with that view is hereby ordered, and you are designated to command it. To enable you to be in sufficient force to conduct it successfully this additional force of a thousand mounted men has been provided, to follow you in the direction of Santa Fe, to be under your orders, or the officer you may leave in command at Santa Fe.

It cannot be determined how far this additional force will be behind that designed for the Santa Fe expedition, but it will not probably be more than a few weeks. When you arrive at Santa Fe with the force already called, and shall have taken possession of it, you may find yourself in a condition to garrison it with a small part of your command, (as the additional force will soon be at that place,) and with the remainder press forward to California. In that case you will make such arrangements, as to being followed by the reinforcements before mentioned, as in your judgment may be deemed safe and prudent. I need not say to you that in case you conquer Santa Fe, (and with it will be included the department or state of New Mexico,) it will be important to provide for retaining safe possession of it. Should you deem it prudent to have still more troops for the accomplishment of the objects herein designated, you will lose no time in communicating your opinion on that point, and all others connected with the enterprise, to this department. Indeed, you are hereby authorized to make a direct requisition for it upon the governor of Missouri.

It is known that a large body of Mormon emigrants are *en route* to California, for the purpose of settling in that country. You are desired to use all proper means to have a good understanding with them, to the end that the United States may have their co-operation in taking possession of, and holding, that country. It has been suggested here that many of these Mormons would willingly enter into the service of the United States, and aid us in our expedition against California. You are hereby authorized to muster into service such as can be induced to volunteer; not, however, to a number exceeding one-third of your entire force. Should they enter the service they will be paid as other volunteers, and you can allow them to designate, so far as it can be properly done, the persons to act as officers thereof. It is understood that a considerable number of American citizens are now settled on the Sacramento river, near Suter's establishment, called "Nueva Helvetia," who are well disposed towards the United States. Should you, on your arrival in the country, find this to be the true state of things there, you are authorized to organize and receive into the service

of the United States such portion of these citizens as you may think useful to aid you to hold the possession of the country. You will, in that case, allow them, so far as you shall judge proper, to select their own officers. A large discretionary power is invested in you in regard to these matters, as well as to all others in relation to the expeditions confided to your command.

The choice of routes by which you will enter California will be left to your better knowledge and ampler means of getting accurate information. We are assured that a southern route (called the Caravan route, by which the wild horses are brought from that country into New Mexico) is practicable; and it is suggested as not improbable that it can be passed over in the winter months, or at least late in autumn. It is hoped that this information may prove to be correct.

In regard to the routes, the practicability of procuring needful supplies for men and animals, and transporting baggage, is a point to be well considered. Should the President be disappointed in his cherished hope, that you will be able to reach the interior of Upper California before winter, you are then desired to make the best arrangement you can for sustaining your forces during the winter, and for an early movement in the spring. Though it is very desirable that the expedition should reach California this season, (and the President does not doubt you will make every possible effort to accomplish this object,) yet, if in your judgment, it cannot be undertaken with a reasonable prospect of success, you will defer it, as above suggested, until spring. You are left unembarrassed by any specific directions in this matter.

It is expected that the naval forces of the United States, which are now, or will soon be in the Pacific, will be in possession of all the towns on the seacoast, and will co operate with you in the conquest of California. Arms, ordnance, munitions of war, and provisions, to be used in that country, will be sent by sea to our squadron in the Pacific for the use of the land forces.

Should you conquer and take possession of New Mexico and Upper California, or considerable places in either, you will establish temporary civil governments therein—abolishing all arbitrary restrictions that may exist, so far as it may be done with safety. In performing this duty it would be wise and prudent to continue in their employment all such of the existing officers as are known to be friendly to the United States, and will take the oath of allegiance to them. The duties at the custom-houses ought, at once, to be reduced to such a rate as may be barely sufficient to maintain the necessary officers without yielding any revenue to the government. You may assure the people of those provinces that it is the wish and design of the United States to provide for them a free government, with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists in our Territories. They will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the territorial legislature. It is foreseen that what relates to the civil government will be a difficult and unpleasant part of your duty, and much must necessarily be left to your own discretion.

In your whole conduct you will act in such a manner as best to conciliate the inhabitants, and render them friendly to the United States.

It is desirable that the usual trade between the citizens of the United States and the Mexican provinces should be continued, as far as practica-

ble, under the changed condition of things between the two countries. In consequence of extending your expedition into California, it may be proper that you should increase your supply for goods to be distributed as presents to the Indians. The United States superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis will aid you in procuring these goods. You will be furnished with a proclamation* in the Spanish language, to be issued by you, and circulated among the Mexican people on your entering into or approaching their country. You will use your utmost endeavors to have the pledges and promises therein contained carried out to the utmost extent.

I am directed by the President to say that the rank of brevet brigadier general will be conferred on you as soon as you commence your movement towards California, and sent round to you by sea, or over the country, or to the care of the commandant of our squadron in the Pacific. In that way cannon, arms, ammunition, and supplies for the land forces will be sent to you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

Colonel S. W. KEARNY,

Fort Leavenworth, Missouri.

No. 2.

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of War to General Taylor.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 9, 1846

SIR: The proclamation which you were directed to spread among the Mexican people, will have put you in possession of the views of the government in relation to the mode of carrying on the war, and also in relation to the manner of treating the inhabitants. The war is only carried on to obtain justice, and the sooner that can be obtained, and with the least expenditure of blood and money, the better. One of the evils of war is the interruption of diplomatic communications between the respective authorities, and the consequent ignorance under which each party may lie in relation to the views of the other. The natural substitute of these interrupted diplomatic communications, is the military intercourse which the usages of war allow between contending armies in the field, and in which commanding generals can do much towards re-opening negotiations, and smoothing the way to a return of peace.

The President has seen, with much satisfaction, the civility and kindness with which you have treated your prisoners, and all the inhabitants

*Note.—No proclamation for circulation was ever furnished to General Kearny. A few copies of that prepared for and sent to General Taylor, were forwarded to General Kearny, but he was requested not to use them. These copies were the only proclamations sent by the War Department to him, and I am not aware that he ever used any of them. See letter of the Secretary of War to General Kearny of the 6th of June, 1846, a copy of which is with the papers sent to the President, in answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th of December, 1846.

W. L. MARCY.

with whom you have come in contact. He wishes that course of conduct continued, and all opportunities taken to conciliate the inhabitants, and to let them see that peace is within their reach the moment their rulers will consent to do us justice. The inhabitants should be encouraged to remain in their towns and villages, and these sentiments be carefully made known to them. The same things may be said to officers made prisoners, or who may visit your headquarters according to the usages of war; and it is the wish of the President that such visits be encouraged; and, also, that you take occasions to send officers to the headquarters of the enemy for the military purposes, real or ostensible, which are of ordinary occurrence between armies, and in which opportunity may be taken to speak of the war itself as only carried on to obtain justice, and that we had much rather procure that by negotiation than by fighting. Of course authority to speak of your government will be disavowed, but a knowledge of its wishes will be averred, and a readiness will be expressed to communicate to your government the wishes of the Mexican government to negotiate for honorable peace, whenever such shall be their wish, and with the assurance that such overtures will be met in a corresponding spirit by your government. A discreet officer, who understands Spanish, and who can be employed in the intercourse so usual between armies, can be your confidential agent on such occasions, and can mask his real under his ostensible object of a military interview.

You will also readily comprehend that in a country so divided into races, classes, and parties, as Mexico is, and with so many local divisions among departments, and personal divisions among individuals, there must be great room for operating on the minds and feelings of large portions of the inhabitants, and inducing them to wish success to an invasion which has no desire to injure their country; and which, in overthrowing their oppressors, may benefit themselves. Between the Spaniards, who monopolize the wealth and power of the country, and the mixed Indian race, who bear its burdens, there must be jealousy and animosity. The same feelings must exist between the lower and higher orders of the clergy; the latter of whom have the dignities and the revenues, while the former have poverty and labor. In fact, the curates were the chief authors of the revolution which separated Mexico from Spain, and their relative condition to their superiors is not much benefited by it. Between the political parties into which the country is divided, there must be some more liberal and more friendly to us than others; the same may be said of rival chiefs, political and military; and even among the departments there are local antipathies and dissensions. In all this field of division—in all these elements of social, political, personal, and local discord—there must be openings to reach the interests, passions, or principles of some of the parties, and thereby to conciliate their good will, and make them co-operators with us in bringing about an honorable and a speedy peace. The management of these delicate movements is confided to your discretion; but they are not to paralyze the military arm, or in any degree to arrest or retard your military movements. These must proceed vigorously. Policy and force are to be combined; and the fruits of the former will be prized as highly as those of the latter.

It is seen from the Mexican papers, that great attempts are made to prejudice and exasperate the minds of the people against us. The war is represented on their part as one of "national existence;" as if it was our wish to destroy the Mexican nation! It is represented as a war of

"rapine and plunder;" as if we intended to rob and oppress the people! It is represented as a war of "impiety;" as if we were going to rob churches and pull down altars! The conduct of yourself, your officers, and men, has shown to all Mexican citizens that you have met, and as far as you have gone, the injustice and absurdity of all these imputations; but they are still systematically propagated through the country, and must find believers in a country where ignorance is so great, and the means of disseminating truth so small. The counteraction of these injurious imputations will be your particular duty; first, by a continuation of your just and honorable conduct towards the people, their property and religion, and kindness to prisoners; and next, by making it a point in your interviews with the commanders of the army of the enemy to speak of these unjust imputations, for the purpose of correcting them. It is the President's wish not only to bring the war to a speedy conclusion, but so to conduct it as to leave no lasting animosities behind to prejudice the future friendship and commerce of the two countries; nor to permit injurious reports to go forth to excite the ill will of the other republics, of Spanish origin, against us.

Availing yourself of divisions which you may find existing among the Mexican people—to which allusion has been made—it will be your policy to encourage the separate departments or states, and especially those which you may invade and occupy, to declare their independence of the central government of Mexico, and either to become our allies, or to assume, as it is understood Yucatan has done, a neutral attitude in the existing war between the United States and Mexico. In such of the departments or states as may take this course, you will give the inhabitants assurances of the protection of your army until the return of peace, so far as may be consistent with your military plans of operation. When peace is made, they may decide for themselves their own form of government. In such departments as may be conquered, or assume a neutral attitude, you may, at your discretion, observe the same course of conduct as that presented in the instructions given to General Kearny by the department on the 3d day of June, 1846. A copy of the instructions to General Kearny is herewith transmitted to you.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

No. 3.

Letter of the Secretary of War to General Taylor.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, July 6, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose you a circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the commerce and trade with Matamoros, and such other places in Mexico, as may be in the actual occupancy or under the control of the American forces. I believe the circular contains all the instruction you may need for the guidance of your conduct. Should there

be other points not embraced in it, they will receive prompt attention when brought to the notice of this department.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Maj. Gen. Z. TAYLOR,
Commanding, &c., &c.

No. 4.

Circular to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *June 30, 1846.*

The circular of this department, of the 11th inst., contained the following paragraph :

"By the law of nations, as recognised by repeated decisions of our judicial tribunals, the existence of a state of war interdicts all trade or commerce between the citizens of the two nations engaged in the war. It consequently follows, that neither vessels nor merchandise of any description can be allowed to proceed from ports or places in the United States to ports or places in the territories of Mexico, with the exception of such ports or places in the latter country as may be at the time in the actual possession of the United States' forces."

Matamoros is now in the actual possession of the forces of the United States, and perhaps other ports and places on the same side of the Rio Grande.

In case of the application of vessels for clearances for the port of Matamoros, you will issue them under the following circumstances :

1st. To American vessels only.

2d. To such vessels carrying only articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of imports from foreign countries to our own upon which the duties have been fully paid ; and upon all such goods, whether of our own or of foreign countries, no duties will be chargeable at the port of Matamoros, so long as it is in the possession of the forces of the United States.

In issuing this order, it is not intended to interfere with the authority of General Taylor to exclude such articles, including spirituous liquors or contraband of war, the introduction of which he may consider injurious to our military operations in Mexico.

Foreign imports which may be re-exported in our vessels to Matamoros will not be entitled to any drawback of duty ; for, if this were permitted, they would be carried from that port into the United States, and thus evade the payment of all duties.

Whenever any other port or place upon the Mexican side of the Rio Grande shall have passed into the actual possession of the forces of the United States, such ports and places will be subject to all the above instructions which are applicable to the port of Matamoros.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 5.

Letter of the Secretary of War to Col. Stevenson.

WAR DEPARTMENT, September 11, 1846.

SIR: The transports having on board the regiment under your command are destined to the Pacific, and will repair to our naval squadron now on the coast of California. Instructions, with a copy of which you are herewith furnished, have been given to the naval commander on the station in regard to his operations, and you are directed to co-operate with him in carrying out his plans, so far as the land forces may be needed for that purpose. Without undertaking to give specific instructions as to the movements of our forces in that quarter—for much must be left to the judgment of the commanding officers—it is proper to state that the military occupation of California is the main object in view. There are three points deemed to be worthy of particular attention. These are San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego. It is important to have possession of the bay of San Francisco and the country in that vicinity. The necessity of having something like a permanent and secure position on the coast of California, and probably at this place, will not be overlooked. Assuming that such a position will be found and selected in the bay of San Francisco, it is expected that a fortification, such as the means at your command may enable you to construct, will be erected, and that the heavy guns heretofore sent out, and those taken by the transports, to the extent needed, will be used for its armament. This work should be designed for a two-fold object—the protection of the vessels in the bay, and the security of the land forces. The selection of the site will be an important matter. It should be preceded by a careful examination of the place with reference to both objects, and the location made under the advice and direction of the commanding naval officer. It may, however, be that your first debarkation will not be at this point. The circumstances which may be found to exist on your arrival in that region must control in this matter.

It is probable that Monterey will have been taken by our naval force before the land troops reach that coast, and they may be needed to hold possession of it. This place is also to be secured by fortifications or temporary works from an attack either by sea or land. Judging from the information we have here of what will be the state of things on your arrival on the coast of California, it is concluded that these will be found to be the important points, and the possession of them essential to the objects in view in prosecuting the war in that quarter; but the particular mention of them is by no means intended as instructions to confine our military operations to them. As to the third place suggested, San Diego, less is known of it than the other two. Should the naval commander determine to take and hold possession of it, and need the land force or a part of it for that purpose, you will of course yield to his views in that respect. Whatever is done upon the coast of California, or of any other part of Mexico, will require, it is presumed, the co-operation of the land and naval forces, and it is not doubted that this co-operation will be cordially rendered.

The point, or points, of debarkation of the regiment under your command should be settled as speedily as practicable after your arrival upon the Mexican coast, and the transports discharged. The land forces will thereafter be attended with the vessels of the squadron. The ordnance, ammunition,

arms, and all descriptions of public property which are not required on shore, or cannot be safely deposited there, will be transferred to the public ships. Upon them the land forces must rely for bringing supplies where water transportation is necessary. If the exigency of the service requires these forces to remove from one place to another on the coast, the public vessels will furnish the means of doing so.

The regiment under your command, as well as the company of Captain Tompkins, which has preceded it, is a part of General Kearny's command; but it may be that he will not be in a situation to reach you, by his orders, immediately on your debarkation. Until that is the case yours will be an independent command, except when engaged in joint operations with the naval force.

It is not expected that you will be able to advance far into the country; nor is it advisable for you to undertake any hazardous enterprises. Until you shall fall under the command of General Kearny, your force will be mostly, if not wholly employed in seizing and holding important possessions on the seacoast.

The government here have received information which is deemed to be reliable, though not official, that our squadron in the Pacific had taken possession of Monterey as early as the 6th of July last.

There is reason to believe that California is not favorably disposed to the central government of Mexico, and will not be disposed to make a vigorous resistance to our operations in that quarter. Should you find such to be the state of things there, it will be of the greatest importance that the good will of the people towards the United States should be cultivated. This is to be done by liberal and kind treatment. They should be made to feel that we come as deliverers. Their rights of person, property, and religion, must be respected and sustained. The greatest care must be taken to restrain the troops from all acts of license or outrage; the supplies drawn from the country must be paid for at fair prices; and, as far as practicable, friendly relations should be established. In the event of hostile resistance, your operations must be governed by circumstances; and you must use the means at your command to accomplish the objects in view—the military occupation of the country. It is not, however, expected that much can be done, if preparations shall have been made to resist, until the forces under General Kearny shall have entered the country.

You are directed to embrace every opportunity to communicate with this department; and to furnish it with not only a full account of your movements and operations previous to your coming under the direct command of General Kearny, but with such other information as may be useful for the department to possess in regard to conducting the war in that quarter.

Your attention is particularly directed to that portion of the instructions to the commanding officer of the squadron in the Pacific, herewith, which has reference to the joint operation of the land and naval force, and you will conform your conduct thereto.

You are also furnished with an extract from instructions to General Kearny, giving directions for the course of conduct to be pursued while in the military occupation of any portion of the enemy's country; together with a copy of a letter to General Taylor, enclosing one from the Secretary of the Treasury in regard to commercial intercourse with such

parts of the enemy's ports, &c., as may be in possession of our forces. These are to be regarded as instructions to you, should you find yourself placed in the circumstances therein contemplated. You will take the earliest opportunity to make the commanding officer of the squadron in the Pacific fully acquainted with your instructions, and the accompanying papers. Where a place is taken by the joint action of the naval and land force, the naval officer in command, if superior in rank to yourself, will be entitled to make arrangements for the civil government of it while it is held by the co-operation of both branches of the military force. All your powers, in this respect, will of course be devolved on General Kearny, whenever he shall arrive in California and assume the command of the volunteer regiment. As soon as practicable, you will furnish him with a copy of this communication, and the other papers herewith transmitted.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

Col. J. D. STEVENSON,

Commanding Regiment of Volunteers,

Governor's Island, harbor of New York.

No. 6.

Letter of the Secretary of War to General Kearny.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Washington, September 12, 1846.

SIR: A volunteer regiment raised in the State of New York, engaged to serve during the war with Mexico, and to be discharged wherever they may be at its termination, if in a territory of the United States, has been mustered into service, and is about to embark at the port of New York for California. This force is to be a part of your command; but, as it may reach the place of its destination before you are in a condition to subject it to your orders, the colonel of the regiment, J. D. Stevenson, has been furnished with instructions for his conduct in the mean time. I herewith send you a copy thereof, as well as a copy of the instructions of the Navy Department to the commander of the naval squadron in the Pacific; a copy of a letter to General Taylor, with a circular from the Treasury Department; a copy of a letter from General Scott to Captain Tompkins; and a copy of general regulations relative to the respective rank of naval and army officers. These, so far as applicable, will be looked upon in the light of instructions to yourself. The department is exceedingly desirous to be furnished by you with full information of your progress and proceedings, together with your opinion and views as to your movements into California, having reference as to time, route, &c. Beyond the regiment under the command of Colonel S. Price, and the separate battalion called for at the same time by the President from the governor of Missouri, a requisition for one regiment of infantry was issued on the 18th of July last; but the information subsequently received here induced the belief that it would not be needed; and the difficulty of pass-

ing it over the route at so late a period in the season, with the requisite quantity of supplies, &c., was deemed so great, that the orders to muster it into service have been countermanded. It will not be sent. Your views as to the sufficiency of your force, and the practicability of sustaining a larger one, &c., are desired.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Gen. S. W. KEARNY,
Fort Leavenworth, Missouri.

No. 7.

Letter of the Adjutant General to the Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 17, 1846.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, calling for copies of all orders and instructions given to Generals Taylor, Wool, Kearny, or any other officer, relative to the establishment or organization of civil government in Mexico by United States officers; also, what forms of government such officers, or either of them, may have established, &c., I have the honor to submit the enclosed copy of the letter of instructions of Major General Scott to Brigadier General Kearny, dated *November 3, 1846*, being the only communication from this office, or that of the commanding general of the army, having any reference to the subject of the House resolution.

In respect to the second head of the inquiry, I have to state that, on the *23d of November*, a communication was received from Brigadier General Kearny, dated at "*Santa Fe, New Mexico*," *September 22, 1846*, sending a copy of the laws established by his authority for the government of that territory, and also a list of the persons he had appointed to office. This communication was immediately laid before the Secretary of War, and has not since been returned to this office. No other communication touching the subject of civil government in Mexico has been received at the Adjutant General's office.

Respectfully submitted:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

No. 8.

Letter from Major General Scott to General Kearny.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, November 3, 1846.

SIR: We have received from you many official reports, the latest dated

September the 16th. A special acknowledgment of them, by dates, will go, herewith, from the Adjutant General's office.

Your march upon and conquest of New Mexico, together with the military dispositions made for holding that province, have won for you, I am authorized to say, the emphatic approbation of the Executive, by whom, it is not doubted, your movement upon and occupation of Upper California will be executed with like energy, judgment, and success.

You will at Monterey, or the bay of San Francisco, find an engineer officer (Lieutenant Halleck) and a company of the United States artillery, under Captain Tompkins. It is probable that an officer of engineers, or of topographical engineers, has accompanied you from Santa Fe. Those officers, and the company of artillery, aided by other troops under your command, ought promptly to be employed in erecting and garrisoning durable defences for holding the bays of Monterey and San Francisco, together with such other important points in the same province as you may deem it necessary to occupy. Intrenching tools, ordnance, and ordnance stores, went out in the ship Lexington, with Captain Tompkins. Further ordnance supplies may be soon expected.

It is perceived, by despatches received at the Navy Department from the commander of the United States squadron on the coast of the Pacific, that certain volunteers were taken into service by him from the settlers about the bays of Monterey and San Francisco to aid him in seizing and holding that country. With a view to regular payment, it is desirable that those volunteers, if not originally mustered, should be caused by you to be regularly mustered into service (retrospectively) under the volunteer act of May 13, 1846, amended by an act of the following month. This may be done with the distinct understanding that, if not earlier discharged, as no longer needed, you will discharge them at any time they may signify a wish to that effect.

You will probably find certain port charges and regulations established for the harbors of the province by the commanders of the United States squadron upon its coast. The institution and alteration of such regulations appertain to the naval commander, who is instructed by the proper department to confer on the subject with the commander of the land forces. As established, you will, in your sphere, cause those regulations to be duly respected and enforced. On the other hand, the appointment of temporary collectors at the several ports appertains to the civil governor of the province, who will be, for the time, the senior officer of the land forces in the country. Collectors, however, who have been already appointed by the naval commander, will not be unnecessarily changed.

As a guide to the civil governor of Upper California, in our hands, see the letter of June the 3d (last) addressed to you by the Secretary of War. You will not, however, formally declare the province to be annexed. Permanent incorporation of the territory must depend on the government of the United States.

After occupying with our forces all necessary points in Upper California, and establishing a temporary civil government therein, as well as assuring yourself of its internal tranquillity and the absence of any danger of reconquest on the part Mexico, you may charge Colonel Mason, United States 1st dragoons, the bearer of this open letter, or land officer next in rank to your own, with your several duties, and return yourself, with a sufficient escort of troops, to St. Louis, Missouri; but the body of the United States

dragoons that accompanied you to California will remain there until further orders.

It is not known what portion of the Missouri volunteers, if any, marched with you from Santa Fe to the Pacific. If any, it is necessary to provide for their return to their homes and honorable discharge; and, on the same supposition, they may serve you as a sufficient escort to Missouri.

It is known that Lieutenant Colonel Frémont, of the United States rifle regiment, was, in July last, with a party of men in the service of the United States topographical engineers, in the neighborhood of San Francisco or Monterey bay, engaged in joint operations against Mexico with the United States squadron on that coast. Should you find him there, it is desired that you do not detain him, against his wishes, a moment longer than the necessities of the service may require.

I need scarcely enjoin deference, and the utmost cordiality, on the part of our land forces towards those of our navy in the joint service on the distant coast of California. Reciprocity may be cordially expected; and towards that end, frequent conferences between commanders of the two arms are recommended. Harmony in co-operation, and success cannot but follow.

Measures have been taken to supply the disbursing officers, who have preceded and who may accompany you, with all necessary funds. Of those measures you will be informed by Colonel Mason.

I remain, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WINDFIELD SCOTT.

Brig. Gen. S. W. KEARNY, U. S. A.,

Commanding U. S. forces, 10th military department.

No. 9.

Letter of the Secretary of War to General Taylor.

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1846.

SIR: I send herewith a number of copies of a proclamation in the Spanish language, addressed to the people of Mexico, which you are requested to sign and cause to be circulated in the manner and to the extent you may deem proper. You will use your utmost endeavors to have the pledges and promises therein contained carried out to the fullest extent. There are also sent some copies of the proclamation in the English language.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Z. TAYLOR,

Commanding army of occupation, Texas.

No. 10.

[Translation of a proclamation, in Spanish, furnished to General Taylor.]

A PROCLAMATION

BY THE GENERAL COMMANDING THE ARMY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA.

To the people of Mexico:

After many years of patient endurance, the United States are at length constrained to acknowledge that a war now exists between our government and the government of Mexico. For many years our citizens have been subjected to repeated insults and injuries, our vessels and cargoes have been seized and confiscated, our merchants have been plundered, maimed, imprisoned, without cause and without reparation. At length your government acknowledged the justice of our claims, and agreed by treaty to make satisfaction, by payment of several millions of dollars; but this treaty has been violated by your rulers, and the stipulated payments have been withheld. Our late effort to terminate all difficulties by peaceful negotiation has been rejected by the dictator Paredes, and our minister of peace, whom your rulers had agreed to receive, has been refused a hearing. He has been treated with indignity and insult, and Paredes has announced that war exists between us. This war, thus first proclaimed by him, has been acknowledged as an existing fact by our President and Congress, with perfect unanimity, and will be prosecuted with vigor and energy against your army and rulers; but those of the Mexican people who remain neutral will not be molested.

Your government is in the hands of tyrants and usurpers. They have abolished your State governments, they have overthrown your federal constitution, they have deprived you of the right of suffrage, destroyed the liberty of the press, despoiled you of your arms, and reduced you to a state of absolute dependence upon the power of a military dictator. Your army and rulers extort from the people, by grievous taxation, by forced loans, and military seizures, the very money which sustains the usurpers in power. Being disarmed, you were left defenceless, an easy prey to the savage Cumanches, who not only destroy your lives and property, but drive into a captivity more horrible than death itself your wives and children. It is your military rulers who have reduced you to this deplorable condition. It is these tyrants, and their corrupt and cruel satellites, gorged with the people's treasure, by whom you are thus oppressed and impoverished, some of whom have boldly advocated a monarchical government, and would place a European prince upon the throne of Mexico. We come to obtain reparation for repeated wrongs and injuries, we come to obtain indemnity for the past and security for the future, we come to overthrow the tyrants who have destroyed your liberties; but we come to make no war upon the people of Mexico, nor upon any form of free government they may choose to select for themselves. It is our wish to see you liberated from despots, to drive back the savage Cumanches, to prevent the renewal of their assaults, and to compel them to restore to you from captivity your long lost wives and children. Your religion, your altars and churches, the property of your churches and citizens, the emblems of your faith and its ministers, shall be protected and remain invio-

late. Hundreds of our army, and hundreds of thousands of our people, are members of the Catholic church. In every State, and in nearly every city and village of our Union, Catholic churches exist, and the priests perform their holy functions in peace and security, under the sacred guarantee of our constitution. We come among the people of Mexico as friends and republican brethren, and all who receive us as such shall be protected, whilst all who are seduced into the army of your dictator shall be treated as enemies. We shall want from you nothing but food for our army, and for this you shall always be paid, in cash, the full value. It is the settled policy of your tyrants to deceive you in regard to the policy and character of our government and people. These tyrants fear the example of our free institutions, and constantly endeavor to misrepresent our purposes, and inspire you with hatred for your republican brethren of the American Union. Give us but the opportunity to undeceive you, and you will soon learn that all the representations of Paredes were false, and were only made to induce you to consent to the establishment of a despotic government.

In your struggle for liberty with the Spanish monarchy, thousands of our countrymen risked their lives and shed their blood in your defence. Our own commodore, the gallant Porter, maintained in triumph your flag upon the ocean, and our government was the first to acknowledge your independence. With pride and pleasure we enrolled your name on the list of independent republics, and sincerely desired that you might in peace and prosperity enjoy all the blessings of free government. Success on the part of your tyrants against the army of the Union is impossible; but if they could succeed, it would only be to enable them to fill your towns with their soldiers, eating out your substance, and harassing you with still more grievous taxation. Already they have abolished the liberty of the press, as the first step towards the introduction of that monarchy which it is their real purpose to proclaim and establish.

Mexicans, we must treat as enemies and overthrow the tyrants who, whilst they have wronged and insulted us, have deprived you of your liberty; but the Mexican people who remain neutral during the contest shall be protected against their military despots, by the republican army of the Union.

No. 11.

Letter of the Secretary of War to General Kearny.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 5, 1846.

SIR: I enclosed to you a few copies of a proclamation prepared for Gen. Taylor, to issue to the Mexicans. I discover that there are parts of it that will not answer our purpose for Santa Fe or Upper California. You will not, therefore, use these copies. It is intended to make the needful alterations in it, and, thus altered, send on copies* to you before you will have

* No proclamation, modified as proposed, was sent.

W. L. MARCY.

occasion to distribute them. I must, however, urge you not to use those which have been forwarded.

Yours, respectfully,

W. L. MARCY.

Col. S. W. KEARNY.

No. 12.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL KEARNY, OF 31st JULY.

Proclamation to the citizens of New Mexico, by Colonel Kearny, commanding the United States forces.

The undersigned enters New Mexico with a large military force, for the purpose of seeking union with and ameliorating the condition of its inhabitants. This he does under instructions from his government, and with the assurance that he will be amply sustained in the accomplishment of this object. It is enjoined on the citizens of New Mexico to remain quietly at their homes, and to pursue their peaceful avocations. So long as they continue in such pursuits, they will not be interfered with by the American army, but will be respected and protected in their rights, both civil and religious.

All who take up arms or encourage resistance against the government of the United States will be regarded as enemies, and will be treated accordingly.

S. W. KEARNY,
Colonel First Dragoons.

CAMP AT BENT'S FORT, ON THE ARKANSAS,
July 31, 1846.

No. 13.

Letter of General Kearny to the Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST.
Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 24, 1846.

SIR: I have to report that on the 18th instant the army under my command marched into this city, the capital of New Mexico, having met with no armed resistance; the Mexican troops, numbering about 4,000, which had been collected on the road under Governor Armijo to oppose us, having dispersed on our approaching them, and the governor himself having fled, with a troop of his dragoons, towards Chihuahua. On the 22d I issued a proclamation, claiming the whole of New Mexico, with its then boundaries, as a territory of the United States of America, and taking it under our protection. I send, herewith, copies of all official papers on the subject. The people of the territory are now perfectly tranquil, and can easily be kept so. The intelligent portion know the advantages they are to derive from the change of government, and express their satisfaction at it.

In a few days I shall march down the Del Norte and visit some of the

principal cities below, for the purpose of seeing the people and explaining to them personally our intentions relating to the territory. On my return (which will be in two or three weeks) a civil government shall be organized, and the officers appointed for it; after which, I will be ready to start for Upper California, which I hope may be by the latter end of next month; and in such case, I shall expect to have possession of that department by the close of November.

I have not heard from or of Colonel Price and his command, which he was to raise and bring here, and have received but vague rumors of Captain Allen and the Mormons. I suppose, however, they will all be here in a few weeks. Captain Allen's command will accompany me to the Pacific, and the number of efficient men he brings will determine the additional number I must take from here. After deciding upon that, and upon the number which will be necessary to hold this territory, I shall send the surplus to Chihuahua to report to Brigadier General Wool. I enclose a copy of my communication to him of the 22d instant.

On the 15th instant I received yours of 2d and 3d July, the former enclosing a copy of a letter to Captain Tompkins, 3d artillery, from the General-in-chief—the latter enclosing for me a commission of Brigadier General, which I hereby accept of, and for which I offer to the President and Senate my acknowledgment and thanks for the honor they have conferred on me.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier General.

Brigadier General R. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington.

No. 14.

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL KEARNY, OF 22d AUGUST.

Proclamation to the inhabitants of New Mexico by Brigadier General S. W. Kearny, commanding the troops of the United States in the same.

As, by the act of the republic of Mexico, a state of war exists between that government and the United States; and as the undersigned, at the head of his troops, on the 18th instant, took possession of Santa Fe, the capital of the department of New Mexico, he now announces his intention to hold the department, with its original boundaries, (on both sides of the Del Norte,) as a part of the United States, and under the name of "the Territory of New Mexico."

The undersigned has come to New Mexico with a strong military force, and an equally strong one is following close in his rear. He has more troops than necessary to put down any opposition that can possibly be brought against him, and therefore it would be but folly or madness for any dissatisfied or discontented persons to think of resisting him.

The undersigned has instructions from his government to respect the religious institutions of New Mexico—to protect the property of the church—to cause the worship of those belonging to it to be undisturbed, and

their religious rights in the amplest manner preserved to them—also to protect the persons and property of all quiet and peaceable inhabitants within its boundaries against their enemies, the Entaws, the Navajoes, and others; and when he assures all that it will be his pleasure, as well as his duty, to comply with those instructions, he calls upon them to exert themselves in preserving order, in promoting concord, and in maintaining the authority and efficacy of the laws. And he requires of those who have left their homes and taken up arms against the troops of the United States to return *forthwith* to them, or else they will be considered as enemies and traitors, subjecting their persons to punishment and their property to seizure and confiscation for the benefit of the public treasury.

It is the wish and intention of the United States to provide for New Mexico a free government, with the least possible delay, similar to those in the United States; and the people of New Mexico will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the Territorial legislature. But until this can be done, the laws hitherto in existence will be continued until changed or modified by competent authority; and those persons holding office will continue in the same for the present, provided they will consider themselves good citizens and are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States.

The United States hereby absolves all persons residing within the boundaries of New Mexico from any further allegiance to the republic of Mexico, and hereby claims them as citizens of the United States. Those who remain quiet and peaceable will be considered good citizens and receive protection—those who are found in arms, or instigating others against the United States, will be considered as traitors, and treated accordingly.

Don Manuel Armijo, the late governor of this department, has fled from it: the undersigned has taken possession of it without firing a gun, or spilling a single drop of blood, in which he most truly rejoices, and for the present will be considered as governor of the Territory.

Given at Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 22d day of August, 1846, and in the 71st year of the independence of the United States.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier General U. S. Army.

By the Governor:

JUAN BAUTISTA VIGIL Y ALAND.

No. 15.

Letter from General Kearny to General Wool.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, August 22, 1846.

GENERAL: I have to inform you, that on the 18th instant, without firing a gun or spilling a drop of blood, I took possession of this city, the capital of the department of New Mexico; and that I have this day issued a proclamation claiming the whole department, with its original boundaries, for the United States, and under the title of "the Territory of New Mexico."

Every thing here is quiet and peaceable. The people now understand

the advantages they are to derive from a change of government, and are much gratified with it.

I have more troops (Missouri volunteers) following in my rear. On their arrival, there will be more than necessary for this Territory. I will send the surplus to you. Should you not want them, you can order them to Major General Taylor, or to their homes, as you may think the good of the public service requires.

I am destined for Upper California, and hope to start from here in the course of a few weeks. Success attend you.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. KEARNY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

Brig. Gen. Jno. E. Wool,
U. S. Army, Chihuahua.

No. 16.

Appointment, by General Kearny, of Treasurer of Santa Fe.

Henry L. Dodge is appointed treasurer of Santa Fe, New Mexico, in the place of Francisco Ortis, who, in consequence of sickness, is unable to perform the duties.

Mr. Ortis will turn over to his successor any public funds, books, or property, pertaining to his office, which he may have in his possession.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
August 28, 1846.

No. 17.

Appointment, by General Kearny, of Collector of Santa Fe.

Tomas Rivero is appointed collector of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, in the place of José Garcia, who, from deafness, is unable to perform the duties.

Mr. Garcia will turn over to his successor any public funds, books, or property, pertaining to his office, which he may have in his possession.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,
August 29, 1846.

No. 18.

Letter of General Kearny to the Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,
Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 1, 1846.

SIR: I avail myself of a private opportunity to Missouri to send to you copies of all papers, civil and military, which have passed from under my hands since the 24th ultimo, the date of my last communication to you.

The troops composing this command are, and have been since the day after our reaching here, necessarily divided—one-half the officers and men (excepting of the infantry) are, with all the horses and mules, about 25 miles from here, where they went for grass; the other half are in and around this city, and a large number of them daily employed, under the engineers, in erecting fortifications to insure the safety of it.

We leave here to-morrow, taking about 700 mounted men with us to visit the lower country, and to quiet the minds of the people, which are still a little excited by idle rumors and reports. I shall be absent about a fortnight; after which an express will be sent to Fort Leavenworth, with such information as I may obtain.

I am now endeavoring to raise from the inhabitants of the Territory a company of infantry, (volunteers for one year.) I have appointed a Mexican the captain, and an American the first lieutenant of it. I think much good will result from it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. KEARNY,
Brig. General.

Brig. Gen. JONES,
Adjutant General U. S. A., Washington.

No. 19.

Order of General Kearny abolishing the use of stamp paper.

From this day so much of the law, hitherto in force in New Mexico, which requires that *stamped paper* shall be used in certain transactions, is abolished.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brig. Gen. U. S. A.

SANTA FE, TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO,
August 29, 1846.

No. 20.

ORDER OF GENERAL KEARNY REGULATING LICENSES.

Licenses for stores, &c.—Duties on wagons, &c.

The following sums will be collected in place of those established April 11th, 1844:

License for dry goods store, per month	\$2 00
Do grocery, do do	4 00
Do taverns, do do	5 00
Do public billiard tables, do	3 00
Do monte table, chuza or game of chance, per night	1 50
Do balls, where money is charged for attending	2 00

Licenses for the above must be obtained and paid for in advance; if not, then five times the foregoing sums to be charged, and the individuals confined until the amount is paid.

Wagons from the Arkansas or Chihuahua, with goods belonging to individuals, and not public ones, each \$4 00

Pleasure carriages, from the above places, each 2 00

Wagons or carriages, belonging to individuals, entering the public Plaza 25

The above sums will be collected by the collector of Santa Fe, and turned over to the treasurer of the city for the benefit thereof; the treasurer and collector keeping a correct account of all sums received, and for which they will be held strictly responsible.

The collector of Galisteo will collect the same amount for each wagon or carriage as above; both to take effect from the 22d instant, the day of New Mexico becoming a part of the United States.

The above to continue in force until changed by proper authority.

S. W. KEARNY,

Brigadier General U. S. Army.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO,

August 27, 1846.

No. 21.

Letter of General Kearny to the Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,

Santa Fe, New Mexico, September 16, 1846.

SIR: Since my communication to you of the 1st instant, I have marched with 700 men about 100 miles down the Del Norte, to the village of Tomé. The inhabitants of the country were found to be highly satisfied and contented with the change of government, and apparently vied with each other to see who could show to us the greatest hospitality and kindness.

There can no longer be apprehended any organized resistance in this Territory to our troops; and the commander of them, whoever he may be,

will hereafter have nothing to attend to but to secure the inhabitants from further depredations from the Navajoe and Eutaw Indians; and, for this object, paragraph three of Orders No. 23 was this day issued, a copy of which is enclosed herewith.

As this Territory is now so perfectly quiet, I have determined (knowing the wishes of the Executive) to leave here for Upper California as soon as possible, and have fixed upon the 25th as the day of departure. As I am ignorant when to expect Captain Allen and his command, I have determined upon taking with me Major Sumner and the efficient men (about 300) of the 1st dragoons. Orders will be left for Captain Allen to follow on our trail. From the most reliable information yet received as to the best route, we have determined upon marching about 200 miles down the Del Norte; then to the Gila; down that river near to its mouth; leaving which, we cross the Colorado; and then, keeping near the Pacific, up to Monterey. This route will carry us not far from and along the southern boundary of New Mexico and Upper California; and we hope to reach the Pacific by the end of November. No exertions will be wanting on the part of any one attached to this expedition in insuring to it full and entire success.

I have now respectfully to ask, that, in the event of our getting possession of Upper California—of establishing a civil government there—securing peace, quiet, and order among the inhabitants, and precluding the possibility of the Mexicans again having control there, I may be permitted to leave there next summer with the 1st dragoons, and march them back to Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri; and I would respectfully suggest that troops, to remain in California and Oregon, should be raised expressly for the purpose—say for three years—to be discharged at the expiration of that time; each man, from the colonel to the private, receiving a number of acres of land in proportion to his rank. Regiments could easily be raised on such terms; and when discharged, military colonies would thus be established by them.

Surgeon Decamp will be left in charge of the hospitals at this place, and to superintend the medical department in this Territory. He is very desirous, as are the other officers of the army now here, to leave next summer. The doctor wishes to return to Jefferson Barracks, St. Louis, or to the arsenal, and I recommend that he be gratified.

A large number of troops are daily employed, under the direction of Lieutenant Gilmer, of the engineers, in erecting a fort for the defence and protection of this city; and, as this is the capital of the Territory—a new acquisition to the United States—the fort will be an important and a permanent one, and I have this day named it “Fort Marcy,” and now ask for a confirmation of it.

I have not heard or received a line from Colonel Price, at any time, and know not if he, or any part of his regiment, has even left Fort Leavenworth.

I will write to you again before leaving here, and will then inform you of the arrangements made relating to the civil government for this Territory, which has been and continues a delicate and difficult task.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. KEARNY,

Brigadier General U. S. Army.

Brigadier General R. JONES,

Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington.

No. 22.

Letter of General Kearny to the Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE WEST,

Santa Fe, New Mexico, Sept. 22, 1846.

SIR: I inclose herewith a copy of the laws prepared for the government of the Territory of New Mexico, and a list of appointments to civil offices in the Territory—both of which I have this day signed and published.

I take great pleasure in stating that I am entirely indebted for these laws to Colonel A. W. Doniphan, of the 1st regiment of Missouri mounted volunteers, who received much assistance from private Willard P. Hall, of his regiment.

These laws are taken, part from the laws of Mexico—retained as in the original—a part with such modifications as our laws and constitution made necessary: a part are from the laws of the Missouri Territory; a part from the laws of Texas, and also of Texas and Coahuila; a part from the statutes of Missouri; and the remainder from the Livingston code.

The organic law is taken from the organic law of Missouri Territory.—(See act of Congress, June 4th, 1842.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. W. KEARNY,

Brigadier General U. S. A.

The ADJUTANT GENERAL U. S. A., Washington.

[Received at the War Department November 23d.]

No. 23.

Appointment, by General Kearny, of civil officers.

Being duly authorized by the President of the United States of America, I hereby make the following appointments for the government of New Mexico, a Territory of the United States. The officers thus appointed will be obeyed and respected accordingly:

Charles Bent, to be governor.

Donaisano Vigil, to be secretary of the Territory.

Richard Dallam, to be marshal.

Francis P. Blair, to be United States district attorney.

Charles Blumner, to be treasurer.

Eugene Seitzendorfer, to be auditor of public accounts.

Joab Houghton, Antonio José Otero, Charles Beaubian, to be judges of the superior court.

Given at Santa Fe, the capital of the Territory of New Mexico, this 22d day of September, 1846, and in the 71st year of the independence of the United States.

S. W. KEARNY,

Brigadier General U. S. A.

Francisco Sanacino (Pajarito) is hereby re-appointed prefect of the district of the Southwest, in place of Francisco Armijo y Ortiz, this day removed.

Miguel Romero is hereby appointed alcalde at the Placeya, in place of Julien Tenoira, this day removed.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, Sept. 22, 1846.

[Received at the War Department November 23d.]

No. 24.

Organic law for the Territory of New Mexico, compiled under the direction of General Kearny.

[Received at the War Department November 23, 1846.]

ORGANIC LAW OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

The government of the United States of America ordains and establishes the following organic law for the Territory of New Mexico, which has become a Territory of the said government:

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. The country heretofore known as New Mexico shall be known hereafter and designated as the Territory of New Mexico, in the United States of America, and the temporary government of the said Territory shall be organized and administered in the manner herein prescribed.

ARTICLE II.

Executive power.

SEC. 1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor, who shall reside in the said Territory, and shall hold his office for two years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States.

He shall be the commander-in-chief of the militia of the said Territory, except when called into the service of the United States, and *ex officio* superintendent of Indian affairs.

He shall have power to fill all civil and military offices which shall be established, the appointments to which shall not be otherwise provided for by law.

He shall cause the laws to be distributed and faithfully executed, and shall be conservator of the peace throughout the Territory.

He shall, from time to time, inform the general assembly of the condition of the government, and shall recommend all necessary measures, and may convene them on extraordinary occasions by proclamation, stating the purpose for which they are convened.

Whenever any office shall become vacant he shall fill the same, until a

successor shall be properly appointed and qualified. He shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, and grant reprieves and pardons for all offences against the laws of the Territory, and reprieves in all cases against the laws of the United States, until the decision of the President thereof can be known.

SEC. 2. There shall be a secretary of the Territory who shall hold his office for two years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States.

He shall, under the direction of the governor, record and preserve all the proceedings and papers of the executive, and all acts of the general assembly, and transmit copies of the same to the President every six months.

In case of a vacancy in the office of governor, the secretary shall discharge the duties of governor until another be appointed and qualified.

SEC. 3. There shall be a marshal, a United States district attorney, an auditor of public accounts, and a treasurer, for the Territory, and a sheriff and coroner for each county, whose duty shall be defined by law.

ARTICLE III.

Legislative power.

SEC. 1. The legislative power shall be vested in a general assembly, which shall consist of a legislative council and a house of representatives.

SEC. 2. The house of representatives shall consist of members to be chosen every two years by the qualified electors of the several counties; and the legislative council shall consist of members to be chosen every four years by the qualified electors of their respective districts.

SEC. 3. No person shall be eligible to the house of representatives who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-four years, who shall not be a free male citizen of the Territory of New Mexico, and who shall not have been an inhabitant of the county he may be chosen to represent at least six months next preceding his election.

SEC. 4. No person shall be eligible to the legislative council who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, who shall not be a free male citizen of the Territory of New Mexico, and who shall not have been an inhabitant of the district which he may be chosen to represent at least six months next preceding his election, if such district shall be so long established; but if not, then of the district or districts from which the same shall have been taken.

SEC. 5. The legislative council shall never be more than one-third as numerous as the house of representatives, for the election of whom the Territory shall be divided into convenient districts, which may be altered from time to time, and new districts established, as public convenience may require.

SEC. 6. The general assembly shall divide the Territory into a convenient number of counties, and shall apportion the members of the house of representatives among the same according to the free male population; but the whole number of its members shall never exceed twenty-one, until otherwise directed by the law of the United States.

SEC. 7. Until the legislative power shall otherwise direct, the Territory of New Mexico shall retain the division of counties and districts established by the decree of the department of New Mexico of June 17, 1844,

and they shall be represented as follows: In the house of representatives the county of Santa Fe shall have three members; the county of San Miguel del Bado, three; the county of Rio Arriba, three; the county of Valencia, five; the county of Taos, three; the county of Santa Anna, two; and the county of Bernallillo, two. In the legislative council the central district shall have three members; the northern district two members; and the southeastern district two members; which apportionment shall continue until otherwise directed by law.

SEC. 8. All free male citizens of the Territory of New Mexico who then are, and for three months next preceding the election shall have been, residents of the county or district in which they shall offer to vote, shall be entitled to vote for a delegate to the Congress of the United States, and for members of the general assembly, and for all other officers elected by the people.

SEC. 9. The first election for a delegate to the Congress of the United States, and for members of the general assembly, shall be on the first Monday in August, A. D. 1847. And the governor, by proclamation, shall designate as many places in each county as may be necessary for the public convenience, at which the electors may vote.

SEC. 10. The general assembly shall convene at the city of Santa Fe on the first Monday in December, A. D. 1847, and on the first Monday in December every *two years* thereafter, until otherwise provided by law; and each house shall elect one of its own members as speaker, and shall choose clerks and such other officers as may be necessary; and shall sit from day to day, on its own adjournments, until all its business shall be finished.

SEC. 11. In case of a vacancy in either house, by death or otherwise, the governor shall issue a writ to the county or district from which such member was elected, to elect another for the residue of the term.

SEC. 12. No person who now is, or hereafter may be, a collector or holder of public money, assistant, or deputy thereof, shall be eligible to any office of profit or trust, until he shall have accounted for and paid over all sums for which he may be accountable; and no person holding any lucrative office under the United States or this Territory, except militia officers and justices of the peace, shall be eligible to either house of the general assembly. No person who shall be convicted of having directly or indirectly given or offered any bribe to procure his own election or appointment, or the election or appointment of any other person, or who shall be convicted of perjury or other infamous crime, shall be eligible to any office of honor, profit, or trust, within this Territory, or shall be allowed the right of suffrage.

SEC. 13. The general assembly shall have power to make laws in all cases, both civil and criminal, for the good government of the people of this Territory, not inconsistent with or repugnant to the constitution and laws of the United States; to establish inferior courts and prescribe their jurisdiction and duties; and to create other offices in the said Territory, and to fix the fees of office and provide for the payment of the same, except those whose payment is provided for by the government of the United States. Each house shall judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of its own members. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members. Each house shall make its

own rules of proceeding, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and two-thirds of all the members elected may expel a member; but no member shall be expelled twice for the same offence. Each house shall keep and publish from time to time a journal of its proceedings; all votes in the house shall be "*viva voce*," and, on the final passage of all bills, shall be entered on the journals.

SEC. 14. Any bill may originate in either house, and may be altered, amended, or rejected by the other; and shall be read on three different days in each house; and, having passed both houses, shall be signed by their respective speakers, and presented to the governor for his approval. If he approve the same, he shall sign it; if he disapprove it, he shall return it to the house in which it originated, within six days, with his objections; if he fail to return it within six days, or, after it shall have been returned, it again pass both houses, it shall be a law without the governor's approval.

SEC. 15. The members of the general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest in going to, returning from, and during their attendance on their respective houses; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

SEC. 16. The sittings of each house shall be public, except when secrecy shall be required; and each house may punish any person, not a member, for disorderly or contemptuous behavior in their presence, while in session, by a fine not exceeding three hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding forty-eight hours, for one offence.

SEC. 17. Each member of the general assembly shall receive three dollars a day for each day he may attend the house of which he is a member, and three dollars for every twenty-five miles he must travel in going from his residence to the place of meeting and returning from thence; and the speaker of each house shall receive five dollars a day for every day he may attend the house of which he is a member, and the same mileage with other members. The other officers of the general assembly shall receive such compensation as the law may provide.

SEC. 18. The style of all laws shall be, "Be it enacted by the general assembly of the Territory of New Mexico."

ARTICLE IV.

Judicial power.

SEC. 1. The judicial power shall be vested in a superior court, and inferior tribunals, to be established by law.

SEC. 2. The superior court shall consist of three judges, to be appointed by the President of the United States. One of them shall be the presiding judge, and the others associate judges. The judges shall be conservators of the peace throughout the Territory, and shall hold courts at such times and places and perform such duties as shall be prescribed by law.

SEC. 3. The superior court shall have a general superintending control over all inferior courts and tribunals of justice, and shall have power to issue original writs to compel inferior courts and their officers to perform their duties according to law, whenever they may fail or refuse so to do.

SEC. 4. Every court and tribunal of justice shall appoint its own clerk,

who shall hold his office during the continuance of the temporary government, unless sooner removed by his respective court.

SEC. 5. All officers, both civil and military, shall, before entering on the duties of their office, take an oath to support the constitution of the United States, and to faithfully demean themselves in office.

ARTICLE V.

Miscellaneous.

SEC. 1. Members of the general assembly; the governor, whose salary shall be \$2,000 a year; the secretary of the Territory, whose salary shall be \$1,200 a year; the judges of the superior court, whose salaries shall be \$1,500 a year each; the marshal of the Territory, whose salary shall be \$500 a year; the United States district attorney, whose salary shall be \$500 a year, shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States. The auditor and treasurer shall each receive a salary of \$500 a year, one-half of which shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States, and the remainder out of the territorial treasury.

SEC. 2. The governor, secretary of the Territory, marshal, and United States district attorney, shall be appointed by the President of the United States. The auditor and treasurer shall be elected every two years by joint vote of the general assembly, and shall hold their respective offices for two years, and until their successors are duly elected and qualified.

SEC. 3. All offices in this Territory are hereby declared vacant, except such as have been filled by the appointments of Brigadier General Kearny; and all offices created by this law shall be filled by appointments of Brigadier General Kearny or his successor, until the government is fully organized in accordance with the provisions of this law.

SEC. 4. Schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged in this Territory. One or more schools shall be established in each village as soon as practicable, where the poor shall be educated free of all charges.

Bill of Rights.

That the *great and essential principles of liberty and free government* may be recognised and established, it is hereby declared—

1st. That all political power is vested in and belongs to the people.

2d. That the people have the right peaceably to assemble for their common good, and to apply to those in power for redress of grievances, by petition or remonstrance.

3d. That all men have a natural and indefeasible right to worship Almighty God according to the dictates of their consciences; that no person can ever be hurt, molested, or restrained in his religious professions, if he do not disturb others in their religious worship, and that all Christian churches shall be protected and none oppressed, and that no person, on account of his religious opinions, shall be rendered ineligible to any office of honor, trust, or profit.

4th. That courts of justice shall be open to every person; just remedy given for every injury to person and property; that right and justice shall be administered without sale, denial, or delay, and that no private property shall be taken for public use without just compensation.

5th. That the right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate.

6th. That in all criminal cases the accused has the right to be heard by himself and counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor, to meet the witnesses against him face to face, and to have a speedy trial by a jury of his country.

7th. The accused cannot be compelled to give evidence against himself, or be deprived of life, liberty, or property, but by a verdict of a jury and the laws of the land.

8th. That no person, after having once been acquitted by a jury, can be tried a second time for the same offence.

9th. That all persons shall be bailed by sufficient sureties, except in capital offences, where the proof of guilt is evident; and the privileges of the writ of "habeas corpus" cannot be suspended except the public safety shall require it, in the case of a rebellion or invasion.

10th. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

11th. That the people shall be secure in their persons, papers, houses, and effects, from unreasonable searches and seizures; and that no writ shall issue for a search or seizure without a probable case of guilt is made out under oath.

12th. That the free communication of thoughts and opinions is one of the invaluable rights of freemen, and that every person may freely speak, write, and print on any subject, being responsible for every abuse of that liberty.

13th. That no vicar, priest, preacher of the Gospel, nor teacher, of any religious denomination, shall ever be compelled to bear arms, or to serve on juries, work on roads, or perform military duty.

Done at the government house in the city of Santa Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico, by Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny, by virtue of the power and authority conferred upon him by the government of the United States, this twenty-second September, 1846.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.

Administration.

SEC. 1. The laws heretofore in force concerning descents, distributions, wills, and testaments, as contained in the treaties on these subjects, written by Pedro Murillo de Larde, shall remain in force, so far as they are in conformity with the constitution and laws of the United States, and the statute laws in force for the time being.

SEC. 2. The prefects shall grant letters testamentary and of administration.

SEC. 3. Letters testamentary and of administration shall be granted in the county in which the mansion house or place of abode of the deceased is situated. If he had no mansion house or place of abode at the time of his death, and be possessed of lands, letters shall be granted in the county in which the lands, or a part thereof, lie. If the deceased had no mansion

house or place of abode, and was not possessed of land, letters may be granted in the county in which he died, or the greater part of his estate may be. If he died out of the Territory, having no mansion house or place of abode, or lands, within this Territory, letters may be granted in any country in which any of the personal estate of the deceased may be.

SEC. 4. All orders, settlements, trials, and proceedings touching the administration of estates, shall be had or made in the county in which the letters testamentary or of administration were granted.

SEC. 5. Letters of administration shall be granted, first, to the husband or wife surviving; second, if there be no husband or wife surviving, to those who are entitled to the distribution of the estate, or one or more of them, as the prefect shall believe will best manage the estate.

SEC. 6. If no person apply for such letters within thirty days after the death of the deceased, any creditor shall be allowed to take out such letters; and in defect of these, the prefect may select as administrator such discreet person as he may choose.

SEC. 7. After probate of any will, letters testamentary shall be granted to the person or persons therein appointed executor or executors. If a part of the persons thus appointed refuse to act, or be disqualified, the letters shall be granted to the other persons therein appointed. If all such persons refuse to act, or be disqualified, letters of administration shall be granted to the person to whom administration would have been granted if there had been no will. Where there are two or more persons named executors in a will, none shall have power to act as such except those who give bond.

SEC. 8. If the validity of a will be contested, or the executor be a minor, or absent from the Territory, letters of administration shall be granted during the time such contest, minority, or absence, to some other person, who shall take charge of the property, and administer the same according to law, under the direction of the prefect, and account for and pay and deliver all the money and property of the estate to the executor or regular administrator when qualified to act.

SEC. 9. Every applicant for letters of administration at the time of the application shall make an affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, the names and places of residence of the heirs of the deceased, that the deceased died without a will, and that he will make a perfect inventory, and faithfully administer all the estate of the deceased, and account for and pay all assets which shall come to his possession or knowledge.

SEC. 10. A similar affidavit, with variations, as the case may require, shall be made by administrators of the goods remaining unadministered, and by administrators during the time of a contest about a will, or the minority or absence of the executor.

SEC. 11. Every administrator with the will annexed, and executor, at the time letters are granted to him, shall make an affidavit that he will make a perfect inventory of the estate, and faithfully execute the last will of the testator, and render just accounts, and faithfully perform all things required by law touching such executorship or administration. The prefect shall take a bond of the person to whom letters testamentary or of administration are granted, with two or more sufficient securities, resident in the county, to the Territory of New Mexico, in such sum as the prefect shall deem sufficient, not less than double the estimated value of the

estate, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as executor or administrator, and no person shall act as executor or administrator until he shall have given such bond. If any prefect shall refuse or neglect to take such bond at the time of granting such letters, he shall himself be liable for all the damages resulting from such neglect or refusal, at the suit of any person injured.

SEC. 12. All letters testamentary and of administration, and all bonds and affidavits of executors and administrators, shall be recorded by the clerk of the prefect, in a well-bound book kept for that purpose, before such letters are delivered to the executor or administrator; and the clerk shall certify on the letters that they have been recorded; and if any prefect shall deliver, without complying with the foregoing requisitions, any such letters, he shall forfeit to the party injured double the damages occasioned by such default.

SEC. 13. Every executor and administrator shall exhibit a statement of the accounts of his administration for settlement with proper vouchers to the court of the prefect, at the first term after the end of one year from the date of his letters, and at the corresponding term of such court every year thereafter, until the administration be completed; and upon every failure so to do, may be fined not more than one hundred dollars, for the use of the county, and shall forfeit to the party injured double the damages sustained by such default.

Attachments.

SEC. 1. Creditors whose demands amount to fifty dollars or more may sue their debtors in the circuit court by attachment, in the following cases:

First. When the debtor is not a resident of, nor resides in this Territory.

Second. When the debtor has concealed himself, or absconded, or absented himself from his usual place of abode in this Territory, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him.

Third. When the debtor is about to remove his property or effects out of this Territory, or has fraudulently conveyed or assigned his property or effects, or has fraudulently concealed or disposed of his property or effects, so as to defraud, hinder, or delay his creditors.

Fourth. When the debtor is about fraudulently to convey or assign, conceal or dispose of his property, or effects, so as to hinder, delay, or defraud his creditors.

Fifth. When the debt was contracted out of this Territory, and the debtor has absconded, or secretly removed his property or effects into this Territory, with the intent to hinder, delay, or defraud his creditors.

SEC. 2. A creditor wishing to sue his debtor by attachment may file in the clerk's office of the circuit court of any county in this Territory a petition or other lawful statement of his cause of action; and shall also file an affidavit and bond; and thereupon such creditor may sue out an original attachment against the lands, tenements, goods, moneys, effects, and credits of the debtor, in whosoever hands they may be.

SEC. 3. The affidavit shall be made by the plaintiff, or some person for him, and shall state that the defendant is justly indebted to the plaintiff, after allowing all just credits and offsets in a sum to be specified in the affidavit, and on what account; and shall also state the affiant has good reason to believe, and does believe, the existence of one or more of the

causes which, according to the provisions of the first section, will entitle the plaintiff to sue by attachment.

SEC. 4. The bond shall be executed by the plaintiff, or some responsible person as principal, and two or more securities, residents of the county in which the action is to be brought, in a sum at least double the amount sworn to, payable to this Territory, conditioned that the plaintiff shall prosecute his action without delay, and with effect, and refund all sums of money that may be adjudged to be refunded, to the defendant, and pay all damages that may accrue to any defendant, or garnishee, by reason of the attachment, or any process or judgment thereon.

SEC. 5. The clerk shall judge of the sufficiency of the penalty, and the security in the bond: if they be approved, he shall endorse his approval thereon, and the same, together with the affidavit and petition, or other lawful statement of the cause of action, shall be filed before an attachment shall be issued.

SEC. 6. The bond given by the plaintiff, or other person, in a suit by attachment, may be sued on by any party injured, in the name of the Territory; and he shall proceed as in ordinary suits, and shall recover such damages as he may have sustained.

SEC. 7. Original writs of attachment shall be directed to the sheriff of the proper county, commanding him to attach the defendant by all and singular his lands and tenements, goods, moneys, effects, and credits, in whosoever hands the same may be found, with a clause of the nature and to the effect of an ordinary citation, to answer the action of the plaintiff.

SEC. 8. Original writs of attachment shall be issued and returned in like time and manner as ordinary writs of citation; and when the defendant is cited to answer the action, the like proceedings shall be had between him and the plaintiff as in ordinary actions or contracts, and a general judgment may be rendered for or against the defendant.

SEC. 9. The manner of serving writs of attachment shall be as follows:

First. The writ and petition, or other lawful statement of the cause of action, shall be served on the defendant as an ordinary citation.

Second. Garnishees shall be summoned by the sheriff, declaring to them that he summons them to appear at the return term of the writ to answer the interrogatories which may be exhibited by the plaintiff, and by reading the writ to them if required.

Third. When lands or tenements are to be attached, the officer shall briefly describe the same in his return, and state that he attached all the right, title, and interest of the defendant to the same; and shall moreover give notice to the actual tenants, if any there be.

Fourth. When goods and chattels, moneys, effects, or evidences of debt are to be attached, the officer shall seize the same and keep them in his custody, if accessible; and, if not accessible, he shall summon the person in whose hands they may be, as garnishee.

Fifth. When the credits of the defendant are to be attached, the officer shall declare to the debtor of the defendant that he attaches in his hands all debts due from him to the defendant, or so much thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the debt, interest and costs, and summon such person as garnishee.

SEC. 10. All persons shall be summoned as garnishees who are named as such in the writ; and such others as the officer shall find in the pos-

session of goods, money, or effects of the defendant not actually seized by the officer and debtors of the defendant, and also such as the plaintiff or his agent shall direct.

SEC. 11. When the defendant cannot be cited, and his property or effects shall be attached, if he do not appear and answer to the action at the return term of the writ, within the first two days thereof, the court shall order a publication to be made stating the nature and amount of the plaintiff's demand, and notifying the defendant that his property has been attached, and that, unless he appear at the next term, judgment will be rendered against him, and his property sold to satisfy the same; which notice shall be published four weeks successively in some newspaper printed in this Territory, the last insertion to be not less than two weeks before the first day of the next term; but if there should be no newspaper printed in this Territory, said notice shall be published by not less than six hand-bills put up at six different public places in the county at least six weeks before the first day of the next term.

SEC. 12. When the defendant shall be notified by publication as aforesaid, and shall not appear and answer the action, judgment by default may be entered, which may be proceeded on to final judgment, as in ordinary actions; but such judgment shall only bind the property attached, and shall be no evidence of indebtedness against the defendant in any subsequent suit.

SEC. 13. When property of the defendant, found in his possession or in the hands of any other person, shall be attached, the defendant or such other person may retain possession thereof by giving bond and security, to the satisfaction of the officer executing the writ, to the officer or his successor, in double the value of the property attached, conditioned that the same shall be forthcoming when and where the court shall direct, and shall abide the judgment of the court.

SEC. 14. The officer executing the writ of attachment shall return with the writ all bonds taken by him in virtue thereof, a schedule of all property and effects attached, and the names of all the garnishees, the times and places when and where respectively summoned.

SEC. 15. If the officer wilfully fail to return a good and sufficient bond in any case where bond is required by this law, he shall be held and considered as security for the performance of all acts and the payment of all money to secure the performance of which such bond ought to have been taken.

SEC. 16. In all cases where property or effects shall be attached, the defendant may, at the court to which the writ is returnable, put in his answer without oath, denying the truth of any material fact contained in the affidavit, to which the plaintiff may reply. A trial of the truth of the affidavit shall be had at the same term, and on such trial the plaintiff shall be held to prove the existence of the facts set forth in the affidavit as the ground of the attachment; and if the issue be found for him, the cause shall proceed; but if it be found for the defendant, the cause shall be dismissed, at the costs of the plaintiff.

SEC. 17. The plaintiff may exhibit in the cause written allegations and interrogatories at the return term of the writ, and not afterwards, touching the property, effects, and credits attached in the hands of any garnishee. The garnishee shall exhibit and file his answer thereto, on oath, during such term, unless the court, for good cause shown, shall order otherwise.

In default of such answer, or of a sufficient answer, the plaintiff may take judgment by default against him, or the court may, upon motion, compel him to answer by attachment of his body.

SEC. 18. Such judgment by default may be proceeded on to final judgment, in like manner as in case of defendants in actions upon contracts; but no final judgment shall be rendered against the garnishee till there shall be a final judgment against the defendant.

SEC. 19. Plaintiff may deny the answer of the garnishee in whole or in part, and the issue shall be tried as ordinary issues between plaintiffs and defendants. If, on such trial, the property or effects of the defendant be found in the hands of the garnishee, the value thereof shall be assessed, and judgment shall be for the proper amount of money. If the answer of the garnishee be not excepted to nor denied at the same term at which it is filed, it shall be taken as true and sufficient.

SEC. 20. If by the answer not excepted to, nor denied, it shall appear that the garnishee is possessed of property or effects of the defendant, or is indebted to the defendant, the value of the property or the effects, or of the debt being ascertained, judgment may be rendered against the garnishee.

SEC. 21. In all cases of controversy between the plaintiff and garnishee the parties may be adjudged to pay or recover costs as in ordinary cases between plaintiff and defendant.

SEC. 22. Creditors whose demands are for a less amount than fifty dollars may sue their debtors by attachment before an alcalde in the same cases, and in the same manner, and under the same rules as creditors are allowed to sue out writs of attachments in the circuit court, provided that publication, when required, may be by six hand-bills put up at different public places three weeks before the return day of the writ.

Attorney general and circuit attorneys.

SEC. 1. There shall be an attorney general appointed by the governor, who shall reside and keep his office at the seat of government; he shall act as circuit attorney for the circuit in which the seat of government is, and in said circuit shall perform the duties required by law of circuit attorneys, and receive the same fees therefor.

SEC. 2. When required he shall give his opinion in writing to the general assembly, or either house, to the governor, secretary of the Territory, auditor, treasurer, and any circuit attorney, upon any question of law relating to their respective duties or offices.

SEC. 3. The governor shall appoint a suitable circuit attorney in every circuit in this Territory, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor be appointed and qualified; he shall reside in his circuit; he shall commence and prosecute all civil and criminal actions in which the Territory or any county in his circuit may be concerned, and defend all suits which may be brought against the Territory, or any county in his circuit; he shall prosecute forfeited recognizances and actions for the recovery of debts, fines, penalties, and forfeitures accruing to the Territory or any county in his circuit.

SEC. 4. If the attorney general or circuit attorney be interested, or shall have been counsel in any cause, or shall be absent at the trial of any cause,

the circuit court may appoint some other person to prosecute or defend the cause.

SEC. 5. If the attorney general or circuit attorney be sick, or absent, the circuit court shall appoint some person to discharge the duties of the office, until the proper officer resumes the discharge of his duties; the person thus appointed shall possess the same power and receive the same fees as the proper officer would if he were present.

SEC. 6. The circuit attorney shall give his opinion without fee to any alcalde or prefect in his circuit, if required, on any question of law in any case in which the Territory or any county in his circuit is concerned pending before such officer.

SEC. 7. In addition to the fees of office the attorney general shall receive a salary of five hundred dollars a year, and each circuit attorney shall receive an annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars, one-half to be paid out of the treasury of the United States, and the other half to be paid out of the treasury of the Territory.

Clerks.

SEC. 1. Every prefect shall appoint a clerk, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified.

SEC. 2. The clerk of the circuit court of the county in which the superior court may sit shall be *ex officio* clerk of the superior court.

SEC. 3. The clerks of the superior and inferior courts, and of the prefect, shall seasonably record the judgments, rules, orders, and other proceedings of their respective courts, and make a complete alphabetical index thereto, issue and attest all process issuing from their respective offices, and affix the seal of office thereto; they shall preserve the seal and other property belonging to their respective offices; they shall provide suitable books, stationery, and furniture for their respective offices, and keep a correct account thereof.

SEC. 4. Each court shall audit and allow such accounts, and all such allowances made to the clerk of the superior court shall be paid by the United States, and all others by their respective counties.

SEC. 5. The said clerks, previous to entering on the duties of their respective offices, shall give bond, with security, to the Territory, to be approved by the judge making the appointment, conditioned to do and perform all the duties required by law.

SEC. 6. If any clerk shall wilfully and knowingly do any act contrary to the duties of his office, or shall knowingly and wilfully fail to perform any duty required of him by law, he shall be removed from his office by the court of which he is clerk, on motion founded on charges exhibited.

SEC. 7. A notice of such motion and copy of the charges shall be served on him at least ten days before the day on which the motion is made. A jury shall be summoned to try the truth of the charges, if they are denied, or the whole may be submitted to the court at the option of the accused.

Constables.

SEC. 1. Every prefect shall appoint not more than four constables in his county, who shall hold their offices for not more than two years.

SEC. 2. Every constable, within ten days after his appointment, shall

appear before the prefect and enter into bond to the Territory, with good securities, for not less than four hundred nor more than four thousand dollars, conditioned that he will execute all process to him directed and delivered, and pay over all money by him collected by virtue of his office, and discharge all the duties of constable according to law; which bond shall be approved by the prefect and filed in the office of his clerk.

SEC. 3. Whenever the prefect shall be satisfied that the bond of any constable is likely to prove insufficient, by reason of the death or failure of the sureties to his bond, or any of them, he shall require such constable to give a new bond; and, in default thereof, shall remove him from office.

SEC. 4. If any constable shall detain any money collected by him as constable after demand made therefor, he shall be removed from his office by the prefect in the same manner as is prescribed for the removal of clerks; and shall, moreover, forfeit to the party entitled thereto two per cent. a month upon the amount so detained, from the time of demand made until actual payment.

Courts and judicial powers.

SEC. 1. The judges of the superior court shall be *ex officio* judges of the respective circuit courts; and they shall determine, by vote or otherwise, who shall be presiding or chief justice, and who shall be first and who second associate justice.

SEC. 2. This Territory shall be divided into three judicial circuits, which shall correspond with the three municipal districts as established in the organic law, to wit: the central, the northern, and the southeastern.

SEC. 3. The presiding judge shall be judge of the central circuit; the first associate judge shall be judge of the southeastern circuit; and the second associate shall be judge of the northern circuit. Each judge shall hold three courts a year in each county of his circuit; and the three judges, as a superior court, shall hold two courts in each circuit every year.

SEC. 4. The superior court shall be held in the southeastern district, at the town of Valencia, on the first Mondays of March and September of every year; in the central district, at the city of Santa Fe, on the third Mondays of March and September of every year; and in the northern district, at the town of Don Fernando, on the first Mondays of April and October of every year.

SEC. 5. In the southeastern circuit, at the following times and places, the circuit court shall be held, to wit: For the county of Valencia, on the third Mondays of February, June, and October of each year, at the town of Valencia; and, for the county of Bernellillo, on the fourth Mondays of February, June, and October of each year, at the town of Bernellillo.

SEC. 6. The circuit court for the central circuit shall be held at the following times and places, to wit: For the county of Santa Anna, on the first Mondays of February and June, and the third Monday of October, of each year, at the town of Algodonco; for the county of Santa Fe, on the second Mondays of February and June, and the fourth Monday in October, in each year, at the city of Santa Fe; for the county of San Miguel del Bado, on the third Mondays in February and June, and first Monday in November, of each year, at the town of San Miguel.

SEC. 7. The circuit court for the northern circuit shall be held at the times and places following, to wit: For the county of Rio Arriba, on the

first Mondays of February and June, and the third Monday in October, of each year, at the town of Los Luceros; and for the county of Taos, on the second Mondays of February and June, and the fourth Monday of October, of each year, in the town of Don Fernando.

SEC. 8. The superior court shall have appellate jurisdiction in all cases, both civil and criminal, which may be determined in circuit courts.

SEC. 9. Every person aggrieved by any judgment or decision of any circuit court, in any civil case, may make his appeal to the superior court.

SEC. 10. No such appeal shall be allowed unless, first, the appeal be taken at the same term at which the judgment or decision appealed from was rendered; and, second, unless the appellant, or his agent, shall, during the same term, file in the court his affidavit stating that such appeal is not taken for the purpose of vexation or delay, but because the affiant believes that the appellant is aggrieved by the judgment or decision of the court.

SEC. 11. Upon the appeal being made, the circuit court shall make an order allowing the same. Such allowance shall stay the execution in the following cases, and in no others: First, when the appellant shall be executor or administrator, and the action by or against him as such; and, second, when the appellant, or some responsible person for him, together with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the court, during some term at which the judgment or decision appealed from was rendered, shall enter into a recognizance to the adverse party in a sum sufficient to secure the debt, damages, and costs covered by such judgment, or decision, together with the interest that may grow thereon, and the costs and damages which may be recovered in the superior court, conditioned that the appellant shall prosecute his appeal with due diligence to a decision in the superior court; and that, if the judgment or decision appealed from be affirmed, or the appeal be dismissed, he will perform the judgment of the circuit court; and that he will, also, pay the costs and damages that may be adjudged against him upon his appeal.

SEC. 12. No exception shall be taken in an appeal to any proceeding in the circuit court, except such as shall have been expressly decided by that court.

SEC. 13. All appeals taken thirty days before the first day of the next term of the superior court shall be tried at that term, and appeals taken less than thirty days before the first day of such next term shall be returnable to the next term thereafter. The appellant shall file in the office of the clerk of the superior court, at least ten days before the first day of the term of such court to which the appeal is returnable, a perfect transcript of the record and proceedings in the case. If he fail so to do, the appellee may produce in court such transcript; and if it appear thereby that an appeal has been allowed in the case, the court shall affirm the judgment, unless good cause to the contrary be shown. On appeals and writs of error, the appellant and plaintiff in error shall assign errors on or before the first day of the term to which the cause is returnable: in default of such assignment of errors, the appeal or writ of error may be dismissed, and the judgment affirmed, unless good cause for such failure be shown. Joinders in error shall be filed within four days after the time required for the filing of the assignment of error.

SEC. 14. The superior court, in appeals or writs of error, shall examine the record, and on the facts therein contained, alone, shall award a new

trial, reverse or affirm the judgment of the circuit court, or give such other judgment as to them shall seem agreeable to law.

SEC. 15. And upon the affirmance of any judgment or decision, the superior court may award to the appellee or defendant in error such damages, not exceeding ten per cent. on the amount of the judgment complained of, as may be just.

SEC. 16. When the superior court shall be equally divided in opinion, the judgment or decision of the circuit court shall be affirmed.

SEC. 17. The superior court, on the determination of the case in appeal or error, may award execution to carry the same into effect, or may remit the accord, with their decision, to the circuit court from which the cause came, and such determination shall be carried into execution by such circuit court.

SEC. 18. The circuit courts in the several counties in which they may be held shall have power and jurisdiction as follows:

First. Of all criminal cases that shall not otherwise be provided for by law.

Second. Exclusive original jurisdiction in all civil cases which shall not be cognizable before the prefects and alcaldes.

Third. Appellate jurisdiction from the judgments and orders of the prefects and alcaldes in all cases not prohibited by law, and shall possess a superintending control over them.

SEC. 19. There shall be a prefect in each county in this Territory, appointed by the governor, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor be appointed and qualified.

SEC. 20. Six terms of the prefects' courts shall be held in each county annually, commencing on the first Mondays of January, March, May, July, September, and November. Each prefect may hold adjourned terms of his court at any time that business may require it.

SEC. 21. The several prefects shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in all cases relative to the probate of last wills and testaments; the granting letters testamentary and of administration, and the repealing the same; the appointing and displacing guardians of orphans and of persons of unsound mind; to binding out apprentices; to settlement and allowance of accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians; to hear and determine all controversies respecting wills, the right of executorship and administration of guardianship, respecting the duties or accounts of executors, administrators, and guardians, and all controversies between masters and those bound to them; to hear and determine all suits and proceedings instituted against executors or administrators, upon any demand against the estate of their testator or intestate: *Provided*, That when such demand shall exceed one hundred dollars, the claimant may sue either before the prefect or in the circuit court in the first place. The prefect shall have the superintendence of public roads in his county; may appoint overseers, and allot them hands for the purpose of establishing and repairing the same. He shall have the supervision of vagrants, and those who have no visible means of support, and may have them arrested and tried by a jury, and, in case of conviction, put to hard labor by binding them out or placing them on public works for not more than three months; he shall have appellate jurisdiction from the judgment of the alcaldes, when the amount in controversy or the value of the thing claimed does not exceed fifty dollars. Appeals shall be allowed from all judgments of the prefect to the circuit court: *Provided*, That all

judgments in cases of appeals from the decision of the alcaldes shall be final and conclusive.

SEC. 22. Appeals from the judgment of the prefects shall be allowed to the circuit court in the same manner, and subject to the same restrictions, as in cases of appeals from the circuit to the superior court.

SEC. 23. The governor shall appoint not more than five alcaldes in each county, who shall hold their offices for two years.

SEC. 24. Every alcalde shall have jurisdiction over the following actions:

First. All actions founded upon bonds, or other contracts, when balance due as damages claimed, exclusive of interest, shall not exceed ninety dollars.

Second. All actions of trespass, and of trespass on the case for injuries to persons, or real or personal property, when the damages claimed shall not exceed fifty dollars.

Third. To take and enter judgment on confession, when the amount confessed shall not exceed one hundred dollars; but no alcalde shall have jurisdiction of any action against an executor or administrator, or of any action of slander, malicious prosecution, or false imprisonment, nor of any action in which the title to lands or tenements shall come in question.

SEC. 25. Every alcalde shall appoint a day in every month to return all summons by him issued, and every summons shall be made returnable on such day, except in cases where it is otherwise specially provided.

SEC. 26. In all cases not otherwise specially provided for, the process shall be a summons, and shall be directed to some constable of the county in which the alcalde who granted the same resides, except where it is specially otherwise provided; and it shall command the defendant to appear before the alcalde who issued the same, at the time and place to be named in the summons, not less than five nor more than thirty days from the date of the summons, to answer to the complaint of the plaintiff. All process issued by alcaldes shall run in the name of the Territory of New Mexico, and be dated on the day it issued, and shall be signed by the alcalde granting the same.

SEC. 27. Every summons shall be served at least three days before the day of the appearance therein mentioned, and may be executed either,

First. By reading the same to the defendant; or,

Second. By giving a copy thereof to the defendant; or,

Third. By leaving a copy of the summons at his usual place of abode, with some member of the family over the age of fifteen years; but in all cases where the defendant shall refuse to hear the summons read, or to receive a copy thereof, such refusal shall be a sufficient service of such writ.

SEC. 28. When both parties first appear before the alcalde on the return of the process, the alcalde shall, upon the application of the defendant, require of the plaintiff a brief verbal statement of the nature of his demand.

SEC. 29. The alcalde shall issue subpoenas in all cases for witnesses at the request of either party, which shall be served by the constable in like manner as a summons.

SEC. 30. Every suit shall be determined at the return of the process duly served, unless the cause be adjourned. The alcalde, without the application or consent of either party, may, if it be necessary, adjourn a cause to his next law day.

SEC. 31. The alcalde, upon the application of either party, for good

cause shown by the party applying, under oath, may adjourn a cause until his next law day.

SEC. 32. When both parties appear before the alcalde in person, or by agent, at the time appointed for the trial of the cause, the alcalde shall proceed to hear and determine the same according to equity and good conscience.

SEC. 33. Either party to any cause pending before an alcalde may, before the commencement of the investigation of its merits, demand that the same be tried by a jury, which jury shall consist of six persons.

SEC. 34. The alcalde shall issue a summons to some constable of the county wherein the cause is to be tried, commanding him to summon six good lawful men of the county, qualified to serve as jurors, to appear before such alcalde at the time and place to be named therein, to make a jury for the trial of the action between the parties named therein.

SEC. 35. The constable shall execute such summons fairly and impartially, in the manner prescribed for executing a summons on the defendant; and if a sufficient number of competent jurors cannot be obtained from those returned, the constable shall immediately summon others to serve in their places.

SEC. 36. The alcalde shall administer an oath to each juror well and truly to try the matter in difference between the plaintiff and defendant, and, unless discharged by the alcalde, a true verdict to give according to the evidence.

SEC. 37. After the jury are sworn, they shall sit together and hear the testimony of the witnesses, which shall be delivered publicly in their presence.

SEC. 38. Every person offered as a witness, before any testimony shall be given by him, shall be duly sworn that the evidence he shall give relating to the matter in dispute between the plaintiff and defendant shall be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

SEC. 39. When the jurors have agreed on their verdict they shall deliver the same to the alcalde publicly, who shall enter it upon his docket.

SEC. 40. The alcalde, whenever he shall be satisfied that a jury, in any civil cause before him, after having been out a reasonable time, cannot agree on their verdict, he may discharge them, and shall issue a new jury summons, unless the parties consent that the alcalde may render judgment upon the evidence already before him; which, in such case, he may do.

SEC. 41. If the defendant, after being duly summoned, fail to appear at the time and place mentioned in the summons, the alcalde shall render judgment by default against him, and proceed to ascertain the amount due from the defendant to the plaintiff. If any witness fail to appear, unless good cause be shown, the alcalde shall issue an attachment against him to compel his attendance, and may fine him, not exceeding five dollars, for the use of the county, for a contempt of court.

SEC. 42. If the plaintiff fail to appear before the alcalde at the time and place mentioned in the summons, the alcalde shall dismiss his suit and enter judgment for cost against him, unless his suit be founded upon bond or note; in which case, the cause shall proceed in the same manner and with the like effect as though the plaintiff was personally present.

SEC. 43. Appeals shall be allowed from judgments of alcaldes, when the debt or damages do not exceed fifty dollars, to the prefect: in all other cases, to the circuit court, in the same manner and subject to the same re-

strictions as in cases of appeals from the circuit to the superior court: *Provided*, That an appeal may be taken from the judgment of an alcalde within ten days after the rendition of the judgment.

Costs.

SEC. 1. In all civil actions or proceedings of any kind, the party prevailing shall recover his costs against the other party, except in those cases in which a different provision is made by law.

SEC. 2. In all actions founded on debt or other contract, if the plaintiff recover an amount which, exclusive of interest, is below the jurisdiction of the court, he shall receive judgment therein; but the costs shall be adjudged against him unless the plaintiff's claim, as established on the trial, shall be reduced by offsets below the jurisdiction of the court.

SEC. 3. When an appeal shall be taken from the judgment of a prefect or alcalde, against the appellant, the costs shall be adjudged as follows:

First. If the judgment be affirmed, or the appellee, on trial anew, shall recover as much or more than the amount of the judgment below, the appellant shall pay costs in both courts.

Second. If, on such trial, the judgment of the appellate court shall be in favor of the appellant, the appellee shall pay costs in both courts.

Third. If the appellant shall, at any time before the appeal is perfected, tender to the appellee any part of the judgment, and he shall not accept it in satisfaction, and the appellee shall not recover more than the amount so tendered, he shall pay costs in the appellate court, but not in the court below.

Fourth. If no such tender be made, and the appellee recover any thing in the appellate court, the appellant shall pay costs in both courts.

SEC. 4. If such appeal shall be from a judgment in favor of the appellant, costs shall be adjudged as follows:

First. If, upon the trial anew, the appellant shall not recover more than the judgment below, he shall pay the costs of the appellate court.

Second. If he recover nothing, the costs shall be adjudged against him in both courts;

Third. If he recover more than the judgment below, he shall recover costs in both courts.

SEC. 5. In cases of appeals in civil suits, if the judgment of the appellate court be against the appellant, it shall be rendered against him and his securities in the appeal bond.

SEC. 6. When any demand shall be presented to the court of prefect for allowance against the estate of any decedent, if the demand be allowed, the estate shall pay the costs; if disallowed, the party presenting the demand shall pay the costs.

SEC. 7. If any person commence a suit in the circuit court against an estate within twelve months from the date of the administration, he may recover judgment, but shall pay all costs.

SEC. 8. In criminal cases, if the defendant be convicted, costs shall be adjudged against him.

SEC. 9. In all capital cases in which the defendant shall be convicted and shall be unable to pay the costs, they shall be paid by the United States; in all other cases of conviction on indictment, when the defendant shall be unable to pay the costs, they shall be paid by the Territory.

SEC. 10. In all capital cases, if the defendant be acquitted, the costs shall be paid by the United States; and in all other cases of acquittal on indictments the costs shall be paid by the Territory.

SEC. 11. In all cases when any person shall be committed or recognised to answer a criminal offence, and no indictment shall be found against such person, the prosecutor shall be liable for the costs.

SEC. 12. If a person charged with an offence shall be discharged by the officer taking his examination, or if, on the trial before a prefect or alcalde, of any criminal offence cognizable before such officers, the defendant be acquitted, the costs shall be paid by the prosecutor.

SEC. 13. In all prosecutions instituted otherwise than by indictment, if the offender be convicted, the costs shall not be taxed against the United States, the Territory, or any county.

SEC. 14. The person on whose oath or information any criminal prosecution shall have been instituted shall be considered the prosecutor.

SEC. 15. Whenever any person shall be convicted of any crime or misdemeanor, no costs incurred on his part shall be paid by the United States, the Territory, or any county, except fees for board.

SEC. 16. When the costs in any criminal case shall be taxed against the United States, the Territory, or any county, the fees of clerk, sheriff, alcaldes, constable, attorney general, circuit attorney, and all other ministerial officers, shall be curtailed one-half.

SEC. 17. No subpoena for a witness in any criminal case shall be issued unless the name of such witness be endorsed on the indictment, or the circuit attorney, or the prosecutor in the case, or the defendant or his attorney, shall order the same.

SEC. 18. Whenever a witness in a criminal case is recognised or subpoenaed, he shall attend under the same until he be discharged by the court, and no costs shall be allowed for any second recognizance or subpoena against the same witness.

SEC. 19. All fines and penalties imposed, and all forfeitures incurred, in any case not triable by indictment, shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the offence was committed, for the benefit of said county.

Crimes and punishments.

SEC. 1. The crimes mentioned in the first article of this law being defined with sufficient accuracy by the laws heretofore in force in this Territory, it is deemed unnecessary to do more than to annex the punishment to the respective offences.

ARTICLE I.

SEC. 1. If any person shall be convicted of the crime of wilful murder, such person shall suffer death. If any person or persons be convicted of manslaughter, such person or persons shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 2. If any person or persons shall be convicted of the crime of arson, such person or persons shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and fined not exceeding five thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall be convicted of robbery or burglary shall be imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding ten years, and receive on

his bare back thirty-nine stripes well laid on; and if death ensue to any innocent person or persons from such robbery or burglary, the perpetrator or perpetrators, and his accessories before the fact, shall be deemed guilty of wilful murder, and punished with death.

SEC. 4. If any person shall be convicted of larceny or theft, he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned at hard labor not exceeding two years; and any person convicted of stealing any horse, mare, gelding, mule, ass, sheep, hog, or goat, shall be sentenced to not more than seven nor less than two years' imprisonment at hard labor, or to receive not more than one hundred nor less than twenty stripes, well laid on his bare back.

SEC. 5. Every person who shall be convicted of forgery or counterfeiting shall be imprisoned not exceeding ten years, and receive on his bare back not exceeding one hundred lashes well laid on.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall be convicted of stealing, falsifying, or altering any record, or making any fraudulent deed or conveyance, shall be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisoned not exceeding seven years.

ARTICLE II.

SEC. 1. Every person who shall kill another in the necessary defence of his own life, or that of any other person, or of his own house or property, or in the legal execution of any process, or in order to prevent great bodily harm to himself or another, shall be deemed guiltless.

SEC. 2. If any person shall unlawfully have carnal knowledge of any woman by force and against her will, he shall, on conviction thereof, be castrated, or imprisoned not exceeding ten years, or fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall be convicted of obtaining any goods, moneys, or effects, with intent to defraud any other person, under any false pretence, shall suffer the same punishment as in case of larceny.

SEC. 4. Every person who shall receive or buy any goods, or effects, or chattels, knowing the same to be stolen, or shall knowingly receive or harbor any thief or felon, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished as in case of larceny.

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 1. Every person who shall wilfully and corruptly swear, testify, or affirm falsely any material matter, upon any oath or affirmation, or declaration legally administered in any cause, matter, or proceeding before any court, tribunal, public body, or officer, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and shall be punished as follows:

First. For perjury committed on the trial of any indictment for a capital offence, with an express premeditated design to effect the condemnation and execution of the prisoner, death, or confinement in the county prison not less than ten years.

Second. For perjury committed on any other trial or proceeding, or in any other case, by imprisonment not less than five years and not more than ten years, and by not less than fifty nor more than one hundred lashes on his bare back, well laid on.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall procure any other person by any means to commit any wilful and corrupt perjury, in any cause, matter, or proceeding, in or concerning which such other person shall be legally sworn or affirmed, shall be punished in the same manner as hereinbefore prescribed, upon a conviction for the perjury which shall have been so procured.

SEC. 3. Every person who shall be convicted of having, directly or indirectly, given any sum or sums of money, or any other bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, or obligation, or security for the payment or delivery of any money, present, or reward, or any other thing, to obtain or procure the opinion, judgment, or decree of any judge, prefect, or alcalde, acting within this Territory, in any suit, controversy, matter, or cause depending before him, and every judge, prefect, or alcalde, who shall be convicted of having in anywise accepted or received the same, shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, and shall receive not less than twenty nor more than one hundred lashes on the bare back, well laid on.

SEC. 4. If any person or persons shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any officer of this Territory in serving or attempting to serve or execute any process, or any rule or order of any of the courts of this Territory, or any other judicial writ or process, or shall assault, beat, or wound any officer or other person duly authorized, in serving or executing any writ, rule, order, or process aforesaid, he or they, on conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, and fined not exceeding three hundred dollars.

SEC. 5. If any person or persons shall by force set at liberty or rescue any person who shall be found guilty of any capital crime, or rescue any person convicted of the said crimes, going to execution or during execution, he or they so offending, and being thereof convicted, shall suffer death; and if any person shall by force set at liberty or rescue any person who, before conviction, shall stand committed for any capital offence, or if any person shall by force set at liberty or rescue any person committed for, or convicted of, any other offence against this Territory, the person so offending shall, on conviction, be fined not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding one year.

SEC. 6. Every person who shall agree or compound to take satisfaction for any criminal offence, shall forfeit twice the value of the sum agreed for or taken; but no person shall be debarred from taking his goods or property from the thief, provided he prosecute such thief.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall be convicted of shooting at or stabbing another on purpose, or of assaulting or beating another with a deadly weapon, with intent to kill, maim, ravish, or rob such person, or to commit any other crime, shall be imprisoned not exceeding seven years nor less than two years.

SEC. 8. Every person who shall unlawfully assault, strike, or wound another, except as is provided for in the next preceding section, shall, on conviction, be fined a sum not more than fifty dollars nor less than one dollar.

SEC. 9. Every person who shall be convicted of bigamy or polygamy shall be imprisoned not more than seven years nor less than two years.

SEC. 10. If three or more persons shall assemble together with intent to do any unlawful act against the person or property of another, or to do any

other unlawful act against the peace and to the terror of the people, or, having lawfully assembled, shall make any movement or preparation to do such act, they shall, on conviction, pay a fine not exceeding fifty dollars and not less than five dollars each.

SEC. 11. The offences mentioned in the 8th and 10th sections of this article shall be punished in a summary way before the alcaldes. All other offences provided for in this law shall be punished by indictment in the circuit court.

SEC. 12. The manner of inflicting the punishment of death shall be by hanging the person convicted, by the neck, until dead, and shall be executed by the sheriff in not less than twenty nor more than thirty days from the time sentence was pronounced.

SEC. 13. In all cases of imprisonment for offences under this law, it shall be lawful for the jailor to compel the prisoner to labor at some useful employment, under such directions and regulations as may from time to time be given by the judge of the court before whom the conviction was had; and it shall be lawful to secure such convicts by chain and block, or otherwise, so as to prevent their escape during the period of their imprisonment.

SEC. 14. In all cases of conviction under this law, or any other, for any criminal offence, the convicts shall remain in confinement until all the costs attending the prosecution shall be paid, and his sentence fully complied with; and if such convict shall not discharge and satisfy the fine and costs, it shall be lawful for the sheriff of the county in which the convict may be imprisoned, if the circuit judge of that county shall so direct, to bind such convict to labor for any term not exceeding five years, to any person who will pay such fine and costs; and the person to whom such convict shall be bound may secure him, without cruelty, to prevent his escape.

SEC. 15. This act shall extend to all crimes committed beyond the limits of any county or settlement within this Territory, and the offender shall be apprehended and brought to the most convenient county or district in the Territory, and prosecuted according to law.

SEC. 16. All fines and penalties accruing under the 8th and 10th sections of this article shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which the offence was committed: all other fines and penalties accruing under this law shall be paid into the territorial treasury.

Decisions of superior court.

SEC. 1. The attorney general shall be *ex officio* reporter of the decisions and opinions of the superior court.

SEC. 2. The opinion of the court shall, in all cases, be reduced to writing, and filed in the cause to which it relates; which shall apply as well to motions which will dispose of a cause, as to final decisions.

SEC. 3. The opinion shall always contain a sufficient statement of the case, so that the same may be understood without reference to the record or other proceedings of the cause.

SEC. 4. The clerk of the superior court shall, when any opinion of the court is filed in his office, endorse thereon the day it is filed, and enter the same on his minutes; and shall, within thirty days thereafter, make a true copy thereof, and shall certify the same and transmit it to the reporter

within thirty days after he is required to copy the same; and, upon failure to perform the duties required by this section, he shall forfeit twenty dollars to the use of the Territory, to be recovered by indictment.

SEC. 5. The reporter shall publish the decisions of the superior court under the directions of the court.

Elections.

SEC. 1. On the first Monday in August, eighteen hundred and forty-seven, and every two years thereafter, an election shall be held throughout this Territory for a delegate to Congress and members of the general assembly.

SEC. 2. The governor of the Territory shall divide each county into as many election precincts as the public convenience may require, and shall name a house in each precinct where the election shall be held, and appoint three discreet persons to hold the same at each place of election.

SEC. 3. If the governor shall not designate the election precincts, or the house, nor appoint the judges, thirty days before the day of election, it shall be the duty of the prefects to divide their respective counties into precincts, to name a house in each where the election shall be held, and appoint the judges of the election.

SEC. 4. If both the governor and prefects fail to designate the election precincts, the election shall be held at the seat of justice of each county which is not so divided into precincts; and if no house shall be named by the governor or prefects, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to fix the place of holding the election. And, if no judge be appointed, or if those appointed fail to attend, the voters, when assembled, may appoint the judges of the election.

SEC. 5. When the governor issues a writ of election to fill any vacancy, he shall mention in said writ how many days the sheriff shall give notice thereof.

SEC. 6. It shall be the duty of the clerks of the prefects, respectively, one month before each general election, or six days before a *special election*, to make out and deliver to the sheriff of their counties two blank poll-books for each election precinct in their county, properly laid off with columns, with the proper certificates attached. The sheriff shall forthwith deliver to the judges of the election, in their respective precincts, the blank books aforesaid.

SEC. 7. There shall be allowed to the clerks for making out and furnishing the poll-books aforesaid one dollar for each copy, to be paid out of the county treasury.

SEC. 8. The judges, before they enter on their duties, shall take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of their own body, or by any magistrate authorized to administer oaths, that they will impartially discharge the duties of judge of the present election, according to law.

SEC. 9. The judges shall appoint two clerks, who, before entering upon the duties of their appointment, shall take an oath or affirmation, to be administered by one of the persons appointed or elected as judge of the election, that they will faithfully record the names of all the voters, and distinctly carry out in lines and columns the name of the person for whom each voter votes.

SEC. 10. The judges of each election shall open the polls at 9 o'clock in

the morning, and continue them open till 6 o'clock in the evening, when they shall be closed.

SEC. 11. All elections held in pursuance of this law shall continue one day, and no longer.

SEC. 12. At the close of each election the judges shall certify, under their hand, the number of votes given for each candidate, which shall be attested by their clerks; and they shall transmit the same, together with one of their poll-books, by one of the clerks, to the clerk of the prefect of the county in which the election was held, within five days thereafter; the other poll-book shall be retained in the possession of one of the judges of the election, open to the inspection of all persons.

SEC. 13. The clerks of each prefect in this Territory shall, within eight days after the close of each election, take to his assistance the prefect of his county, and examine and cast up the votes given to each candidate, and give to the person having the highest number of votes for any particular office a certificate of election.

SEC. 14. The clerks, in comparing the returns from the several election precincts, shall do it publicly in the court-house of their counties, first giving notice of the same by public proclamation at the court-house door.

SEC. 15. In all districts for the election of members to the legislative council, composed of two or more counties, the clerks of all the counties of the district shall transmit to the clerk of the county first named in the district, within twelve days after such election, a certificate, under their hands, of the number of votes given to each candidate in the respective counties. The clerk of the county to which such return shall be made shall give to the person having the highest number of votes a certificate of election, under his hand.

SEC. 16. The clerks of the several counties to whom a transcript of the votes is directed shall, within two days after the time limited for the examination of the polls, transmit to the seat of government, by a special messenger, a fair abstract of the votes given in their respective counties for delegate to Congress, members of the legislative council, and house of representatives.

SEC. 17. If there shall be a failure to receive any of the returns at the seat of government for one week after the same shall be due, estimating thirty miles as a day's travel, the secretary of the Territory shall despatch a messenger to the county not returned, with directions to bring up said abstract.

SEC. 18. If such failure shall happen by neglect of the clerk, he shall forfeit to the Territory one hundred dollars, together with the expense of such messenger, to be recovered by indictment.

SEC. 19. The secretary of the Territory may delay longer than one week, if the circumstances will justify it, taking care that the return in all cases be obtained in the time that the returns from the most distant county ought to be made: *Provided*, That the secretary shall in no case delay to despatch such messenger for said returns more than forty days after such election.

SEC. 20. Within sixty days after each general election, or sooner if the returns shall all have been made, the secretary, in the presence of the governor, shall proceed to cast up the votes given in all the counties in the Territory for delegate to Congress, and shall give to the person having the highest number of votes a certificate of his election, under his hand, with the seal of the Territory affixed thereto.

SEC. 21. Should any two or more persons have an equal number of votes, and a higher number than any other persons, the governor shall, in such case, issue his proclamation, giving notice of such fact, and that an election will be held at the place of holding elections in this Territory for such delegate to Congress, in which shall be mentioned the day of election; which election shall be conducted and returned according to the provisions of this law.

SEC. 22. Within two days after the meeting of each general assembly, the secretary of the Territory shall lay before each house a list of members elected, agreeably to the returns in his office; and the two houses shall, without delay, assemble in the hall of the house of representatives, and the speaker of the house of representatives and of the legislative council shall, in the presence of the two houses, examine the returns, and declare who are elected to fill said offices.

SEC. 23. If any two or more persons have an equal number of votes for the same office, and more votes than any other persons, the two houses shall, by joint vote, determine the election; and the speakers of the two houses shall deposite in the office of the secretary of the Territory a certificate declaring what persons have been elected.

SEC. 24. There shall be allowed to clerks for sending or conveying the returns of any election in any district into any other county in the district, as occasion may require, and also to any messenger who may be employed to convey the returns of any election to the seat of government, at the rate of five cents per mile going and returning, to be paid out of the Territorial treasury.

SEC. 25. If any judge or clerk, after he shall have undertaken to perform the duties pointed out by this law, fails so to do, or if any person employed to carry the returns of any election fails so to do, he shall be fined two hundred dollars for the use of the county, to be recovered by indictment: *Provided*, That said penalty shall not be inflicted on any person prevented by sickness or unavoidable accident from performing the duties assigned him by this law.

SEC. 26. When any person offers to vote, with whose qualifications neither of the judges is personally acquainted, either of the judges may administer an oath and examine him touching his qualifications as a voter.

SEC. 27. If any person offer to vote in a precinct of which he is not a resident, if he possesses the necessary qualifications of a voter, he may vote on taking an oath that he has not voted and will not vote at any other precinct during this election.

SEC. 28. When any person, who shall offer himself as a voter, shall be excluded from voting by the judges, they shall cause his name to be entered on the poll-book as a rejected voter, and shall also take down the names of the persons for whom such person wishes to vote.

SEC. 29. All judges, clerks, and voters shall be free from arrest, except for felony or breach of the peace, in going to, attending on, and returning from elections.

SEC. 30. If any candidate of the proper county or district contests the election of any person proclaimed duly elected to either house of the general assembly, such person shall give notice in writing to the person whose election he contests, or leave a written notice thereof at the house where such person last resided, within forty days after the return of the election to the clerk's office. The notice shall specify the names of the voters

whose votes are contested, the grounds on which such votes are illegal, and the name of the alcalde who will attend to the taking of the depositions, and when and where he will attend to take the same.

SEC. 31. It shall be the duty of the person whose election is contested to select another alcalde to attend at the taking of the depositions at the time and place specified in the next preceding section; and when the parties meet at the time and place specified for taking the depositions, they shall, unless it is otherwise agreed upon, select a third alcalde to assist in taking the depositions.

SEC. 32. If the person whose seat is contested fail to select an alcalde, as provided for in the next preceding section, the person contesting the same shall proceed to select another alcalde without delay, and the two alcaldes thus selected by the contestor shall, in such event, have full power and authority to take depositions of witnesses who may be brought before them to be examined.

SEC. 33. The person whose seat is contested, if he intends to contest the legality of any votes given to the candidate who contests the same, shall, within twenty days after he is notified that his election will be contested, give to the adverse party a similar notice to that specified in the 30th section of this law; and the candidate to whom the notice is given shall proceed to select an alcalde in the same manner as is provided for in the 31st section; and on his failing to do so, the party giving the notice shall, without delay, select another alcalde, and the two alcaldes so selected by the party proclaimed duly elected shall proceed to take the depositions of such witnesses as may be brought before them to be examined: *Provided, however,* That either party may, without notice, take rebutting testimony before the alcaldes at the time and place specified for taking depositions.

SEC. 34. If, from sickness or from any other cause, the alcaldes so selected by either party shall fail to attend at the time and place specified for taking depositions, said party shall, without delay, select some other alcalde to supply such vacancy.

SEC. 35. The taking of such depositions shall be commenced within forty days from the day of election; and the said alcaldes, or either of them, shall issue subpoenas to all persons required by either party commanding such persons to appear and give testimony at the time and place therein mentioned.

SEC. 36. The alcaldes shall hear and certify all testimony relative to such election to the speaker of the house a seat to which is contested.

SEC. 37. No testimony shall be received by the alcaldes, or either house of the general assembly, on the part of the contestor or contestee, which does not relate to the point specified in the notice; a copy of which notice, attested by the person who served or delivered the same, shall be delivered to said alcaldes, and by them transmitted with the depositions; and no testimony except that contained in the depositions taken before the alcaldes shall be received as evidence by either house of the general assembly.

Executions.

SEC. 1. The party in whose favor judgment, order, or decree in any court may be rendered, shall have execution therefor in conformity to the order, judgment, or decree.

SEC. 2. The execution shall be against the goods, chattels, lands, and

body of the defendant against whom the judgment, order, or decree shall be rendered: *Provided*, That executions from alcaldes shall not go against lands.

SEC. 3. When any execution shall be placed in the hands of any officer for collection he shall call upon defendant for payment thereof, or to show him sufficient goods, chattels, effects, and lands whereof the same may be satisfied; and if the officer fail to find property whereof to make the same, he shall notify all persons who may be indebted to said defendant not to pay said defendant, but to appear before the court out of which said execution issued, and make true answers on oath concerning his indebtedness; and the like proceedings shall be had as in case of garnishees summoned in suits originating by attachment. If the officer shall not find sufficient goods, chattels, effects, lands, or debts, to satisfy the execution, he shall arrest the body of the defendant, and in default of payment commit him to jail.

SEC. 4. Any defendant so committed to jail, at the expiration of five days from the day of his commitment, may be discharged upon rendering a schedule, under oath, of all his property, money, and effects, and delivering the same to the sheriff of the county. The sheriff shall have power to administer the oath aforesaid to said defendant.

SEC. 5. The truth of such schedule may be tried, on the return of the execution, before the tribunal which issued the same; and if it be found untrue, the body of the defendant may be retaken and committed to jail to await his trial for perjury.

SEC. 6. The person whose goods are taken on execution may retain possession thereof until the day of sale, by giving bond in favor of the plaintiff with sufficient securities, to be approved by the officer, in double the value of such property, conditioned for the delivery of the property to the officer at the time and place of sale to be named in such condition; which bond shall be returned with the execution.

SEC. 7. Upon a failure of the officer to return such bond, or in case of its insufficiency, the officer shall be subjected to the same liability as is provided in the case of similar bonds in suits commenced by attachment.

SEC. 8. No goods and chattels, or other personal effects, taken by virtue of any execution, shall be sold until the officer having charge of the writ shall have given ten days' notice of the time and place of sale, and of the property to be sold, by at least three advertisements put up at public places in the county in which the sale is to be made.

SEC. 9. When real estates shall be taken in execution by any officer, it shall be his duty to expose the same to sale, at the court-house door, on some day during the term of the court of the county in which the same is situated, having previously given twenty days' notice of the time and place of sale, and what lands are to be sold, and where situated, by at least six hand-bills signed by him and put up at different public places in the county.

SEC. 10. All executions issued by the circuit or superior court, or court of a prefect, twenty days before the next term of such court, shall be returnable to the said next term; and all executions issued from said courts less than twenty days before the next term shall be returnable to the second succeeding term.

SEC. 11. All executions issued by the alcaldes shall be returnable in thirty days from their date.

Fees.

SEC. 1. The attorney general and circuit attorneys, respectively, shall be allowed fees as follows, which shall be taxed as other costs :

1. For every conviction on indictment, where the punishment assessed by the court or jury shall be fine or imprisonment, \$5.
2. For judgment in every proceeding of a criminal nature otherwise than by indictment, \$5.
3. For his services in all actions which it is, or shall be made his duty to prosecute or defend, \$5.
4. For a conviction for homicide other than capital, for rape, arson, burglary, robbery, forgery, and counterfeiting, \$10.
5. For a conviction in a capital case, \$20.

SEC. 2. The clerk of the prefect shall be allowed the following fees :

1. For recording letters testamentary or of administration, \$1.
2. For filing the bond of an executor or administrator, 50 cents.
3. For order appointing guardian or curator, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
4. For filing and preserving bond of guardian or curator, 50 cents.
5. For every order of publication, 25 cents.
6. For every order relating to executors, administrators, or guardians, not otherwise provided for, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
7. For copying any order, record, or paper, for every 100 words, 10 cents.
8. For entering every verdict and judgment, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
9. For every instrument of writing, for every 100 words, 10 cents.
10. For proof of every will or codicil taken by the prefect, 25 cents.
11. For every certificate and seal, 25 cents.
12. For issuing every subpoena, 25 cents.
13. For administering every oath, 3 cents.
14. For keeping abstracts of demands—for each demand, 3 cents.
15. For certifying the amount, date, and classes of any demand, without seal, 5 cents.
16. For entering every motion or rule, 5 cents.
17. For swearing and entering a jury, 25 cents.
18. For entering every trial, 5 cents.
19. For commission to take depositions, 25 cents.
20. For every execution, 50 cents.
21. For every continuance of a cause, 5 cents.
22. For entering an appeal, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
23. For every writ to summon a jury, $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
24. For every order to distribute assets among heirs, &c., $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents.
25. For every settlement of executor, administrator, or guardian, whether annual or final, 25 cents.
26. For every order appointing road overseers, 25 cents.
27. For filing and preserving constable's bond, to be paid by constable, 25 cents.
28. For all services in taking, filing, and keeping collector's bond for territorial taxes, to be paid by the Territory, \$1.
29. For like services for collector's bond for county taxes, to be paid by the county, \$1.
30. For making out territorial and county taxes, to be paid by the Territory and county, (each for its own,) for every 100 words, 10 cents.

31. For issuing every license, to be paid for by the applicant, 50 cents.

32. For taking, filing, and safekeeping every other bond, not otherwise provided for, 50 cents.

33. For issuing each writ, and receiving, filing, and docketing the return, 50 cents.

34. For taking every acknowledgment to a deed or writing, 25 cents.

SEC. 3. Clerks of the circuit courts shall receive the following fees for their services:

1. For drawing, sealing, and entering every writ, and filing the same, \$1.

2. For taking and entering every recognizance, 25 cents.

3. For taking and entering every bond in any case, 25 cents.

4. For every issue joined, 25 cents.

5. For entering every motion, rule, or order, 25 cents.

6. For every continuance of a cause, 25 cents.

7. For every subpoena, 50 cents.

8. For a copy of every rule, or order, 25 cents.

9. For entering every judgment, 50 cents.

10. For swearing and entering every jury, 50 cents.

11. For search of a record of 12 months standing, 5 cents.

12. For entering an appeal to the superior court, 25 cents.

13. For every writ of attachment, \$1.

14. For administering every oath, 5 cents.

15. For copies of records and papers, for every 100 words, 10 cents.

16. For producing any record of the court under any rule, or order, 25 cents.

17. For taking and entering of record every acknowledgment of sheriff's deed, 50 cents.

18. For certificate and seal, 50 cents.

19. For a venire to summon a jury, 50 cents.

20. For every execution, \$1.

SEC. 4. Clerks of the several courts of this Territory possessing criminal jurisdiction shall be entitled to the following fees in criminal cases:

1. For every indictment returned by a grand jury, 50 cents.

2. For venire to summon grand or petit jury, 50 cents.

3. For issuing and filing every writ of capias or attachment, \$1.

4. For taking and entering recognizance of every prisoner, 25 cents.

5. For every issue of fact joined, 25 cents.

6. For every continuance of a cause, 25 cents.

7. For every subpoena, 25 cents.

8. For commission to take depositions, 50 cents.

9. For entering judgment on plea of guilty, 50 cents.

10. For swearing and entering each grand jury, 50 cents.

11. For swearing and entering each petit jury, and delivering copy to each party, 50 cents.

12. For judgment on any issue of law, or fact, 25 cents.

13. For entering appeal to superior court, 25 cents.

14. For taking recognizance of such appeal, 25 cents.

15. For copies of papers and records, for every 100 words, 10 cents.

16. For administering each oath, 5 cents.

17. For each certificate and seal, 50 cents.

18. For issuing execution, \$1.

SEC. 5. Clerks of the superior court shall receive the following fees:

1. For every writ, \$1.
2. For taking bond and issuing supersedeas, \$1.
3. For supersedeas alone, 50 cents.
4. For filing transcript, and docketing case, 50 cents.
5. For filing assignment or joinder of error, 25 cents.
6. For recording the opinion of the court when required so to do, for every 100 words, 10 cents.
7. For copies of the same with certificates, for every 100 words, 10 cts.
8. For certified copies of counsels' briefs, 10 cents.
9. For retaxing any bill of costs, to be paid by the clerk whose bill is retaxed, \$1.
10. For every other service to be performed by said clerks, they shall be allowed the same fees that are allowed to clerks of the circuit court for similar services.

SEC. 6. Sheriffs shall be allowed the following fees for their services:

1. For serving every citation or summons for each defendant, \$1.
2. For serving writ of capias or attachment for each defendant, \$1.
3. For taking and returning every bond required by law, 50 cents.
4. For levying every execution, \$1.
5. For making, executing, and delivering every sheriff's deed, to be paid by the purchaser, \$2.
6. For every return of "non est inventus," on citation or summons, 50 cents.
7. For a return of nulla bona on execution, 50 cents.
8. For executing a special summons for a jury, \$1.
9. For summoning a jury in any other case, 50 cents.
10. For summoning each witness, 50 cents.
11. For serving every order or rule of court, 50 cents.
12. For attending each court, per day, \$1. 50.
13. For calling each jury, action, or party, 12½ cents.
14. For calling each witness, 5 cents.
15. For serving each writ of capias in a criminal case, for each defendant, \$1.
16. For serving a writ of attachment for each person in a criminal case, \$1.
17. For serving each writ of execution in a criminal case, \$1.
18. For every return of non est inventus, or nulla bona, on an execution in a criminal case, 50 cents.
19. For summoning a grand jury, \$5.
20. For committing any person to jail in any case, 50 cents.
21. For furnishing prisoners with board, each day, 25 cents.
22. For executing every death warrant, \$15.
23. For commission for receiving and paying moneys on execution where lands or goods have been levied on, advertised, and sold, 3½ per cent. on the first two hundred dollars, and two per cent. on all sums above that amount, and one-half of such commission when the money has been paid without a levy, or where the land and goods levied on have not been sold.
24. The party at whose application any writ, execution, subpoena, or other process is issued from the superior court, shall cause the same to be returned without fee, unless the court shall, for special reasons, order the personal attendance of the sheriff, in which case he shall be allowed for

each mile going and returning from the court-house of the county in which he resides to the place of sitting of the superior court, five cents.

25. Every court shall allow the sheriff, or other officer, reasonable compensation for conducting prisoners from one county to another, or for keeping the same in custody before they are committed to jail, which cost shall be taxed as other costs in criminal proceedings.

SEC. 7. Witnesses shall be allowed fees for their services in all cases, as follows: for attending any court, referee, clerk, or commissioner within the county where the witness resides, for each day, fifty cents; for attendance as aforesaid out of the county, for each day, one dollar; for each mile of travel in going and returning from the place of trial, five cents.

SEC. 8. Alcaldes shall be allowed fees for their services as follows:

1. For every summons, 25 cents.
2. For every subpoena, 25 cents.
3. For every attachment, 50 cents.
4. For every judgment, 25 cents.
5. For every execution, 25 cents.
6. For administering each oath, 5 cents.
7. For every order for a jury, 25 cents.
8. For taking acknowledgment to deed or power of attorney, 25 cents.
9. For making certified copies on appeals, for each 100 words, 10 cents.
10. For every writ of habeas corpus, \$1 50.
11. For certifying depositions, 25 cents.
12. For writing depositions, for every 100 words, 10 cents.
13. For issuing a warrant in criminal cases, 25 cents.
14. For swearing a jury, 25 cents.
15. For taking each recognizance, 25 cents.

SEC. 9. Constables shall be allowed the following fees for their services:

1. For serving a warrant in a criminal case, for each defendant, 50 cents.
2. For serving summons or notice in a civil case, 25 cents.
3. For summoning each jury, 75 cents.
4. For taking a criminal to jail, 75 cents.
5. For serving every execution, 25 cents.
6. For taking a debtor to jail, 75 cents.
7. For taking every bond required by law to be taken by him, 25 cents.
8. For summoning each witness, 25 cents.
9. For serving writ of attachment, 50 cents.
10. For collecting and paying over to plaintiff all sums collected, 3 per cent.

SEC. 10. Every prefect shall be allowed for his services two hundred dollars a year, to be paid out of the treasury of the United States, and two dollars a day for every day he may be necessarily employed in the discharge of his duties, to be paid out of the county treasury.

Guardians.

SEC. 1. In all cases not otherwise provided for by law, the father while living, and after his death, and when there shall be no lawful father, then the mother, if living, shall be the natural guardian of their children, and have the custody and care of their persons, education, and estates; and when such

estate is not derived from the parent acting as guardian, such parent shall give security, and account as other guardians.

2. If a minor have no parents living, or the parents be adjudged, according to law, incompetent or unfit for the duties of guardian, the prefects in their respective counties shall appoint guardians to such minors.

3. Every appointment of guardian shall specify whether it be of the person or of the personal estate.

4. All guardians of the estate of any minor, and all guardians and curators appointed by law, shall, before entering on the duties as such, give bond, with security, to be approved by the prefect by whom they were appointed, to the Territory of New Mexico, for the use of the minors respectively, in double the value of the estate or interest to be committed to their care, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their duties according to law.

5. Guardians and curators shall put the money of minors intrusted to their care to interest upon mortgage, to be approved by the prefect, or they may, with leave of the prefect and the assent of their securities, retain the money in their hands, paying interest therefor; but if no person be found to take the money on interest, and the guardian or curator should not choose to retain the same, paying interest, then they shall be liable for the principal alone until the same can be put to interest.

6. Guardians and curators may put the money of minors intrusted to their care, in all sums under five hundred dollars, to interest, upon any sufficient security, to be approved by the prefect.

7. Guardians and curators shall make annual settlements with the court of the prefect in which their proceeding shall be, beginning at the first term after the beginning of a year from their appointments or admissions respectively, and at each corresponding annual term, as near as may be, until their final settlement; and in such settlements, guardians having the care and education of minors shall make a statement, on oath, of the application of all moneys directed by the court to be applied by them to the education of their wards. Guardians and curators neglecting or refusing to make such settlements or statements on oath, herein required, shall be liable to be attached and imprisoned until they make such settlement and statement, the court first making a rule on them, respectively, to show cause why they should not be so proceeded against.

Habeas corpus.

SEC. 1. Every person detained in custody charged with a criminal offence, or otherwise, may have a writ of habeas corpus by application by petition, verified by affidavit, of the person in custody, or some other competent person, to any judge, prefect, or two alcaldes.

2. The petition shall state, in substance, by whom the party for whom relief is prayed is imprisoned or restrained of his liberty, and the place where, and the true cause thereof, to the best of the knowledge and belief of the party.

3. The jailor or person having custody of the petitioner shall forthwith be commanded by the officer to whom application is made, by a writ under his hand, to have the petitioner, together with the cause of his detention, before the judge, prefect, or alcaldes issuing the writ.

4. The proper officer shall proceed to hear all the evidence for the prosecution and against it, and to determine the cause in a summary manner.

5. Parties to whom bail has been denied, or who were unable to give bail, may have this writ for the purpose of being released from bail, as required by law.

6. If the officer trying the same shall deem the party innocent, he shall release him; but if he thinks him guilty he shall remand him, or bail him, according to the circumstances of the case.

Jails and jailors.

SEC. 1. There shall be kept and maintained in good and sufficient condition and repair a common jail in each county within this Territory, to be located at the permanent seat of justice for such county, and at the expense of said county.

2. The sheriff of each county in this Territory shall have the custody, rule, keeping, and charge of the jail within his county, and of all prisoners in such jail.

3. It shall be the duty of the sheriff to receive from constables and other officers all persons who shall be apprehended by such constables or other officers for offences against this Territory, or who shall be committed to such jail by any competent authority.

4. When any person is confined in jail on civil process, and money or property of the person imprisoned cannot be found sufficient for his maintenance, the plaintiff at whose suit the person may be imprisoned shall pay for his maintenance, at the rate of twenty-five cents per day, to be paid to the sheriff or jailor, to furnish such prisoner with provisions to the full amount thereof. In case the said plaintiff shall refuse to pay the money as aforesaid, and shall be in arrear two weeks, the sheriff may discharge the prisoner and recover the same from said plaintiff in the same manner as other debts.

5. Whenever any sheriff of any county of this Territory shall have any person in his custody, either on civil or criminal process, or there shall happen to be no jail, or the jail of the county shall be insufficient, it shall be lawful for such sheriff to commit such person to the nearest jail of some other county, and it is hereby made the duty of the sheriff of said county to receive such person so committed as aforesaid, and him or them safely keep, subject to the order or orders of the circuit judge for the county whence said prisoner was brought.

Jurors.

SEC. 1. The clerk of each circuit court shall issue an order, at least thirty days before each term of said court, to the sheriff, commanding him to summon eighteen good men to serve as grand jurors at the next term of said court, who shall be citizens of the county, over twenty-one years of age, and householders and freeholders, and subject to no legal disability.

2. Each grand juror shall be summoned at least six days before the first day of the term of the court.

3. There shall not be less than fifteen grand jurors sworn; and if

that number fail to attend, the court shall order the sheriff to summon of the bystanders enough others to make up that number.

4. The clerk shall issue subpoenas for, and the sheriff shall summon all witnesses who are required by, the grand jury.

5. The court shall select and have sworn some competent member of the grand jury as foreman, who shall swear all witnesses coming before them.

6. The circuit attorney shall attend on the grand jury, and conduct all investigations, and prepare all indictments directed by the foreman.

7. If any witness shall fail or refuse to appear before the grand jury, or give evidence before them, the court shall imprison or otherwise punish him for contempt.

8. No grand juror shall disclose any evidence given before the grand jury, nor the name of any witness who appeared before them, nor that any indictment has been found, nor how any member of the grand jury voted on any question, nor what was said by any juror, except when lawfully required to testify in relation thereto.

9. In every case whenever a petit jury may be required, the sheriff shall summon twelve free male citizens of the Territory, residents of the county, over the age of twenty-one years, and under no legal disability. No person of kin to either party, or who has formed or expressed an opinion in any case, and no witness, can be sworn as a petit juror.

10. Every juror summoned to attend, and failing, without a good excuse, shall be fined by the court, in its discretion, not exceeding five dollars.

11. In all civil cases each party may object to three jurors peremptorily.

Laws.

SEC. 1. All laws heretofore in force in this Territory which are not repugnant to or inconsistent with the constitution of the United States and the laws thereof, or the statute laws in force for the time being, shall be the rule of action and decision in this Territory.

2. All acts of the general assembly of this Territory shall take effect at the end of ninety days after the passage thereof, except where it is otherwise specially provided.

3. When any person, party, or subject matter is described or referred to by words importing the singular number or the masculine gender, several matters and persons, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, shall be taken to be included.

Practice at law in civil suits.

SEC. 1. All actions brought in the circuit court shall be commenced by petition, which shall contain a plain statement of the names of the parties, the cause of action, and the relief sought; it shall be sworn to before the clerk of the circuit court by the plaintiff or his agent, and filed in office of the clerk.

2. Upon any such petition being filed as aforesaid, the clerk, except where it is otherwise specially provided, shall issue a citation for the opposite party.

3. The citation, when issued, shall be endorsed upon or annexed to the petition or a copy thereof, and the petition or a copy thereof shall be delivered, together with the writ, to the officer having execution thereof.

4. Suits instituted by citation shall be brought in the county in which the defendant resides, or in the county in which the plaintiff resides and the defendant may be found, in cases where the defendant is a resident of this Territory; but if the defendant be a non-resident of this Territory, such suit may be commenced in any county.

5. A citation shall be executed either by reading the petition and writ to the defendant, or served by delivering to him a copy of the petition and writ; or, third, by leaving a copy of the petition and writ at his usual place of abode, with some member of the family over the age of fifteen years.

6. In all cases where the defendant shall refuse to hear such writ and petition read, or to receive a copy thereof, the offer of the officer to read the same, or to deliver a copy thereof, and such refusal, shall be a sufficient service of such writ.

7. Any creditor whose demand amounts to fifty dollars or more may sue out a writ of capias in the circuit court, by filing an affidavit stating that the defendant is justly indebted to him, after allowing all set-offs in a sum specified in the affidavit, and on what account the affiant has reason to believe, and does believe, that the defendant is about to abscond from the Territory, so as to endanger the collection of his debt, and by also filing a bond as is required in attachments.

8. Creditors whose demands amount to less than fifty dollars may sue their debtors before alcaides, by writs of capias, subject to the same rules as are prescribed in the preceding sections concerning such writs.

9. A writ of capias shall be served by taking the body of the defendant, and retaining the same in custody until discharged by due course of law; but the defendant shall be discharged any time by giving bond and security to the sheriff or constable that he will render himself in custody to abide the judgment, order, or decree of the court.

10. The defendant may, at the return term of the writ, deny the truth of the affidavit by answer without oath, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon as in cases of attachment.

11. If the petition and writ shall be served ten days before the first day of the next term of said court, the defendant shall, on or before the second day of said term, file his legal exceptions to said petition, if any he have, which exceptions shall be determined by the judge in a summary manner.

12. If the exceptions be overruled, the defendant shall forthwith file his answer, under oath, fully admitting or denying, or confessing and avoiding every material part of said petition.

13. If no such exceptions be filed, the defendant shall file such answer on or before the second day of said term.

14. All subsequent pleadings shall be filed under oath, and in such times as the court shall prescribe.

15. All causes shall be tried at the next term after return of the writ, unless continued for good cause. Every cause may be continued by a court upon application by either party, verified by affidavit, showing good cause for such continuance.

16. All appeals from inferior tribunals to the prefects or circuit courts shall be tried anew in said courts on their merits, as if no trial had been had below.

17. The courts may from time to time appoint interpreters and translators to interpret the testimony of witnesses, and to translate any writing necessary to be translated in such courts or cause therein, who shall receive therefor the compensation and mileage allowed to witnesses, and twenty-five cents for every 100 words translated.

Practice at law in criminal cases.

SEC. 1. Whenever complaint shall be made to any judge, prefect, or alcalde, that a criminal offence has been committed, it shall be his duty to examine the complaint, and any witness who may be introduced by him, under oath: if it appear, on such examination, that any crime has been committed, the magistrate shall issue a warrant commanding the sheriff or other officer forthwith to take the accused and bring him before such magistrate, to be dealt with according to law. Warrants issued by a judge may be executed in any part of the Territory, and warrants issued by any other magistrate may be executed in any part of the county where such officer resides.

2. Whenever any person, who shall have committed a criminal offence in any county, shall escape into another, any magistrate within the county in which such offender may be found may issue his warrant for his apprehension, or may endorse a warrant which has been issued by a magistrate in the county from which the criminal escaped, and have him apprehended thereon and sent before some magistrate of the county in which the offender was committed for trial.

3. If the offence be an assault, battery, or affray, or gaming, or disturbance of a religious congregation, the prisoner shall be taken before some alcalde and punished in a summary manner. The trial of all such offences shall be by a jury of twelve competent men, who, if they find the defendant guilty, shall assess the fine to be paid by him, which shall not be less than one dollar nor more than fifty dollars.

4. In all other cases of crimes, the prisoner may be taken before any magistrate authorized to issue a warrant, who shall proceed as soon as may be to examine the complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution, on oath, in the presence of the prisoner, with regard to the offence. After the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, the witnesses for the defence shall be sworn and examined.

5. While any witness for or against the prisoner is under examination, the magistrate may exclude all witnesses who have not been examined, and may cause the witnesses to be kept apart and prevented from conversing with one another until they have all been examined.

6. If, upon the examination of the whole matter, it appear to the magistrate that no offence has been committed by any person, or that there is no probable cause to charge the prisoner therewith, he shall discharge him; but if it appear that an offence has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the person guilty thereof, the magistrate shall bind, by recognizance, the prosecutor and all material witnesses against the prisoner to appear and testify before the court having cognizance of the offence, on the first day of the next term thereof, and not depart such court without leave.

7. If the offence be bailable, and the persons offer sufficient securities, a recognizance shall be taken, with such securities, for his appearance before

the court having cognizance thereof, on the first day of the next term thereof, and not depart such court without leave.

8. If the offence be not bailable, or sufficient bail be not offered, the prisoner shall be committed to jail, there to remain until he be discharged by due course of law.

9. All examinations and recognizances taken in pursuance of the provisions of this law shall be certified by the magistrate taking the same, and delivered to the clerk of the court in which the offence is cognizable, on or before the first day of the next term thereof, except where the prisoner is committed to jail. The examination of the witnesses for or against him, duly certified, shall accompany the warrant of commitment, and be delivered therewith to the jailor.

10. All criminal offences, except those cognizable before alcaldes and prefects, shall be preferred by indictment of grand jury.

11. No indictment can be found without the concurrence of at least twelve grand jurors. When so found, and not otherwise, the foreman of the grand jury shall certify under his hand that such indictment is a true bill.

12. Indictments found and presentments made by a grand jury shall be presented by their foreman in their presence, and shall be there filed and remain as records of such courts.

13. All trials of criminal offences shall be had in the county in which they were committed: *Provided*, Where an offence shall be committed on the boundary of two counties, or within five hundred yards of such boundary, or where the person committing the offence shall be on one side and the injury be done on the other side of such boundary, a trial may be had in either of such counties: *Provided, further*, That if any mortal wound should be given, or any poison shall be administered, or any means shall be employed in one county by which any human being shall be killed, who shall die thereof in another county, the trial of such offence may be had in either county: *Provided, also*, That if any such wound or mortal injury shall have been inflicted in another State on any human being, who shall die thereof in this Territory, a trial of such offence may be had in the county in which the death happened.

14. A warrant may be issued for the arrest of the defendant indicted by the court in which such indictment may have been found, or by the clerk or judge thereof, or by any judge of the superior court, and by no other officer; such warrant may be directed to and executed in any county in this Territory.

15. When the indictment is for a bailable offence the defendant may be let to bail by the court in which such indictment is pending, or, if such court be not sitting, by the judge thereof, or by the prefect or any two alcaldes of the county in which the indictment is pending, and by no other officer.

16. Whenever any person shall be let to bail, the officer taking the recognizance shall immediately file the same with the clerk of the court in which such offence is cognizable.

17. All indictments shall be tried at the first term at which defendant appears, unless continued for good cause.

18. The defendant in every indictment for a criminal offence shall be entitled to a peremptory challenge of jurors, as follows: First. If the offence charged be punishable with death, to the number of twelve. Second.

If punished by fine and imprisonment or stripes, to the number of eight. Third. In cases not punishable by death or stripes, to the number of five, and no more.

19. The prosecutor shall have a peremptory challenge of three jurors, and no more.

20. A list of the jurors summoned shall be given to the defendant in all capital cases forty-eight hours before the trial, and in all other cases before the jury be sworn, if required.

21. If any person indicted for an offence and committed to prison shall not be brought to trial before the end of the second term of the court which shall be held after the finding of such indictment, he shall be entitled to his discharge, unless the delay happened on his application.

22. All issues of fact in any criminal case shall be tried by a jury, who shall assess the punishment in their verdict, and the court shall render a judgment accordingly, and no trial of any criminal offence shall be had unless the accused be personally present.

23. In all cases of final judgment rendered upon any indictment an appeal to the superior court shall be allowed, if applied for during the term at which such judgment is rendered.

24. No such appeal shall stay the execution of such judgment unless the circuit court shall be of opinion that there is probable cause for such appeal, or so much doubt as to render it expedient to take the judgment of the superior court thereon, and shall make an order expressly directing that such appeal shall operate as a stay of proceedings.

25. If the defendant in the judgment so ordered to be stayed shall be in custody, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to keep the defendant in custody without executing the sentence which may have been passed, to abide such judgment as may be rendered upon the appeal.

26. In all cases where an appeal is prosecuted from a judgment in a criminal cause, except where the defendant is under sentence of death or imprisoned for life, the court which is authorized to order a stay of proceedings under the preceding provisions may admit the defendant to bail upon a recognizance with sufficient securities, to be approved by such court, conditioned that the defendant shall appear in the superior court at the next term thereof to receive judgment in the appeal, and abide its decision, render himself in execution, and obey every order and judgment which may be made in the premises.

27. The Territory shall be allowed an appeal in criminal cases only in the cases and under the circumstances mentioned in the next succeeding section.

28. When any indictment is quashed, or adjudged insufficient on demurrer, or judgment is arrested, the circuit court may cause the defendant to be committed or recognised to answer another indictment, or an appeal to the superior court shall be granted if the prosecuting attorney desire it.

29. If an appeal be granted, the circuit court shall order the defendant to be committed or recognised, and the commitment or recognizance shall be to the same effect as when the defendant is himself the appellant.

30. When an appeal shall be taken which operates as a stay of proceedings, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the circuit court to make out a full transcript of the record in the cause, certify, and return the same to the office of the clerk of the superior court without delay.

31. When the appeal does not operate as a stay of proceedings, such

transcript shall be made out, certified, and returned, on the application of the appellant.

32. No assignment or error, or joinder in error upon any appeal in any criminal case, shall be required.

33. When the appeal is taken by the party indicted, if the superior court affirm the judgment of the circuit court, it shall direct the sentence pronounced to be executed, and the same shall be executed accordingly. If the judgment be reversed the superior court shall direct a new trial, or that the defendant be absolutely discharged, according to the circumstances of the case.

34. When the appeal has been taken by the Territory, if the judgment of the circuit court be affirmed, the party shall be discharged; if reversed, the superior court shall direct the circuit court to enter up judgment upon the verdict rendered; or when no judgment has been rendered, to proceed to trial on the indictment.

35. The circuit court, to which any criminal cause shall be remanded for a new trial, shall proceed thereon in the same manner as if such cause had not been removed to the superior court.

Register of lands.

SEC. 1. An office called the office of the register of lands is established, which shall be kept at the city of Santa Fe.

2. Until otherwise directed by law, the duties of said office shall be discharged by the secretary of the Territory.

3. The register shall procure, for the use of his office, large well-bound books, wherein shall be recorded, in a fair legible hand, all instruments of writing herein required to be recorded.

4. It shall be the duty of the register of lands to record all papers and documents of and concerning lands and tenements situated in this Territory, which were issued by the Spanish or Mexican government, remaining in the archives of the secretary of the Territory, or which were in any of the offices of the department of New Mexico under the Mexican government.

5. Every person claiming land in this Territory by virtue of any Spanish or Mexican grant may deliver to the register of lands a notice, in writing, stating the nature and extent of his claim; and shall, also, at the same time, deliver to the register of lands, for the purpose of being recorded, the grant, order of survey, deed, conveyance, or other written evidence of his claims, and the same shall be recorded by the register, for which the party shall pay him twelve and a half cents per hundred words contained in such written evidence of the claims.

6. When there is no written evidence of claim, the claimant may take evidence in writing before some officer having authority to administer oaths, showing the nature and extent of his claim, how much of the land claimed has been actually cultivated and inhabited by himself, and those under whom he claims, and for what length of time; and also as to any grant, deed, or conveyance relating to said land, having existed, or any record thereof ever having been made, and as to the loss or destruction of the same, and how and when such loss or destruction happened. If any person shall neglect to deliver such evidence and notice of his claim, as

presented in this and the preceding section, within five years from the first day of next January, such claim shall be void.

7. The register of lands shall communicate to the governor, or either house of the general assembly, such information relative to his office as may be called for by them respectively; he shall also transmit to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, at the city of Washington, once a year, beginning on the first day of January, 1848, a fair abstract of all lands claimed as aforesaid; for which services he shall be paid ten cents per hundred words contained in the said abstract, by the United States.

8. The register of lands shall procure, keep, and use a seal of office, and shall furnish every person desiring it a certified copy of any record or paper in his office, authenticated by such seal; and shall receive for said copy ten cents for every hundred words contained in it, and one dollar for the certificate and seal, to be paid by the applicant.

9. The register of lands shall faithfully keep all the records, books, papers, and effects committed to his care; and shall not permit any ——— or paper to be taken out of his office, unless the same be called for by the governor, or the general assembly, or the constituted authorities of the United States.

10. Nothing contained in the 5th or 6th article of this law shall be taken to include infants, married women, persons of unsound mind, nor those without the government of the United States, while such disabilities continue.

11. For every wilful neglect of duty or wilful violation of law in his office, the register of lands may be indicted; and, upon conviction, shall be removed from office, and fined not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Records and seals.

SEC. 1. The superior and circuit courts, and the court of the prefect, shall procure and keep a seal, with such emblems and devices as the court shall think proper.

2. The impression of the seal of any court by stamp shall be a sufficient sealing in all cases where sealing shall be required.

3. When no seal is provided, the clerk may use his private seal for the authentication of any record, process, or proceeding required by law to be authenticated by the seal of his office.

4. All of said courts shall keep just and faithful records of their proceedings in Spanish and English.

5. Every alcalde shall keep a docket, in which he shall enter—

First. The titles of all causes commenced before him.

Second. The time when the first process was issued against the defendant, and the particular nature thereof.

Third. The time when the parties appeared before him.

Fourth. Every adjournment, stating at whose request, and at what time.

Fifth. The time when the trial was had.

Sixth. The verdict of the jury.

Seventh. The judgment rendered by the alcalde, and the time of rendering the same.

Eighth. The time of issuing an execution, and the name of the officer to whom delivered.

Ninth. The fact of an appeal being allowed.

Revenue.

SEC. 1. No person shall, directly or indirectly, sell any spirituous liquors or wines without a license, as a grocery or dram-shop.

2. No person shall deal as a merchant, without a license first obtained according to law.

3. No person shall deal as a pedlar without a license.

4. No person shall keep, or permit to be used and kept, any billiard table, without a license.

5. No person shall carry on the business of distilling liquor from wheat, corn, or any other grain; nor shall, under any pretence, keep such distillery, or suffer or permit any spirituous liquors to be made or distilled from wheat, corn, or any other grain, on his or her account, or suffer or permit any such liquors to be made or distilled from wheat, corn, or any other grain, or any still belonging to him or her, or under his or her control, without a license.

6. A dram-shop keeper is a person permitted by law to sell wine or spirituous liquors in a less quantity than one quart, or to be drunk at the place of sale.

7. A grocer is a person permitted, as aforesaid, to sell goods, wares, and merchandise—all kinds of dry goods excepted; and intoxicating liquors and wines, in a quantity not less than one quart, not to be drunk at the place of sale.

8. A merchant is a person permitted, as aforesaid, to deal in selling goods, wares, and merchandise, at any store, stand, or place occupied for that purpose.

9. A pedlar is a person permitted, as aforesaid, to deal in the selling of goods, wares, and merchandise, other than the growth, produce, or manufacture of this Territory, by going from place to place to sell the same.

10. Upon every license to keep a billiard table there shall be levied a tax, for Territorial purposes, of thirty dollars for each table, for every period of six months.

11. Upon every license to a grocer or dram-shop keeper there shall be levied a tax of not less than ten, nor more than fifty dollars, for every period of six months.

12. Upon every license to a merchant, there shall be levied as follows: where the amount of merchandise received for sale for the last six months preceding the granting of the licence does not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars, a tax of fifteen dollars for every period of six months.

13. Where the amount of merchandise received, as aforesaid, exceeds in value one thousand dollars, but is less than three thousand dollars, the sum of twenty dollars for every period of six months.

14. Where the amount of merchandise received for sale, as aforesaid, is as much in value as three thousand dollars, but less than six thousand dollars, the sum of thirty dollars for every period of six months.

15. Where the amount of merchandise received for sale, as aforesaid, shall exceed in value six thousand dollars, a tax of forty dollars for every period of six months.

16. Before any person shall receive a license as a grocer, or as a merchant, he shall deliver to the collector of the proper county an aggregate statement in writing of the amount of all goods, wares, and merchandise (except such as are the growth or manufacture of the Territory) received at.

his grocery, store, shop, stand, or warehouse, for sale, for the last six months preceding the application for such license: such statement shall be signed and sworn to by the person making application for such license, or some credible person for him.

17. There shall be levied on all pedlars' licenses a Territorial tax of the following rates:

First. If the pedlar travel, and carry his goods on foot, five dollars for every period of six months.

Second. If on one or more horses or beasts of burden, five dollars for every horse or beast of burden for every period of six months.

Third. If in a cart or land carriage, eight dollars for every period of six months.

18. The several prefects are empowered to lay such sum as may be necessary annually to defray the expenses of their respective counties by a tax upon all property and licenses made taxable by law for Territorial purposes; but the county tax shall in no case exceed the Territorial tax on the same subjects of taxation more than one hundred per cent. for the same time.

19. There shall be levied on all distillers' licences twenty-five dollars for each still he may use, for every period of six months.

20. There shall be levied on all goods, wares, and merchandise, as contained in the statements required to be made by the 16th section of this law, an ad valorem tax of one-fourth of one per cent.

21. The clerk of the prefect shall issue as many blank licenses for billiard tables, dram shops, groceries, merchants, pedlars, and distillers, as the prefect may direct. Such clerk shall deliver to the collector of his county all licenses so issued, and shall charge him therewith in a book to be kept for that purpose.

22. Each collector at each regular term of the court of the prefect of his county shall return—

First. All blank licences not granted by him.

Second. A list of licenses granted by him, and not before accounted for, showing the names of persons to whom granted, the amount of taxes collected on each, and the commencement and termination of each license so granted by him.

Third. The aggregate statements of the amount of merchandise sworn to and delivered to him by the person or persons to whom license was granted.

23. The prefect, at each regular term of his court, shall settle and adjust the account of collectors for licenses delivered to him under the provisions of this law, giving him credit for all blank licences returned, and charging him for all licenses not returned according to the aggregate statements required to be returned by the third subdivision of the next preceding section.

24. If the collector shall fail to return a number of such aggregate statements corresponding in number with the licenses not returned above the number of such aggregate statements returned, the prefect shall, for each license not returned, charge him in such settlement the sum of two hundred dollars.

25. The prefect, on ascertaining the amount received by the collector for licenses and taxes, for which he shall become chargeable under this law, shall cause his clerk at each term to certify to the auditor of public accounts the amount so charged against the collector of his county.

26. No license granted in virtue of this law shall authorize any person

to carry on the business authorized by such license in any other county than the one in which the license was granted, nor at more than one place in the proper county at the same time, nor for a longer period than six months.

27. At the time of granting a license the sheriff shall collect, in addition to the sums aforesaid, the sum of fifty cents, the clerk's fee.

28. Every collector shall receive, as a full compensation for his services for collecting the revenue, two per centum on all sums so collected.

29. Every collector of the revenue having made settlement, according to law, of county revenue by him collected or received, shall forthwith pay the amount found due from him into the county treasury, and the clerk of the prefect shall give him a receipt therefor under the seal of the court.

30. Every collector shall annually, on or before the first Monday in December, pay into the Territorial treasury the whole amount of revenue with which he may stand charged, deducting his commission, and the treasurer shall give duplicate receipts for the amount paid, one of which shall be deposited with the auditor in five days after its date.

31. Every collector who shall fail to make payment of the amount due from him in the time and manner prescribed in the two preceding sections, shall forfeit two and a half per centum per month on the amount wrongfully withheld, to be computed from the time the amount ought to have been paid until actual payment.

32. When any person shall be found keeping a billiard table, dram shop, grocery, or distillery, or vending goods as a merchant or pedlar, contrary to the provisions of this law, every sheriff, collector, coroner, and constable shall, and every other person may, give information thereof to the prefect of the county without delay. The prefect shall issue his warrant, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the county, and cause the offender to be arrested and brought before him, and he shall determine the case in a summary manner, and assess the punishment, which shall not be more than five hundred dollars nor less than fifty dollars.

33. Appeals may be taken from all such judgments of the prefects to the circuit court, but no such appeal shall be allowed unless it be taken on day of trial.

Sheriffs.

SEC. 1. The governor shall appoint some suitable person as sheriff in every county in this Territory, who shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor be appointed and qualified.

2. Every sheriff shall, within fifteen days after he receives such appointment, give bond to the Territory in a sum not less than one thousand nor more than fifty thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, with sureties to be approved by the circuit judge, which bond shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the circuit court of the county of which he is sheriff.

3. All process issued by the clerk of the circuit court and by the clerks of the prefects shall be directed to the sheriffs of their respective counties, who shall execute such process according to law, and shall attend upon such courts during their sittings.

4. The sheriff shall be conservator of the peace within his county; shall suppress assaults and batteries, and apprehend and commit to jail all felons

and traitors, and cause all offenders to keep the peace, and to appear at the next term of the court and answer such charges as may be preferred against them.

5. If any sheriff shall detain any money collected by him by virtue of his office after the same shall have been demanded, he shall be removed from his office by the circuit court, on motion founded on charges exhibited. A notice of the motion and copy of the charges shall be served on him at least ten days before the day on which the motion is made.

6. A jury may be summoned to try the truth of the charges if they are desired, or the whole may be submitted to the determination of the court, at the option of the accused.

The sheriff of each county shall be *ex officio* collector of his county, and shall, before entering on his duties as such collector, enter into a bond to the Territory, to be approved by the prefect, in a sum at least double the amount of the revenue to be collected by him; conditioned that he will faithfully collect and pay over all the revenue for the two ensuing years, and that he will faithfully perform all the duties of collector according to law; and shall render an account to the prefect at his November court, in cash, and pay over to the county treasurer whatever may be due the county, and to the Territorial treasurer whatever may be due the territory. One month after such settlement and failure to do so, he may be removed from office in like manner as the sheriff.

Treasury Department.

SEC. 1. The Territorial treasurer and auditor shall keep their offices at the seat of government; they shall be commissioned by the governor, and shall, before entering on the discharge of their duties, respectively execute and deliver to the governor a bond to the Territory in the sum of at least three thousand dollars, to be approved by the governor, conditioned for the faithful discharge of all duties required or which may be required of them by law.

2. The governor shall endorse on the bond his approval thereof, stating the time of the approval, and deliver the same to the secretary, who shall record the same in his office.

3. The auditor of public accounts shall audit, adjust, and settle all claims against the Territory payable out of the treasury: he shall draw all warrants on the treasury for money: he shall express in the body of every warrant the particular fund appropriated by law out of which the same is to be paid; audit, adjust, and settle the accounts of all collectors of revenue, and other holders of public money, who are required by law to pay the same into the public treasury; keep an account between the Territory and the Territorial treasury; report to the general assembly, at the commencement of each regular session, a full and detailed statement of the condition of the revenues, a full and detailed estimate of the revenues and expenditures for the two succeeding years, and a tabular statement, showing separately the whole amount of each appropriation of money made by law, the amount paid under the same, and the balance unexpended.

4. All collectors of revenue, and others bound by law to pay money directly into the treasury, shall exhibit their accounts and vouchers to the auditor on or before the first Monday in December of each year, to be

audited, adjusted, and settled; and every such officer shall be allowed five cents for every mile they may necessarily travel in going to the seat of government and returning to their residences, for the purpose of settling with the auditor and paying the revenue into the Territorial treasury.

5. The auditor, whenever he may think it necessary to the proper settlement of any accounts, may examine the parties, witnesses, and others, on oath or affirmation, touching any matter material to be known in the settlement of such account, and for that purpose may issue subpoenas, and compel witnesses to attend before him and give evidence, in the same manner and by the same means as are allowed to courts of law.

6. The treasurer shall receive and keep all moneys of the Territory, except when otherwise specially provided; disburse the public money upon warrants drawn upon the treasury according to law, and not otherwise; keep a just, true, and comprehensive account of all moneys received and disbursed; render his accounts to the auditor quarterly, or oftener if required; report to each house of the general assembly, within ten days after the commencement of each regular session, a detailed statement of the condition of the treasury.

7. The treasurer shall grant duplicate receipts, under the seal of his office, for all sums of money which shall be paid into the treasury, and the person receiving the same shall deposit one with the auditor, who shall credit such person accordingly and charge the treasurer.

8. If the auditor or treasurer shall wilfully neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by law, or shall be guilty of any oppression or extortion in the performance of any legal duty, he shall forfeit to the Territory any sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered by indictment.

9. The prefect of each county shall appoint a treasurer therefor, and when a vacancy occurs in the office shall fill the same.

10. So soon as he is appointed, the treasurer shall enter into a bond to the county, in such sum and with such securities, residents of the county, as shall be approved by the prefect, conditioned for the faithful performance of the duties of his office.

11. He shall keep a just account of all moneys received and disbursed, and regular abstracts of all warrants drawn on the treasurer and paid; he shall make duplicate receipts, in favor of the proper person, for all moneys paid into the treasury, and keep the books, papers, and money thereto pertaining ready for the inspection of the prefect at all times.

12. As often and in such manner as may be required by the prefect, he shall furnish an account of the receipts and expenditures of the county.

13. He shall, at least once in every year, settle his accounts with the prefect, and at the close of the term for which he was appointed the prefect shall immediately proceed to ascertain, by actual examination and count, the amount of balances and funds in the hands of such treasurer, and to what particular fund it belongs. If any county treasurer die, his executor or administrator shall immediately settle his accounts as treasurer with the prefect, and deliver to his successor in office all things pertaining thereto.

14. All collectors, sheriffs, clerks, constables, and other persons chargeable with moneys belonging to any county, shall render their accounts to and settle with the court of the prefect at each stated term thereof, pay into the county treasury any balance which may be due the county, take duplicate receipts therefor, and deposit one of the same with the clerk of the prefect within five days thereafter.

15. It shall be the duty of the clerk of the prefect to keep regular accounts between the treasurer and the county, and to keep just accounts between the county and all persons chargeable with money payable into the county treasury, or who may be entitled to receive pay therefrom; to file and preserve in his office all accounts, vouchers, and other papers pertaining to the settlement of any account to which the county shall be a party; to issue warrants on the treasury for all moneys ordered to be paid by the prefect, keep an abstract thereof, present the same to the court of the prefect at every regular term thereof, balance and exhibit the accounts kept by him as often as required by the prefect, and keep his books and papers ready at all times to be inspected by the prefect.

16. It shall be the duty of all clerks to keep just accounts of all fines, penalties, forfeitures, and judgments rendered, imposed, or accruing in favor of any county, or of the Territory, ready at all times for the inspection of the judge of their respective courts.

17. It shall be the duty of the circuit court, and the court of the prefect, at each term thereof, to settle with the sheriffs of the counties for which such courts are holden, for all moneys by them received, or which they ought to have collected, for the use of their respective counties, or the Territory, and have not before accounted for: they shall cause their clerks to make out a list of all sums chargeable to said sheriffs, payable to the counties or Territory, specifying on what account, and cause the same to be certified to the clerk of the prefect, or the auditor of the Territory, as the case may require.

18. It shall be the duty of each alcalde, at each term of the court of the prefect, to make out a list of all fines by him imposed, to the use of the county, stating the name of the officer who has or ought to have collected the same; which he shall certify and deliver to the clerk of the prefect, who shall charge the same accordingly.

19. Every sheriff, collector, clerk, constable, or other person, chargeable with money belonging to any county, who shall fail to pay the same into the county treasury without delay, shall forfeit $2\frac{1}{2}$ per centum per month on the amount wrongfully withheld, to be computed from the time the amount ought to have been paid, until actual payment.

20. No sheriff, collector, constable, clerk, or deputy thereof, shall be eligible to the office of county treasurer.

21. Each prefect shall have power to audit and adjust and settle all accounts to which his county shall be a party, to order the payment out of the county treasury of any sum of money found due by the county, and to allow the clerk and treasurer of the county, for their respective services under this law, such compensation as he may deem just and reasonable.

Water courses, stock marks, &c.

SEC. 1. The laws heretofore in force concerning water courses, stock marks, and brands, horses, enclosures, commons, and arbitrations, shall continue in force; except so much of said laws as requires the ayutem entos of the different villages to regulate these subjects, which duties and powers are transferred to and enjoined upon the alcaldes and prefects of these several counties.

Witnesses.

SEC. 1. In all cases where witnesses are required in any cause pending in any court having a clerk, such clerk, and in all other cases the person holding the court, shall issue a subpoena for such witnesses, stating the day and place when and where the witnesses are to appear.

2. Such subpoena shall contain the names of all witnesses for whom a summons is required by the same party at the same time, in the same cause, and who reside in the same county, and may be served in any county in this Territory in the same manner as a citation or summons for a defendant.

3. A witness summoned in any cause pending in any court, and failing to attend, may be compelled to appear by writ of attachment against his body, which may be served in any county in this Territory.

Done at the government house, in the city of Santa Fe, in the Territory of New Mexico, by Brigadier General Stephen W. Kearny, by virtue of the authority conferred upon him by the government of the United States.

S. W. KEARNY,
Brigadier General U. S. A.

SEPTEMBER 22, 1846.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 19, 1846.*

SIR: In obedience to the direction with which you transmitted a copy of the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 15th instant, requesting the President "to communicate any and all orders or instructions to General Taylor, General Wool, General Kearny, Captain Sloat, Captain Stockton, or any other officer of the government, in relation to the establishment or organization of civil government in any portion of the territory of Mexico which has been or may be taken possession of by the army or navy of the United States; also, what forms of government such officers, or either of them, may have established and organized; and whether the President has approved and recognised said governments," I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of the despatches from this department to the commanding officers of the United States naval forces in the Pacific ocean, and in the Gulf of Mexico, as enumerated in the subjoined schedule, with copies of communications from those officers.

These documents contain all the information in the department on the subject embraced in the resolution of the House.

It will be perceived that the only subject on which the commander of the naval forces in the gulf has been instructed, which appears to be within the range of the resolution, is the state of the import and export trade of the ports of which he held temporary military possession.

The last official despatch received from the Pacific squadron is dated on the 28th of August last. At that date the despatches from the department of the 13th of May had just arrived, and those of subsequent dates appear not to have been received. The operations of the squadron were conducted under the order of June 24, 1845, which required the commander of the naval forces to exercise all the belligerent rights which belonged to him on the declaration of war or the commencement of hostilities by Mexico against the United States.

In my despatch of November 5th last, Commodore Stockton was required to relinquish the conduct of operations on land, and the control of such measures of civil government as the military occupation of the country conquered might devolve on the conqueror, until a definitive treaty of peace should settle the right of possession to the officer in command of the land forces of the United States, who, in company with the bearer of my despatch, proceeded to the west coast to assume the command.

There has been no approval or recognition of any organized or established form of civil government for the Californias, or any other Mexican territory in the occupation of the naval forces, through this department. The instructions have been confined to the acknowledged rights, under the laws of nations, resulting from conquest and occupation; and the corresponding duties which the conqueror owed temporarily to the inhabitants have been performed in a spirit of kindness and conciliation, and in the only particulars embraced by the instructions from this department, of liberality to the commercial interests of citizens of the United States and of neutrals.

It may be supposed that the documents transmitted embrace matters not within the call. But as the principal purpose of the despatches has been the direction of naval operations against the enemy, I have found it difficult to make extracts which would be intelligible. I have, therefore, deemed it most satisfactory to transmit the entire documents, with two exceptions; and in these the whole despatch is not sent, because the parts withheld relate to other subjects, which the interests of the government would not permit to be made public.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

To the PRESIDENT.

SCHEDULE.

1. Mr. Bancroft to Commodore Sloat, June 24, 1845.
2. Mr. Bancroft to Commodore Conner, July 11, 1845.
3. Mr. Bancroft to Commodore Sloat, May 13, 1846.
4. Mr. Bancroft to Commodore Conner, May 13, 1846.
5. Mr. Bancroft to Commodore Sloat, May 15, 1846.
6. Mr. Bancroft to Commodore Sloat, June 8, 1846.
7. Mr. Bancroft to Commodore Sloat, July 12, 1846.
8. Mr. Bancroft to Commodore Biddle, August 13, 1846.
9. Mr. Mason to Commodore Stockton, November 5, 1846.
10. Mr. Mason to Commodore Conner, November 30, 1846.
11. Mr. Mason to Commodore Conner, December 16, 1846.
12. Commodore Sloat to the Secretary of the Navy, July 31, 1846.
13. Commodore Stockton to the Secretary of the Navy, August 28, 1846.
14. Extracts from a despatch of Commodore Conner to the Secretary of the Navy, November 17, 1846.

No. 1.

[SECRET AND CONFIDENTIAL.]

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 24, 1845.

SIR: Your attention is still particularly directed to the present aspect of the relations between this country and Mexico. It is the earnest desire of the President to pursue the policy of peace; and he is anxious that you, and every part of your squadron, should be assiduously careful to avoid any act which could be construed as an act of aggression.

Should Mexico, however, be resolutely bent on hostilities, you will be mindful to protect the persons and interests of citizens of the United States near your station; and, should you ascertain beyond a doubt that the Mexican government has declared war against us, you will at once employ the force under your command to the best advantage. The Mexican ports on the Pacific are said to be open and defenceless. If you ascertain with certainty that Mexico has declared war against the United States, you will at once possess yourself of the port of San Francisco, and blockade or occupy such other ports as your force may permit.

Yet, even if you should find yourself called upon by the certainty of an express declaration of war against the United States to occupy San Francisco and other Mexican ports, you will be careful to preserve, if possible, the most friendly relations with the inhabitants; and, where you can do so, you will encourage them to adopt a course of neutrality.

Should you fall in with the squadron under Commodore Parker, you will signify to him the wish of the department that, if the state of his vessels will admit of it, he should remain off the coast of Mexico until our relations with that power are more definitively adjusted; and you will take directions from him, as your senior officer, communicating to him these instructions.

The great distance of your squadron, and the difficulty of communicating with you, are the causes for issuing this order. The President hopes most earnestly that the peace of the two countries may not be disturbed. The object of these instructions is to possess you of the views of the government in the event of a declaration of war on the part of Mexico against the United States—an event which you are enjoined to do every thing consistent with the national honor, on your part, to avoid.

Should Commodore Parker prefer to return to the United States, he has permission from the department to do so. In that event, you will command the united squadron.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commanding United States naval forces in the Pacific.

No. 2.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *July 11, 1845.*

SIR: The unanimous vote of the Texan Congress for annexation leaves no doubt of the consummation of that measure. When you ascertain, satisfactorily, that the 'Texan convention, which assembled on the 4th, has also acceded to annexation, you will regard Texas as a part of your country—to be defended like any other part of it. At the same time, every honorable effort is to be made to preserve peace with all nations. The restoration of our boundary on the southwest, by the consent and choice of the people of Texas, is due to the strong attraction of the principles of liberty, which endear America to every one of its sons, and is a tribute before the world to the policy of peace, of political freedom, and of union on the principles of freedom. It is the President's desire that this great event should be consummated without the effusion of blood, and without the exercise of force; believing that free institutions, in their own right, will achieve all that can be desired.

To secure this end most effectually, you are charged to commit no act of aggression; and, at the same time, you are invested with the command of a force sufficient to take from others a disposition to hostile acts. You have already the

Frigate Potomac, of 44 guns;

Sloop Falmouth, of 20 guns;

Sloop Saratoga, of 20 guns;

Sloop St. Mary's, of 20 guns;

Brig Somers, of 10 guns;

Brig Lawrence, of 10 guns.

The Mississippi and Princeton, steamships, the sloop John Adams, and brig Porpoise, making an additional force of 52 guns, are under orders to join you without delay. This is, perhaps, the largest fleet that ever sailed under the American flag; and while it is sufficient, in case of war, to win glory for yourself, your associates, and the country, you will win still higher glory if, by the judicious management of your force, you contribute to the continuance of peace.

That you may precisely understand what is meant by the aggression which you are instructed to avoid, I will add, that while the annexation of Texas extends our boundary to the Del Norte, the President reserves the vindication of our boundary, if possible, to methods of peace. You will, therefore, not employ force to dislodge Mexican troops from any post east of the Del Norte which was in the actual possession of the Mexicans at the time of annexation.

While the action of Mexico is uncertain, you will employ the force under your command, with a just regard to the health of the officers and men at this season of the year, in such a manner as will be most likely to incline Mexico to acts of hostility, and will keep you fully informed of the movements of that power. The number of small vessels under your command is such, that you will be able to obtain and to send promptly to the department any information that may require its action.

Should Mexico declare war, you will at once dislodge her troops from any post she may have east of the mouth of the Del Norte; take possession of Tampico; and, *if your force is sufficient*, will take the castle of San

Juan d'Ulloa, it being the determination of the President to preserve peace, if possible; and, if war comes, to recover peace by adopting the most prompt and energetic measures.

You are, herewith, possessed of the views of the department. Much is intrusted to your sagacity and good judgment. Keep the department fully advised of your movements. I invite you, also, to communicate your views unreservedly.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore D. CONNER,

*Commanding U. S. naval forces in the
Gulf of Mexico, Pensacola.*

No. 3.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 13, 1846.

COMMODORE: The state of things alluded to in my letter of June 24, 1845, has occurred. You will therefore now be governed by the instructions therein contained, and carry into effect the orders then communicated with energy and promptitude, and adopt such other measures for the protection of the persons and interests, the rights and the commerce of the citizens of the United States, as your sound judgment may deem to be required.

When you establish a blockade, you will allow neutrals twenty days to leave the blockaded ports; and you will render your blockade absolute, except against armed vessels of neutral nations.

Commending you and your ships' companies to Divine Providence, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commanding U. S. Squadron, Pacific.

No. 4.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, May 13, 1846.

COMMODORE: Congress having declared that a state of war exists between the United States and the republic of Mexico, you will exercise all the rights that belong to you as commander-in-chief of a belligerent squadron.

Your own intimate acquaintance with the condition of Mexico will instruct you best what measures to pursue in the conduct of hostilities, in addition to those suggested by the department.

You will declare and enforce a blockade of as many of the ports of Mexico as your force will enable you to do effectually, and you will inform the department as speedily as possible of those which you blockade. You will duly notify neutrals of your declaration, and give to it all the publicity

in your power. It is believed that the ports between Guaxacualco and the Del Norte are those to which your attention should principally be directed. Your blockade must be strict and absolute, and only public armed vessels of neutral powers should be permitted to enter the Mexican ports which you shall place in a state of blockade. To neutrals that are already in the ports you will allow twenty days to leave them. In your letter to the department of the 19th of March, you ask if the English mail-steamers that touch monthly at Vera Cruz and Tampico should be included in any blockade which, in the event of hostilities, may become necessary. You are hereby instructed, until further orders, to follow the precedent set by the French in their recent blockade of Vera Cruz, with regard to them.

You will seize all the ships and vessels of war belonging to Mexico that may be accessible.

If your means will permit you to do so, you will approach Tampico and take, and, if practicable, will hold possession of that town.

The department does not suppose your forces to be adequate to attempt the capture of San Juan d'Ullóa.

You will keep up a constant communication with our army on the Del Norte, and adopt prompt and energetic measures to render it all assistance that may be in your power.

If any of the Mexican provinces are disposed to hold themselves aloof from the central government in Mexico, and maintain pacific relations with the United States, you will encourage them to do so, and regulate your conduct towards them accordingly.

You are enjoined to maintain a frequent correspondence with the department.

The steamer "Princeton" has sailed to join your squadron, and will be of service, especially as a despatch vessel.

The brig "Perry" will sail during the present week for Chagres; and, on its return, will join your command.

The brig "Porpoise" will rejoin you on its return from St. Domingo.

The brig "Truxtun" will follow in a few days.

Your force will then consist of the following vessels:

Frigate Cumberland, of 44 guns.

Raritan, 44 guns.

Sloop Falmouth, 20 guns.

John Adams, 20 guns.

St. Mary's, 20 guns.

Steamer Mississippi, 10 guns.

Princeton, 9 guns.

Brig Porpoise, 10 guns.

Somers, 10 guns.

Lawrence, 10 guns.

Perry, 10 guns.

Truxtun, 10 guns.

Schooner Flirt.

The country relies on you to make such a use of this force as will most effectually blockade the principal Mexican ports, protect our commerce from the depredations of privateers, assist the operations of our army, and lead to the earliest adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico.

You will adopt all proper precautions to preserve the health of your men.

I commend you and your ships' companies to the blessings of Divine Providence.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron.

No. 5.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, May 15, 1846.

COMMODORE: By my letter of the 13th instant, forwarded to you through different sources, in triplicate, of which a copy is enclosed, you were informed of the existing state of war between this government and the republic of Mexico, and referred to your instructions bearing date June 24th, 1845, in reference to such a contingency, and directed to "carry into effect the orders then communicated, with energy and promptitude, and adopt such other measures for the protection of the persons and interests, the rights and the commerce of the citizens of the United States, as your sound judgment may deem to be required."

I transmit you herewith, by the hands of Midshipman McRae, whom you will employ on your station, a file of papers containing the President's message, and the proceedings of Congress relative to the existing state of war with Mexico. The President, by authority of Congress, has made proclamation of war between the United States and Mexico. You will find a copy of the proclamation in the papers enclosed.

You will henceforth exercise all the rights that belong to you as commander-in-chief of a belligerent squadron.

You will consider the most important public object to be to take and to hold possession of San Francisco, and this you will do without fail.

You will also take possession of Mazatlan and of Monterey, one or both, as your force will permit.

If information received here is correct, you can establish friendly relations between your squadron and the inhabitants of each of these three places.

Enymas is also a good harbor, and is believed to be defenceless. You will judge about attempting it.

When you cannot take and hold possession of a town, you may establish a blockade, if you have the means to do it effectually, and the public interest shall require it.

With the expression of these views, much is left to your discretion as to the selection of the points of attack, the ports you will seize, the ports which you will blockade, and as to the order of your successive movements.

A connexion between California, and even Sonora, and the present government of Mexico, is supposed scarcely to exist. You will, as opportunity offers, conciliate the confidence of the people in California, and also in Sonora, towards the government of the United States; and you will endeavor to render their relations with the United States as intimate and as friendly as possible.

It is important that you should hold possession at least of San Fran-

cisco, even while you encourage the people to neutrality, self government, and friendship.

You can readily conduct yourself in such a manner as will render your occupation of San Francisco, and other ports, a benefit to the inhabitants.

Commodore Biddle has left, or will soon leave China. If occasion offers, you will send letters for him to our agent at the Sandwich Islands, conveying to him the wish of the department that he should appear, at once, off California or Sonora.

You will inform the department, by the earliest opportunity, of those ports which you blockade. You will notify neutrals of any declaration of blockade you may make, and give to it all proper publicity. Your blockade must be strict, permitting only armed vessels of neutral powers to enter; but to neutrals already in the ports you will allow twenty days to leave them.

The frigate "Potomac" and sloop "Saratoga" have been ordered to proceed as soon as possible into the Pacific; and Captain Aulick in the Potomac, and Commander Shubrick in the Saratoga, directed to report to you at Mazatlan, or wherever else they may find your forces. You would do well, if occasion offers, to send orders to Callao and Valparaiso, instructing them where to meet you.

Other reinforcements will be sent you as the exigencies of the service may require.

You will communicate with the department as often as you can; and you will, if practicable, send a messenger with despatches across the country to the Del Norte, and so to Washington.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commanding U. S. naval forces in the Pacific.

No. 6.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, June 8, 1846.

COMMODORE: You have already been instructed, and are now instructed, to employ the force under your command, first, to take possession of San Francisco; next, to take possession of Monterey; next, to take possession of such other Mexican ports as you may be able to hold; next, to blockade as many of the Mexican ports in the Pacific as your force will permit; and to watch over American interests and citizens, and commerce, on the west coast of Mexico.

It is rumored that the province of California is well disposed to accede to friendly relations with the United States. You will encourage the people of that region to enter into relations of amity with our country.

In taking possession of their harbors, you will, if possible, endeavor to establish the supremacy of the American flag without any strife with the people of California.

The squadron on the east coast of Mexico, it is believed, is in the most friendly relations with Yucatan. In like manner, if California separates herself from our enemy, the central Mexican government, and establishes

a government of its own under the auspices of the American flag, you will take such measures as will best promote the attachment of the people of California to the United States; will advance their prosperity; and will make that vast region a desirable place of residence for emigrants from our soil.

Considering the great distance at which you are placed from the department, and the circumstances that will constantly arise, much must be left to your discretion. You will bear in mind generally that this country desires to find in California a friend, and not an enemy; to be connected with it by near ties; to hold possession of it, at least during the war; and to hold that possession, if possible, with the consent of its inhabitants.

The sloop-of-war "Dale," Commander McKean, sailed from New York, on the 3d instant, to join your squadron. The "Lexington," Lieutenant Bailey, will sail as soon as she can take on board her stores. The "Potomac" and "Saratoga" have also been ordered to the Pacific.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,
*Commanding U. S. naval forces
in the Pacific ocean.*

No. 7.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, July 12, 1846.

COMMODORE: Previous instructions have informed you of the intention of this government, pending the war with Mexico, to take and hold possession of California. For this end a company of artillery, with cannon, mortars, and munitions of war, is sent to you in the Lexington, for the purpose of co-operating with you, according to the best of your judgment, and of occupying, under your direction, such post or posts as you may deem expedient in the bay of Monterey, or in the bay of San Francisco, or in both. In the absence of a military officer higher than captain, the selection of the first American post or posts on the waters of the Pacific, in California, is left to your discretion.

The object of the United States is, under its rights as a belligerent nation, to possess itself entirely of Upper California.

When San Francisco and Monterey are secured, you will, if possible, send a small vessel of war to take and hold possession of the port of San Diego; and it would be well to ascertain the views of the inhabitants of Pueblo de los Angeles, who, according to information received here, may be counted upon as desirous of coming under the jurisdiction of the United States. If you can take possession of it, you should do so.

The object of the United States has reference to ultimate peace with Mexico; and if, at that peace, the basis of the *uti possidetis* shall be established, the government expects, through your forces, to be found in actual possession of Upper California.

This will bring with it the necessity of a civil administration. Such a government should be established under your protection; and, in selecting persons to hold office, due respect should be had to the wishes of the peo-

ple of California, as well as to the actual possessors of authority in that province. It may be proper to require an oath of allegiance to the United States from those who are intrusted with authority. You will also assure the people of California of the protection of the United States.

In reference to commercial regulations in the ports of which you are in actual possession, ships and produce of the United States should come and go free of duty.

For your further instruction I enclose to you a copy of confidential instructions from the War Department to Brigadier General S. W. Kearny, who is ordered, overland, to California. You will also communicate your instructions to him, and inform him that they have the sanction of the President.

The government relies on the land and naval forces to co-operate with each other in the most friendly and effective manner.

After you shall have secured Upper California, if your force is sufficient, you will take possession, and keep the harbors on the Gulf of California as far down, at least, as Guaymas. But this is not to interfere with the permanent occupation of Upper California.

A regiment of volunteers from the State of New York, to serve during the war, have been called for by the government, and are expected to sail from the first to the tenth of August. This regiment will, in the first instance, report to the naval commander on your station, but will ultimately be under the command of General Kearny, who is appointed to conduct the expedition by land.

The term of three years having nearly expired since you have been in command of the Pacific squadron, Commodore Shubrick will soon be sent out in the Independence to relieve you. The department confidently hopes that all Upper California will be in our hands before the relief shall arrive.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Commodore JOHN D. SLOAT,

Comd'g U. S. naval forces in the Pacific ocean.

No. 8.

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,

Washington, August 13, 1846.

SIR: The United States being in a state of war by the action of Mexico, it is desired, by the prosecution of hostilities, to hasten the return of peace, and to secure it on advantageous conditions. For this purpose orders have been given to the squadron in the Pacific to take and keep possession of Upper California, especially of the ports of San Francisco, of Monterey, and of San Diego; and also, if opportunity offer, and the people favor, to take possession, by an inland expedition, of San Pueblo de los Angeles, near San Diego.

Your first duty will be to ascertain if these orders have been carried into effect. If not, you will take immediate possession of Upper California, especially of the three ports of San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego, so that if the treaty of peace shall be made on the basis of the *uti possidetis*, it may leave California to the United States.

The relations to be maintained with the people of Upper California are to be as friendly as possible. The flag of the United States must be raised; but under it the people are to be allowed as much liberty of self-government as is consistent with the general occupation of the country by the United States. You, as commander-in-chief of the squadron, may exercise the right to interdict the entrance of any vessel or articles, that would be unfavorable to our success in the war, into any of the enemy's ports which you may occupy. With this exception, all United States vessels and merchandise must be allowed, by the local authorities of the ports of which you take possession, to come and go free of duty; but on foreign vessels and goods reasonable duties may be imposed, collected, and disposed of by the local authorities, under your general superintendence.

A military force has been directed by the Secretary of War to proceed to the western coast of California for the purpose of co-operation with the navy, in taking possession of and holding the ports and positions which have been specified, and for otherwise operating against Mexico.

A detachment of these troops, consisting of a company of artillery, under command of Captain Tompkins, has sailed in the United States ship Lexington. A regiment of volunteers, under Colonel Stevenson, will soon sail from New York; and a body of troops under Brigadier General Kearny may reach the coast via Santa Fe. Copies of so much of the instructions to Captain Tompkins and General Kearny as relates to objects requiring co-operation are herewith enclosed.

By article 6 of the "General Regulations for the Army," edition of 1825, which is held by the War Department to be still in force, and of which I enclose you a copy, your commission [that is, the commission of Commodore Biddle] places you in point of precedence, on occasions of ceremony or upon meetings for consultation, in the class of major general, but no officer of the army or navy, whatever may be his rank, can assume any direct command, independent of consent, over an officer of the other service, excepting only when land forces are specially embarked in vessels of war to do the duty of marines.

The President expects and requires, however, the most cordial and effectual co-operation between the officers of the two services, in taking possession of and holding the ports and positions of the enemy which are designated in the instructions to either or both branches of the service, and will hold any commander of either branch to a strict responsibility for any failure to preserve harmony and secure the objects proposed.

The land forces which have been or will be sent to the Pacific may be dependent upon the vessels of your squadron for transportation from one point to another, and for shelter and protection in case of being compelled to abandon positions on the coast. It may be necessary also to furnish transportation for their supplies, or to furnish the supplies themselves, by the vessels under your direction.

In all such cases you will furnish all the assistance in your power which will not interfere with objects that, in your opinion, are of greater importance.

You will, taking care, however, to advise with any land officer of high rank—say of the rank of brigadier general—who may be at hand, make the necessary regulations for the ports that may be occupied.

Having provided for the full possession of Upper California, the next point of importance is the Gulf of California. From the best judgment I

can form, you should take possession of the port of Guaymas. The progress of our arms will probably be such that, in conjunction with land forces, you will be able to hold possession of Guaymas, and so to reduce all the country north of it on the gulf.

As to the ports south of it, especially Mazatlan and Acapulco, it is not possible to give you special instructions. Generally, you will take possession of, or blockade, according to your best judgment, all Mexican ports as far as your means allow; but south of Guaymas, if the provinces rise up against the central government, and manifest friendship towards the United States, you may, according to your discretion, enter into a temporary agreement of neutrality. But this must be done only on condition that our ships have free access to their ports, and equal commercial rights with those of other nations; that you are allowed to take in water and fuel, to purchase supplies, to go to and from shore without obstruction, as in time of peace; and that the provinces which are thus neutral shall absolutely abstain from contributing towards the continuance of the war by the central government of Mexico against the United States.

Generally, you will exercise the rights of a belligerent; and bear in mind that the greater advantages you obtain, the more speedy and the more advantageous will be the peace.

The Savannah, the Warren, and the Levant ought soon to return. If you hear of peace between the United States and Mexico, you will at once send them home.

If war continues, you will send them home singly, or in company, at the earliest day they can be spared. The Savannah will go to New York, and the Warren and Levant to Norfolk.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

To Com. JAMES BIDDLE, or

Com. R. F. STOCKTON, or

The SENIOR OFFICER *in command of the*

United States naval forces in the Pacific ocean.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, May 31, 1846.

SIR: In arranging with his excellency the governor of Missouri the force to march against the province of New Mexico, under the instructions to you from the Adjutant General's office, (two letters, dated respectively the 13th and 14th instant,) it is desirable that you should add as many of the valuable men at and about Bent's forts to that force as practicable, and as may be needed. The governor's attention, when here, was invited to that object by both the Secretary of War and myself.

With a view to these men, and a further accession to the strength of the expedition under your orders from among American citizens residing or trading in New Mexico, who may volunteer into the service of the United States, it is desirable that you take with you additional supplies, including arms, accoutrements, and ammunition.

To hold Santa Fe, and other points you may deem it necessary to capture and to occupy, it is suggested, if you think the routes practicable, that you take with you some guns beyond and heavier than a field battery.

I am desired to intimate to you, (confidentially,) from the highest in authority, that you will probably soon be followed by an additional volunteer force (say of a thousand men) to be raised in Missouri, and to come under your orders. When so reinforced, or before, if you deem your means adequate, after garrisoning Santa Fe and other points you may have captured and desire to occupy, you will march (say *via* the most southern practicable route—the caravan route) to North California, take and occupy some of the principal points (say Monterey and San Francisco bay) in that province also; communicating and co-operating with the commander of the United States naval forces whom you may find at hand. You will probably receive in route further instructions on those subjects.

It is deemed highly important that the expedition with which you are to commence operations should be fitted out and pressed forward with as little delay as practicable.

This communication is despatched in triplicate—one copy addressed to St. Louis, Jefferson city, and Fort Leavenworth, each; and a fourth will be put under cover to his excellency the governor of Missouri, for his information.

The chief of topographical engineers will despatch for service with you, very soon, two officers of his corps.

I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

COL. S. W. KEARNY,

U. S. Army commanding, &c., &c.

A true copy:

H. L. SCOTT, *Aid-de camp, &c.*

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, June 3, 1846.

SIR: I herewith send you a copy of my letter to the governor of Missouri for an additional force of one thousand mounted men.

The object of thus adding to the force under your command is not, as you will perceive, fully set forth in that letter, for the reason that it is deemed prudent that it should not at this time become a matter of public notoriety; but to you it is proper and necessary that it should be stated.

It has been decided by the President to be of the greatest importance, in the pending war with Mexico, to take the earliest possession of Upper California. An expedition, with that view, is hereby ordered, and you are designated to command it. To enable you to be in sufficient force to conduct it successfully, this additional force of a thousand mounted men has been provided to follow you in the direction of Santa Fe, to be under your orders, or the officer you may leave in command at Santa Fe.

It cannot be determined how far this additional force will be behind that designed for the Santa Fe expedition, but it will not probably be more than a few weeks. When you arrive at Santa Fe with the force already called, and shall have taken possession of it, you may find yourself in a condition to garrison it with a small part of your command, (as the additional force will soon be at that place,) and with the remainder press forward to California. In that case you will make such arrangements as to being followed by the reinforcement before mentioned as in your judgment may be

deemed safe and prudent. I need not say to you that in case you conquer Santa Fe, (and with it will be included the department or State of New Mexico,) it will be important to provide for retaining safe possession of it. Should you deem it prudent to have still more troops for the accomplishment of the objects herein designated, you will lose no time in communicating your opinion on that point, and all others connected with the enterprise, to this department. Indeed, you are hereby authorized to make a direct requisition for it upon the governor of Missouri.

It is known that a large body of Mormon emigrants are *en route* to California, for the purpose of settling in that country. You are desired to use all proper means to have a good understanding with them, to the end that the United States may have their co-operation in taking possession of, and holding that country. It has been suggested here that many of these Mormons would willingly enter into the service of the United States, and aid us in our expedition against California. You are hereby authorized to muster into service such as can be induced to volunteer; not, however, to a number exceeding one-third of your entire force. Should they enter the service, they will be paid as other volunteers; and you can allow them to designate, so far as it can be properly done, the persons to act as officers thereof. It is understood that a considerable number of American citizens are now settled on the Sacramento river, near *Suter's* establishment called "Nueva Helvetia," who are well disposed towards the United States. Should you, on your arrival in the country, find this to be the true state of things there, you are authorized to organize and receive into the service of the United States such portion of these citizens as you may think useful to aid you to hold the possession of the country. You will, in that case, allow them, so far as you shall judge proper, to select their own officers. A large discretionary power is invested in you in regard to these matters, as well as to all others in relation to the expeditions confided to your command.

The choice of routes by which you will enter California will be left to your better knowledge and ampler means of getting accurate information. We are assured that a southern route, called the Caravan route, (by which the wild horses are brought from that country into New Mexico,) is practicable; and it is suggested as not improbable that it can be passed over in the winter months, or at least late in autumn. It is hoped that this information may prove to be correct.

In regard to routes, the practicability of procuring needful supplies for men and animals, and transporting baggage, is a point to be well considered. Should the President be disappointed in his cherished hope that you will be able to reach the interior of Upper California before winter, you are then desired to make the best arrangement you can for sustaining your forces during the winter, and for an early movement in the spring. Though it is very desirable that the expedition should reach California this season, (and the President does not doubt you will make every possible effort to accomplish this object,) yet, if in your judgment it cannot be undertaken with a reasonable prospect of success, you will defer it, as above suggested, until spring. You are left unembarrassed by any specific directions in this matter.

It is expected that the naval forces of the United States which are now, or will soon be in the Pacific, will be in possession of all the towns on the seacoast, and will co-operate with you in the conquest of California.

Arms, ordnance, munitions of war, and provisions, to be used in that country, will be sent to sea, to our squadron in the Pacific, for the use of the land forces.

Should you conquer and take possession of New Mexico and Upper California, or considerable places in either, you will establish temporary civil governments therein—abolishing all arbitrary restrictions that may exist, so far as it may be done with safety. In performing this duty, it would be wise and prudent to continue in their employment all such of the existing officers as are known to be friendly to the United States, and will take the oath of allegiance to them. The duties at the custom-houses ought, at once, to be reduced to such a rate as may be barely sufficient to maintain the necessary officers, without yielding any revenue to the government. You may assure the people of those provinces that it is the wish and design of the United States to provide for them a free government, with the least possible delay, similar to that which exists in our Territories. They will then be called on to exercise the rights of freemen in electing their own representatives to the territorial legislature. It is foreseen that what relates to the civil government will be a difficult and unpleasant part of your duty, and much must necessarily be left to your own discretion.

In your whole conduct you will act in such a manner as best to conciliate the inhabitants, and render them friendly to the United States.

It is desirable that the usual trade between the citizens of the United States and the Mexican provinces should be continued, as far as practicable, under the changed condition of things between the two countries. In consequence of extending your expedition into California, it may be proper that you should increase your supply for goods to be distributed as presents to the Indians. The United States superintendent of Indian affairs at St. Louis will aid you in procuring these goods. You will be furnished with a proclamation in the Spanish language, to be issued by you, and circulated among the Mexican people on your entering into or approaching their country. You will use your utmost endeavors to have the pledges and promises therein contained carried out to the utmost extent.

I am directed by the President to say that the rank of brevet brigadier general will be conferred on you as soon as you commence your movement towards California, and sent round to you by sea, or over the country, or to the care of the commandant of our squadron in the Pacific. In that way cannon, arms, ammunition, and supplies for the land forces will be sent to you.

&c., &c., &c.,

WM. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Col. S. W. KEARNY,
Fort Leavenworth, Missouri.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
Washington, June 20, 1846.

SIR: As the commander of a company of the 3d artillery, you have been ordered to embark with the same on board of the United States ship the

Lexington, now lying in the harbor of New York, and bound to the northwest coast of America.

I am now to inform you that, with your company, you are destined to act in conjunction with the United States naval forces in the Pacific, against the republic of Mexico, with which we are at war. The commander of that squadron may desire to capture and to hold certain important points, as Monterey, and towns or posts in San Francisco bay. The company under your command may be needed for both purposes, and you will, on consultation, give your co-operation.

It is not intended to place you under the orders, strictly speaking, of any naval officer, no matter how high in rank. That would be illegal, or at least without the authority of any law; but you will be held responsible, when associated in service, whether on land or water, with any naval officer, without regard to relative rank, to co-operate in perfect harmony and with zeal and efficiency. Great confidence is reposed in you, in those respects, as also in your intelligence, judgment, temper, and prowess. See in this connexion paragraphs 24, 25, and 26, in the old *General Regulations for the Army*, (edition of 1825,) a copy of which book I handed to you in my office.

Your condition, and that of your company, on board the Lexington, commanded by Lieutenant ——— of the navy, or other United States vessel to which you may be transferred, will be that of *passengers*, not *marines*; but in the event of the ship finding herself in action, you, and the company under your command, will not fail to show yourselves at least as efficient as any equal number of marines whatsoever. In such case, again, the utmost harmony, upon consultation, would be indispensable; and in no case will you fail, so far as it may depend upon your best exertions, to conciliate such harmony.

On the landing of the ordnance and ordnance stores belonging to the army, placed on board of the Lexington, you will take charge of the same, unless you should be joined for that purpose by an ordnance officer, in which case you will give him aid and assistance in that duty.

On effecting a successful landing in the enemy's country, it may be necessary, after consultation with the naval commander, as above, and with his assistance, to erect and defend one or more forts, in order to hold the conquered place or places. In such service you will be on your proper element.

It is proper that I should add, you may find on the northwest coast an army officer, with higher rank than your own, when, of course, you will report to him by letter, and if ashore, come under his command.

It is known that you have made requisitions for all the proper supplies which may be needed by your company, for a considerable time after landing. Further supplies, which may not be sent after you from this side of the continent, you will, when ashore, in the absence of a naval force, and in the absence of a higher officer of the army, have to purchase on the other side; but always in strict conformity with regulations. On board, it is understood that your company will be subsisted from the stores of the ship or navy.

Should you not come under the orders of an army officer, or should you not be landed by the naval commander, as above, you will remain on board of the squadron, and be sent home on some ship of the same.

I need scarcely add that, afloat or ashore, you will always maintain the

most exact discipline in your company, for the honor of the army and country, and never neglect to make, in the absence of an army superior, to the Adjutant General, the stated reports required by regulations, besides special reports on all subjects of interest.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To 1st Lieutenant C. Q. TOMPKINS,
(now Captain) 3d Artillery.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, July 9, 1846.

The foregoing is a true copy.

H. L. SCOTT,
Aid-de-camp, &c.

[Extract from the General Regulations of the Army—edition of 1825.]

“ARTICLE 6.

“*Relative rank and precedence of land and sea officers.*

“ 24. The military officers of the land and sea services of the United States shall rank together as follows: 1st. A lieutenant of the navy with captains of the army. 2d. A master commandant with majors. 3d. A captain of the navy, from the date of his commission, with lieutenant colonels. 4th. Five years thereafter, with colonels. 5th. Ten years thereafter, with brigadier generals; and, 6th. Fifteen years after the date of his commission, with major generals. But, should there be created in the navy the rank of rear admiral, then such rank only shall be considered equal to that of major general.

“ 25. Nothing in the preceding paragraph shall authorize a land officer to command any United States vessel, or navy yard; nor any sea officer to command any part of the army on land; neither shall an officer of the one service have a right to *demand* any compliment, on the score of rank, from an officer of the other service.

“ 26. Land troops *serving* on board a United States vessel as marines, shall be subject to the orders of the sea officer in command thereof. Other land troops embarked on board such vessels for transportation merely will be considered, in respect to the naval commanders, as passengers; subject, nevertheless, to the internal regulations of the vessels.”

No. 9.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, November 5, 1846.

COMMODORE: Commodore Sloat has arrived in this city and delivered your letter of the 28th July ultimo, with the copy of your address to the people of California, which accompanied it. The department is gratified

Commanding United States naval force, San Francisco, California.

that you joined the squadron before the state of the commodore's health rendered it necessary for him to relinquish his important command.

The difficulties and embarrassments of the command, without a knowledge of the proceedings of Congress on the subject of the war with Mexico, and in the absence of the instructions of the department which followed those proceedings, are justly appreciated; and it is highly gratifying that so much has been done in anticipation of the orders which have been transmitted.

You will, without doubt, have received the despatches of the 15th of May last addressed to Commodore Sloat, and I now send you, for your guidance, a copy of instructions to Commodore Shubrick of the 17th of August. He sailed early in September, in the razee Independence, with orders to join the squadron with the least possible delay. On his assuming the command, you may hoist a red pendant. If you prefer, you may hoist your pendant on the Savannah, and return home with her and the Warren.

The existing war with Mexico has been commenced by her. Every disposition was felt and manifested by the United States government to procure redress for the injuries of which we complained, and to settle all complaints on her part in the spirit of peace and of justice which has ever characterized our intercourse with foreign nations. That disposition still exists; and whenever the authorities of Mexico shall manifest a willingness to adjust unsettled points of controversy between the two republics, and to restore an honorable peace, they will be met in a corresponding spirit.

This consummation is not to be expected, nor is our national honor to be maintained, without a vigorous prosecution of the war on our part. Without being animated by any ambitious spirit of conquest, our naval and military forces must hold the ports and territory of the enemy of which possession has been obtained by their arms. You will, therefore, under no circumstances voluntarily lower the flag of the United States, or relinquish the actual possession of Upper California. Of other points of the Mexican territory, which the forces under your command may occupy, you will maintain the possession, or withdraw, as in your judgment may be most advantageous in prosecution of the war.

In regard to your intercourse with the inhabitants of the country, your views are judicious, and you will conform to the instructions heretofore given. You will exercise the rights of a belligerent; and if you find that the liberal policy of our government, in purchasing and paying for required supplies, is misunderstood, and its exercise is injurious to the public interest, you are at liberty to take them from the enemy without compensation, or pay such prices as may be deemed just and reasonable. The best policy in this respect depends on a knowledge of circumstances in which you are placed, and is left to your discretion.

The Secretary of War has ordered Colonel R. B. Mason, first United States dragoons, to proceed to California *via* Panama, who will command the troops and conduct the military operations in the Mexican territory bordering on the Pacific, in the absence of Brigadier General Kearny. The commander of the naval forces will consult and co-operate with him, in his command, to the same extent as if he held a higher rank in the army. In all questions of relative rank, he is to be regarded as having only the rank of colonel.

The President has deemed it best for the public interests to invest the military officer commanding with the direction of the operations on land, and with the administrative functions of government over the people and territory occupied by us. You will relinquish to Colonel Mason, or to General Kearny if the latter shall arrive before you have done so, the entire control over these matters, and turn over to him all papers necessary to the performance of his duties. If officers of the navy are employed in the performance of civil or military duties, you will withdraw or continue them at your discretion, taking care to put them to their appropriate duty in the squadron if the army officer commanding does not wish their services on land.

The establishment of port regulations is a subject over which it is deemed by the President most appropriate that the naval commander shall exercise jurisdiction. You will establish these and communicate them to the military commander, who will carry them into effect so far as his co-operation may be necessary, suggesting for your consideration modifications or alterations.

The regulation of the import trade is also confided to you. The conditions under which vessels of our own citizens and of neutrals may be admitted into ports of the enemy in your possession will be prescribed by you, subject to the instructions heretofore given. To aid you, copies of instructions to the collectors in the United States, from the Treasury Department, on the same subject, are enclosed. On cargoes of neutrals imported into such ports you may impose moderate duties, not greater in amount than those collected in the ports of the United States. The collection of these duties will be made by civil officers, to be appointed, and subject to the same rules as other persons charged with civil duties in the country. These appointments will be made by the military officers, on consultation with you.

The President directs me to impress most earnestly on the naval officers, as it is impressed on those of the army, the importance of harmony in the performance of their delicate duties while co-operating. They are arms of one body, and will, I doubt not, vie with each other in showing which can render the most efficient aid to the other in the execution of common orders, and in sustaining the national honor, which is confided to both.

You will make your communications to the department as frequent as possible.

The great distance at which your command is placed, and the impossibility of maintaining a frequent or regular communication with you, necessarily induce the department to leave much of the details of your operations to your discretion. The confident belief is entertained, that, with the general outline given in the instructions, you will pursue a course which will make the enemy sensible of our power to inflict on them the evils of war, while it will secure to the United States, if a definitive treaty of peace shall give us California, a population impressed with our justice, grateful for our clemency, and prepared to love our institutions and to honor our flag.

On your being relieved in the command of the squadron, you will hand your instructions to the officer relieving you.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Commodore R. F. STOCKTON,
*Commanding United States naval forces
on the west coast of Mexico.*

[No. 1.]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, August 17, 1846.

COMMODORE: The United States being in a state of war by the action of Mexico, it is desired by the prosecution of hostilities to hasten the return of peace, and to secure it on advantageous conditions. For this purpose orders have been given to the squadron in the Pacific to take and keep possession of Upper California, especially of the ports of San Francisco, of Monterey, and of San Diego; and also, if opportunity offer and the people favor, to take possession, by an inland expedition, of San Pueblo de los Angeles, near San Diego.

On reaching the Pacific, your first duty will be to ascertain if these orders have been carried into effect. If not, you will take immediate possession of Upper California, especially of the three ports of San Francisco, Monterey, and San Diego, so that if the treaty of peace shall be made on the basis of the *uti possidetis*, it may leave California to the United States.

The relations to be maintained with the people of Upper California are to be as friendly as possible. The flag of the United States must be raised, but under it the people are to be allowed as much liberty of self-government as is consistent with the general occupation of the country by the United States. You, as commander-in-chief of the squadron, may exercise the right to interdict the entrance of any vessel or articles that would be unfavorable to our success in the war into any of the enemy's ports which you may occupy. With this exception, all United States vessels and merchandise must be allowed, by the local authorities of the ports of which you take possession, to come and go free of duty; but on foreign vessels and goods reasonable duties may be imposed, collected, and disposed of by the local authorities, under your general superintendence.

A military force has been directed by the Secretary of War to proceed to the western coast of California for the purpose of co-operation with the navy, in taking possession of and holding the ports and positions which have been specified, and for otherwise operating against Mexico.

A detachment of these troops, consisting of a company of artillery under command of Capt. Tompkins, has sailed in the United States ship Lexington. A regiment of volunteers, under Colonel Stevenson, will soon sail from New York, and a body of troops under Brigadier General Kearny may reach the coast over Santa Fe. Copies of so much of the instructions to Capt. Tompkins and Gen. Kearny as relates to objects requiring co-operation are herewith enclosed.

By article 6 of the *General Regulations for the Army*, (edition of 1825,) which is held by the War Department to be still in force, and of which I enclose you a copy, your commission places you, in point of *precedence*, on occasions of ceremony or upon meetings for consultation, in the class of major general; but no officer of the army or navy, whatever may be his rank, can assume any direct command, independent of consent, over an officer of the other service, excepting only when land forces are especially embarked in vessels of war to do the duty of marines.

The President expects and requires, however, the most cordial and effectual co-operation between the officers of the two services, in taking possession of and holding the ports and positions of the enemy, which are designated in the instructions to either or both branches of the service, and

Commanding United States naval forces
on the west coast of Mexico.

will hold any commander of either branch to a strict responsibility for any failure to preserve harmony and secure the objects proposed.

The land forces which have been, or will be sent to the Pacific, may be dependent upon the vessels of your squadron for transportation from one point to another, and for shelter and protection in case of being compelled to abandon positions on the coast. It may be necessary also to furnish transportation for their supplies, or to furnish the supplies themselves, by the vessels under your direction.

In all such cases you will furnish all the assistance in your power which will not interfere with objects that, in your opinion, are of greater importance.

You will, taking care, however, to advise with any land officer of high rank (say of the rank of brigadier general) who may be at hand, make the necessary regulations for the ports that may be occupied.

Having provided for the full possession of Upper California, the next point of importance is the Gulf of California. From the best judgment I can form, you should take possession of the port of Guaymas. The progress of our arms will probably be such, that in conjunction with land forces you will be able to hold possession of Guaymas, and so to reduce all the country north of it on the gulf.

As to the ports south of it, especially Mazatlan and Acapulco, it is not possible to give you special instructions. Generally, you will take possession of, or blockade, according to your best judgment, all Mexican ports, as far as your means allow; but south of Guaymas, if the provinces rise up against the central government, and manifest friendship towards the United States, you may, according to your discretion, enter into a temporary agreement of neutrality. But this must be done only on condition that our ships have free access to their ports, and equal commercial rights with those of other nations; that you are allowed to take in water and fuel; to purchase supplies; to go to and from shore without obstruction, as in time of peace; and that the provinces which are thus neutral shall absolutely abstain from contributing towards the continuance of the war by the central government of Mexico against the United States.

Generally, you will exercise the rights of a belligerent, and bear in mind that the greater advantages you obtain, the more speedy and the more advantageous will be the peace.

Should Commodore Biddle be in the Pacific, off the shores of Mexico, at the time you arrive there, you will report yourself to him; and as long as he remains off the coast of Mexico, you will act under his direction in concert with him, communicating to him these instructions.

The Savannah, the Warren, and the Levant ought soon to return. If you hear of peace between the United States and Mexico, you will at once send them home.

If war continues, you will send them home singly, or in company, at the earliest day they can be spared. The Savannah will go to New York, and the Warren and Levant to Norfolk.

Very respectfully, yours,

GEORGE BANCROFT.

Com. W. B. SHUBRICK,

*Appointed to command the United States naval forces
in the Pacific ocean.*

[Enclosures.]

1. Copy of a letter from Major General Scott to Colonel S. W. Kearny, United States army, dated May 31, 1846.
2. Copy of a letter from the Secretary of War to Colonel S. W. Kearny, dated June 3, 1846.
3. Copy of a letter from Major General Scott to Lieutenant C. D. Tompkins, dated June 20, 1846.
4. Copy of extract from article 6 of the General Regulations of the Army, edition of 1825.

No. 10.NAVY DEPARTMENT, *November 30, 1846.*

COMMODORE: Your despatches Nos. 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, and 115, and letters from Commodore Perry of the 15th, 16th, and 21st November, have been received.

The information communicated has been very satisfactory, especially that contained in your No. 106, of the 7th October, 1846.

The successful operations in the Tabasco river reflect great credit on the officers and men charged with its execution. In this bold incursion so far into the interior, the skill and courage displayed, the humane and generous course of conduct observed, and the sweeping capture or destruction of the enemy's shipping, have given the liveliest satisfaction to the President and to the department.

The success of your expedition against Tampico entitles you and those under your command to the thanks of the department.

Your course in sending Commodore Perry to New Orleans, and the measures taken by him and the officers of the army in co-operation with him, as detailed in his letters, are approved.

Your determination to hold possession of Tampico meets my earnest wishes. It is difficult to estimate the important consequences which will result, directly and indirectly, from its occupation in the prosecution of the war. The Secretary of War will immediately issue the necessary orders to furnish an adequate garrison and the arms to secure it.

So soon as the troops shall arrive, you will turn over to the commanding officer the place, and, returning your detachments to their respective vessels, and manning and arming your prizes, resume your operations with the naval forces, co-operating with the military force as shall be deemed best for the secure possession of Tampico, and harassing the enemy at other points.

Your movements in this respect are confidently left to your own discretion.

It will be well to despatch one of the frigates or other vessels to the Brazos, to communicate with the commanding officer at Point Isabel, and aid in the transportation of troops to Tampico.

Your charter of the *Abrasia* was at a favorable rate; but the high prices to which the present demand for freights has raised the charter of suitable vessels has made it economical to purchase, for the use of the squadron, another store-ship to supply water and provisions, and a large well-found

vessel to supply the steamers with coal. The necessary examinations have been made, and Commodore Morris leaves here to-day to make the purchase at Baltimore, New York, or Boston. They will sail without delay, with provisions and coals; and the arms which you have requested will be forwarded by the first which shall sail, or sooner if an opportunity offer.

A rendezvous will be opened at New Orleans without delay, with orders to ship four or five hundred men, who will be sent forward to Tampico for duty in the squadron, as the enlistments are made in numbers justifying the expense.

A list of the officers ordered to report to you is enclosed. There is a strong desire amongst the officers for service in the gulf, and the department has withheld orders to many, under the supposition that the complements were full. The necessity for an increased number is appreciated; and further additions will be made, if found important to the greater efficiency of the forces under your command.

The important duty in regard to commercial intercourse with Tampico, while in our occupation by military conquest, will be regulated by the directions given in regard to Matamoras. Copies of the instructions in regard to the trade of that place are enclosed.

The circumstances in which your command is placed, and the difficulty of frequent communication with you, make it proper that you should have authority, in your discretion, to send any of the vessels north which you may think it important to detach, either from the condition of the crew or the vessel. That authority is given; but you will take care not to weaken your squadron by the exercise of this authority without advising the department, so that the deficiency may be supplied with as little delay as possible.

I have taken measures to provide some light field-pieces, with carriages, for operations on shore. They will be sent to the squadron as soon as they are ready.

Congratulating you on the important results achieved, under the disadvantages which have surrounded you, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Y. MASON.

Commodore DAVID CONNER,
*Commanding U. S. naval forces
in the Gulf of Mexico.*

List of officers ordered for duty, in the home squadron, since the 18th November, 1846.

Lieutenant Thomas T. Hunter, to rejoin the steamer Princeton.

Lieutenant William May, ordered to the steamer Mississippi.

Lieutenant William P. Griffin, ordered to Pensacola for duty in the home squadron.

Lieutenant H. S. Stellwagen, ordered to Pensacola for duty in the home squadron.

Lieutenant Charles C. Barton, ordered to Pensacola for duty in the home squadron.

Lieutenant A. S. Baldwin, ordered to Pensacola for duty in the home squadron.

Lieutenants William Green and D. D. Porter, ordered to recruit men at New Orleans; and, when they shall obtain 400 men, to report for duty in the home squadron.

Midshipman E. Charles Genet to Pensacola, for duty in the home squadron.

Lieutenant Charles W. Chauncey to command store-ship, to be sent to the gulf squadron.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *November 30, 1846.*

Circular to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
June 11, 1846.

It is deemed important in the present juncture of affairs, growing out of the existing state of war between the United States and Mexico, to furnish the officers of the customs with proper directions for their government. The department has accordingly prepared the following instructions, to which their especial attention is called, and a strict conformity thereto enjoined.

By the law of nations, as recognised by repeated decisions of our judicial tribunals, the existence of a state of war interdicts all trade or commerce between the citizens of the two nations engaged in the war. It consequently follows that neither vessels nor merchandise of any description can be allowed to proceed from ports or places in the United States to ports or places in the territories of Mexico, with the exception of such ports or places in the latter country as may be at the time in the actual possession of the United States forces.

The interdiction referred to applies equally to neutral vessels and their cargoes proceeding directly from any of our ports, to ports or places in the territories of Mexico. In all such cases, therefore, it becomes your duty, and you are accordingly directed, to refuse clearances to all vessels and their cargoes departing from our ports to ports or places in the country mentioned, with the exception before stated.

The 26th article of the treaty concluded between the United States of America and the united Mexican States, bearing date the 5th of April, 1831, contains the following stipulations, which are in full force, and binding on the contracting parties, and are to be strictly observed and respected by the United States and their officers, to wit:

“For the greater security of the intercourse between the citizens of the United States of America and of the united Mexican states, it is agreed now for then, that if there should be at any time hereafter an interruption of the friendly relations which now exist, or a war unhappily break out between the two contracting parties, there shall be allowed the term of six months to the merchants residing on the coast, and one year to those residing in the interior of the States and Territories of each other respectively, to arrange their business, dispose of their effects, or transport them wheresoever they may please, giving them a safe conduct to protect them to the port they may designate. Those citizens who may be established

in the States and Territories aforesaid, exercising any other occupation or trade, shall be permitted to remain in the uninterrupted enjoyment of their liberty and property so long as they conduct themselves peaceably, and do not commit any offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever class and condition they may be, shall not be subject to any embargo or sequestration whatever, nor to any charge nor tax other than may be established upon similar goods and effects belonging to the citizens of the State in which they reside respectively; nor shall the debts between individuals, nor moneys in the public funds, or in public or private banks, nor shares in companies, be confiscated, embargoed, or detained."

It is to be specially noted, that the privileges mentioned in the article of the treaty quoted apply exclusively to citizen merchants actually residing in the countries, respectively, at the breaking out of the war. Hence the removal from this country of any property or effects belonging to merchants *not residing therein* is not authorized by the treaty, and is consequently prohibited by the rules of international law.

It is deemed proper to call the attention of the respective officers of the customs to any private arming and equipment of vessels that may take place in their ports, with a view to ascertain, as far as may be practicable, the true object and destination of all such vessels, in order that due measures may be taken to frustrate any design or attempt to afford aid or assistance of any kind to the enemy.

Should any case arise occasioning doubt in your mind as to the proper course to be pursued, you will advise with the United States district attorney, and, if found necessary, will submit the matter to the department for instructions.

The latest intelligence received at the department leads to the conclusion that the State of Yucatan would at least remain neutral during the present war, and probably assume the attitude of a separate and independent sovereignty, desiring to maintain the most friendly relations with the United States. That being the case, the ports of Yucatan would not be subject to the interdiction of commerce applicable to Mexico generally.

R. J. WALKER.

Secretary of the Treasury.

Circular to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

June 30, 1846.

The circular of this department of the 11th instant contained the following paragraph:

"By the law of nations, as recognised by repeated decisions of our judicial tribunals, the existence of a state of war interdicts all trade or commerce between the citizens of the two nations engaged in the war. It consequently follows, that neither vessels nor merchandise of any description can be allowed to proceed from ports or places in the United States to ports or places in the territories of Mexico, with the exception of such ports or places in the latter country as may be at the time in the actual possession of the United States forces."

Matamoras is now in the actual possession of the forces of the United States, and perhaps other ports and places on the same side of the Rio Grande.

In case of the application of vessels for clearances for the port of Matamoras, you will issue them under the following circumstances:

1st. To American vessels only.

2d. To such vessels carrying only articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of imports from foreign countries to our own, upon which the duties have been fully paid; and upon all such goods, whether of our own or of foreign countries, no duties will be chargeable at the port of Matamoras so long as it is in the possession of the forces of the United States.

In issuing this order, it is not intended to interfere with the authority of General Taylor to exclude such articles, including spirituous liquors or contraband of war, the introduction of which he may consider injurious to our military operations in Mexico.

Foreign imports which may be re-exported in our vessels to Matamoras will not be entitled to any drawback of duty; for, if this were permitted, they would be carried from that port into the United States, and thus evade the payment of all duties.

Whenever any other port or place upon the Mexican side of the Rio Grande shall have passed into the actual possession of the forces of the United States, such ports and places will be subject to all the above instructions which are applicable to the port of Matamoras.

R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Circular to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

October 23, 1846.

In consequence of intelligence received at the department, it becomes expedient and proper to rescind the privilege granted to the ports of Yucatan in my circular instructions of the 11th of June, 1846, and to subject said ports to the interdictions of commerce applicable to the ports of Mexico generally, as enjoined by said instructions. You are accordingly directed to refuse clearances to all vessels and their cargoes departing from our ports to ports or places in Yucatan.

R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 11.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,

December 16, 1846.

COMMODORE: Your despatch dated at Tampico, November 17th ultimo, is received.

It seems proper, to meet your wishes, that I instruct you more fully on the subject of the import and export trade of that port. In my letter of the

30th November ultimo, I informed you that your duty in regard to commercial intercourse with Tampico, while in our occupation by military conquest, will be regulated by the directions given in regard to Matamoras. Copies of the instructions of the Treasury Department on that subject were enclosed.

You will perceive that the privilege of entry is confined—

1. To American vessels only.
2. To such vessels carrying only articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, or of imports from foreign countries to our own, upon which the duties have been fully paid in a collection district of the United States, with proper clearances from the officers of the customs of the United States; and upon all such goods, whether of our own or of foreign countries, no duties will be chargeable at the port of Tampico so long as it is in the possession of the United States.

Beyond this it is not deemed proper, by the President, that vessels or cargoes of other nations shall be admitted.

But, in the spirit of accommodation to neutral commerce, the Secretary of the Treasury will, without delay, authorize clearances for Tampico of foreign cargoes in American bottoms to be granted at our custom-houses on payment of duties, and without unloading.

In regard to the export trade, vessels thus admitted to entry at Tampico may take out return cargoes of the property of citizens of the United States, or neutrals, without payment of any export duty; and the British steamer or national vessels of war may, without obstruction, be permitted to export specie, the property of neutrals. Such export should rather be encouraged, because it promotes the interests of general commerce, and withdraws from Mexico means which might be seized on to aid our enemy in prosecution of the war.

You will, if you are still in military command at Tampico, make the substance of this despatch publicly known as the regulation of the trade of the place while in the military occupation of the United States. If you shall have turned over the command to the army officer commanding, you will furnish him with a copy of this despatch. The honorable Secretary of War will immediately communicate with him.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Y. MASON.

Com. DAVID CONNER,
Com'ing U. S. naval forces, Gulf of Mexico.

No. 12.

FLAG SHIP LEVANT,
At sea, July 31, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to report that on the 7th June I received, at Mazatlan, information that the Mexican troops, six or seven thousand strong, had, by order of the Mexican government, invaded the territory of the United States north of the Rio Grande, and had attacked the forces under General Taylor, and that the squadron of the United States were blockading the coast of Mexico on the gulf.

These hostilities I considered would justify my commencing offensive

operations on the west coast; I therefore sailed on the 8th, in the Savannah, for the coast of California, to carry out the orders of the department of the 24th June, 1845, leaving the Warren at Mazatlan, to bring me any despatches or important information that might reach there. I arrived at Monterey on the 2d of July, where I found the Cyane and Levant, and learned that the Portsmouth was at San Francisco, to which places they had been previously ordered to await further instructions.

On the morning of the 7th, having previously examined the defences and localities of the town, I sent Captain Mervine with the accompanying summons (A) to the military commandant of Monterey, requiring him to surrender the place forthwith to the forces of the United States under my command. At 9h. 30m. a. m., I received his reply, (B) stating that he was not authorized to surrender the place, and referred me to the commanding general of California, Don Jose Castro.

Every arrangement having been made the day previous, the necessary force (about 250 seamen and marines) was immediately embarked in the boats of the squadron, and landed at 10 o'clock, under cover of the guns of the ships, with great promptitude and good order, under the immediate command of Captain Wm. Mervine, assisted by Commander H. N. Page, as second.

The forces were immediately formed and marched to the custom-house, where my proclamation to the inhabitants of California (C) was read, the standard of the United States hoisted amid three hearty cheers of the troops and foreigners present, and a salute of 21 guns fired by all the ships. Immediately afterwards, the proclamation, both in English and Spanish, was posted up about the town, and two justices of the peace appointed to preserve order and punish delinquencies, the alcaldes declining to serve.

Previous to landing, the accompanying "General Order" (D) was read to the crews of all the ships, and I am most happy to state that I feel confident that the inhabitants of Monterey, and all other places where our forces have appeared, will do them and myself the justice to say that not the least depredation or slightest insult or irregularity has been committed, from the moment of our landing until my departure.

Immediately after taking possession of Monterey, I despatched a courier to General Castro, the military commandant of California, with a letter (E) and a copy of my proclamation, to which I received a reply, (F.) On the 9th, I despatched a letter, (G) by courier, to Señor Don Pio Pico, the governor, at Santa Barbara.

On the 16th of July I despatched orders, by sea, to Commander Montgomery, to take immediate possession of the bay of San Francisco, &c.; and, on the 7th, a duplicate of that order, by land, which he received on the evening of the 8th; and at 7 a. m., of the 9th, he hoisted the flag at San Francisco, read and posted up my proclamation, and took possession of that part of the country in the name of the United States.

On the 23d, my health being such as to prevent my attending to so much, and such laborious duties, I directed Commodore Stockton to assume the command of the forces and operations on shore; and, on the 29th, having determined to return to the United States via Panama, I hoisted my broad pendant on board the Levant and sailed for Mazatlan and Panama, leaving the remainder of the squadron under his command, believing that no further opposition would be made to our taking possession

of the whole of the Californias, (as General Castro had less than one hundred men,) and that I could render much more important service by returning to the United States with the least possible delay, to explain to the government the situation and wants of that country, than I could by remaining in command in my infirm state of health.

Hoping the course I have pursued will meet the approbation of the department, I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant, &c.,

JOHN D. SLOAT.

HON. GEORGE BANCROFT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

A.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,

Monterey, July 7, 1846.

SIR: The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, the two nations are now actually at war. In consequence, I call upon you, in the name of the United States of America, to surrender forthwith to the arms of that nation, under my command, the forts, military posts, and stations under your command, together with all troops, arms, munitions of war, and public property of every description under your control and jurisdiction in California.

The immediate compliance with this summons will probably prevent the sacrifice of human life and the horrors of war, which I most anxiously desire to avoid.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief of the United States

naval forces in the Pacific ocean.

To the MILITARY COMMANDANT

of Monterey.

B.

[Translation.]

MILITARY COMMANDANCY OF MONTEREY.

The undersigned, captain of artillery in the Mexican army and military commandant of this post, represents to the Señor commodore of the naval forces of the United States in this bay that he is not authorized to surrender the place, having no orders to that effect; for the said matter may be arranged by the Señor commodore with the commandant general, to whom I transmitted the communication delivered to me for the said Señor, the undersigned withdrawing and leaving the town peaceful and without a soldier; nor, according to information from the treasurer, is there any public property or munitions.

With which the note of the Señor commodore is answered, and tendering him my respects.

MARIANO SILVA.

God and liberty ! Monterey, June [July] 7th, 1846.

SEÑOR COMMODORE

Of the naval forces of the U. S., in this bay.

C.

To the inhabitants of California :

The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, by invading its territory and attacking the troops of the United States stationed on the north side of the Rio Grande, and with a force of seven thousand men under the command of General Arista, which army was totally destroyed, and all their artillery, baggage, &c., captured on the 8th and 9th of May last, by a force of two thousand three hundred men under the command of General Taylor, and the city of Matamoras taken and occupied by the forces of the United States, and the two nations being actually at war by this transaction, I shall hoist the standard of the United States at Monterey immediately, and shall carry it throughout California.

I declare to the inhabitants of California that, although I come in arms with a powerful force, I do not come among them as an enemy to California: on the contrary, I come as their best friend, as henceforward California will be a portion of the United States, and its peaceable inhabitants will enjoy the same rights and privileges they now enjoy, together with the privilege of choosing their own magistrates and other officers, for the administration of justice among themselves, and the same protection will be extended to them as to any other State in the Union. They will also enjoy a permanent government, under which life, property, and the constitutional right and lawful security to worship the Creator in the way most congenial to each one's sense of duty, will be secured, which, unfortunately, the central government of Mexico cannot afford them, destroyed as her resources are by internal factions, and corrupt officers, who create constant revolutions to promote their own interests and oppress the people. Under the flag of the United States, California will be free from all such troubles and expense; consequently, the country will rapidly advance and improve both in agriculture and commerce, as, of course, the revenue laws will be the same in California as in all other parts of the United States, affording them all manufactures and produce of the United States free of any duty, and all foreign goods at one-quarter of the duty they now pay. A great increase in the value of real estate and the products of California may also be anticipated.

With the great interest and kind feelings I know the government and people of the United States possess towards the citizens of California, the country cannot but improve more rapidly than any other on the continent of America.

Such of the inhabitants of California, whether native or foreigners, as may not be disposed to accept the high privileges of citizenship, and to

live peaceably under the government of the United States, will be allowed time to dispose of their property, and to remove out of the country, if they choose, without any restriction; or remain in it, observing strict neutrality.

With full confidence in the honor and integrity of the inhabitants of the country, I invite the judges, alcaldes, and other civil officers, to retain their offices, and to execute their functions as heretofore, that the public tranquillity may not be disturbed; at least, until the government of the Territory can be more definitely arranged.

All persons holding titles to real estate, or in quiet possession of lands under a color of right, shall have those titles and rights guaranteed to them.

All churches, and the property they contain, in possession of the clergy of California, shall continue in the same rights and possessions they now enjoy.

All provisions and supplies of every kind furnished by the inhabitants for the use of the United States ships and soldiers will be paid for at fair rates; and no private property will be taken for public use without just compensation at the moment.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief of the United States

naval force in the Pacific ocean.

D.

GENERAL ORDER.

FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH, July 7, 1846.

We are about to land on the Territory of Mexico, with whom the United States are at war. To strike her flag, and to hoist our own in the place of it, is our duty.

It is not only our duty to take California, but to preserve it afterwards as a part of the United States, at all hazards. To accomplish this, it is of the first importance to cultivate the good opinion of the inhabitants, whom we must reconcile.

I scarcely consider it necessary for me to caution American seamen and marines against the detestable crime of plundering and maltreating unoffending inhabitants.

That no one may misunderstand his duty, the following regulations must be strictly adhered to, as no violation can hope to escape the severest punishment:

1st. On landing, no man is to leave the shore until the commanding officer gives the order to march.

2d. No gun is to be fired, or other act of hostility committed, without express orders from the officer commanding the party.

3d. The officers and boat keepers will keep their respective boats as close to the shore as they will safely float, taking care they do not lay aground, and remain in them, prepared to defend themselves against attack, and attentively watch for signals from the ships, as well as from the party on shore.

4th. No man is to quit the ranks or to enter any house for any pretext

whatever, without express orders from an officer. Let every man avoid insult or offence to any unoffending inhabitant, and especially avoid that eternal disgrace which would be attached to our names and our country's name by indignity offered to a single female, even let her standing be however low it may.

5th. Plunder of every kind is strictly forbidden. Not only does the plundering of the smallest article from a prize forfeit all claim to prize money, but the offender must expect to be severely punished.

6th. Finally, let me entreat you, one and all, not to tarnish our hope of bright success by any act that we shall be ashamed to acknowledge before God and our country.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces

in the Pacific ocean.

E.

UNITED STATES SHIP SAVANNAH,

Monterey, July 7, 1846.

SIR: The central government of Mexico having commenced hostilities against the United States of America, the two nations are now actually at war. In consequence, I call upon you, in the name of the United States of America, to surrender forthwith to the arms of that nation under my command, together with all troops, arms, munitions of war, and public property of every description under your control and jurisdiction in California.

The immediate compliance with this summons will probably prevent the sacrifice of human life and the horrors of war, which I most anxiously desire to avoid.

I hereby invite you to meet me immediately in Monterey, to enter into articles of capitulation, that yourself, officers, and soldiers, with the inhabitants of California, may receive assurances of perfect safety to themselves and property.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief of the U. S. naval forces

in the Pacific ocean.

Señor DON JOSE CASTRO,

Commandant General, California.

F.

[Translation]

COMMANDANCY GENERAL OF THE DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

The undersigned, commandant general of Upper California, has the honor to represent to the Señor commander-in-chief of the naval forces of

the United States in the Pacific ocean, now in Monterey, that a band of adventurers, headed by Mr. J. C. Fremont, a captain in the army of the United States, forcibly took possession of the post of Sonoma, hoisting an unknown flag, making prisoners of the chiefs and officers who were there, and committing assassinations and every kind of injury to the lives and property of the inhabitants there. The undersigned is ignorant to what government belong the invaders of that part of the department, and a party of them who are in the neighborhood of Santa Clara; and as he cannot believe that they belong to the forces commanded by the said Señor commodore, he will be obliged to him if he will be pleased to make him an explanation on this subject, in order that he may act in conformity with his reply, for neither the undersigned nor a single citizen of the country will permit excesses of any kind to be committed by these bands.

God and Liberty!

JOSE CASTRO.

To the Señor COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF
of the naval forces of the United States
in the Pacific ocean, in Monterey.

HEADQUARTERS, SAN JUAN DE BAUTISTA,

July 9, 1846.

G.

FLAG SHIP SAVANNAH,
Bay of Monterey, July 9, 1846.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, to your excellency, copies of my summons to General Castro to surrender the country, &c., under his jurisdiction, to the United States forces under my command, together with a copy of my proclamation to the inhabitants of California, and the general order issued to the forces under my command just previous to my landing; and I assure your excellency that not the least impropriety has been committed, and that the business and social intercourse of the town have not been disturbed in the slightest degree.

I beg your excellency to feel assured that although I come in arms with a powerful force, I come as the best friend of California; and I invite your excellency to meet me at Monterey, that I may satisfy you and the people of California of the fact.

I pledge the word and honor of an American officer that your excellency will be received with all the respect due to your distinguished situation; and that you can depart at any moment you may think proper, and feel every confidence that an American officer expects when his word of honor is pledged.

I have already employed all the means in my power to stop the sacrifice of human life by the party in the north, and trust I shall succeed, provided there is no further opposition.

I tender your excellency my cordial respect and high consideration.

JOHN D. SLOAT,

Commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces in
the Pacific ocean, and of the Territory of California.

To his Excell'y Sr. Don Pio Pico,
Angeles.

No. 13.

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES,

August 28, 1846.

SIR: You have already been informed of my having, on the 23d of July, assumed the command of the United States forces on the west coast of Mexico. I have now the honor to inform you that the flag of the United States is flying from every commanding position in the Territory of California, and that this rich and beautiful country belongs to the United States, and is forever free from Mexican dominion.

On the day after I took this command I organized the "California battalion of mounted riflemen," by the appointment of all the necessary officers, and received them as volunteers into the service of the United States. Captain Fremont was appointed major, and Lieutenant Gillespie captain of the battalion.

The next day they were embarked on board the sloop-of-war Cyane, Commander Dupont, and sailed from Monterey for San Diego, that they might be landed to the southward of the Mexican forces, amounting to 500 men, under General Castro and Governor Pico, and who were well fortified at the "Camp of the Mesa," three miles from this city.

A few days after the Cyane left, I sailed in the Congress for San Pedro, the port of entry for this department, and thirty miles from this place, where I landed with my gallant sailor army, and marched directly for the redoubtable "Camp of the Mesa."

But when we arrived within twelve miles of the camp, General Castro broke ground and run for the city of Mexico. The governor of the Territory, and the other principal officers, separated in different parties, and ran away in different directions.

Unfortunately, the mounted riflemen did not get up in time to head them off. We have since, however, taken most of the principal officers: the rest will be permitted to remain quiet at home, under the restrictions contained in my proclamation of the 17th.

On the 13th of August, having been joined by Major Fremont with about eighty riflemen, and Mr. Larkin, late American consul, we entered this famous "City of the Angels," the capital of the Californias, and took unmolested possession of the government house.

Thus, in less than a month after I assumed the command of the United States force in California, we have chased the Mexican army more than three hundred miles along the coast; pursued them thirty miles in the interior of their own country; routed and dispersed them, and secured the Territory to the United States; ended the war; restored peace and harmony among the people; and put a civil government into successful operation.

The Warren and Cyane sailed a few days since to blockade the west coast of Mexico, south of San Diego; and having almost finished my work here, I will sail in the Congress as soon as the store-ship arrives, and I can get supplied with provisions, on a cruise for the protection of our commerce; and dispose of the other vessels as most effectually to attain that object, and at the same time to keep the southern coast strictly blockaded.

When I leave the Territory, I will appoint Major Fremont to be governor, and Lieutenant Gillespie to be secretary.

I enclose you several papers, marked from 1 to 14 inclusive, including this

letter and the first number of the "Californian," by which you will see what sort of a government I have established, and how I am proceeding.

I have not time to specify individual merit; but I cannot omit to say that I do not think that ardent patriotism and indomitable courage have ever been more evident than amongst the officers and men, 360 in number, from the frigate Congress, who accompanied me on this trying and hazardous march—a longer march, perhaps, than has ever been made in the interior of a country by sailors, after an enemy. I would likewise say, that the conduct of the officers and men of the whole squadron has been praiseworthy.

I have received your despatch of the 13th of May, and at the same time a Mexican account of the proceedings of Congress, and the President's proclamation, by the United States ship Warren, from Mazatlan.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON.

To the Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

To the people of California:

On my approach to this place with the forces under my command, José Castro, the commandant general of California, buried his artillery and abandoned his fortified camp "of the Mesa," and fled, it is believed, towards Mexico.

With the sailors, the marines, and the California battalion of mounted riflemen, we entered the "City of the Angels," the capital of California, on the 13th of August, and hoisted the North American flag.

The flag of the United States is now flying from every commanding position in the Territory, and California is entirely free from Mexican dominion.

The Territory of California now belongs to the United States, and will be governed, as soon as circumstances will permit, by officers and laws similar to those by which the other Territories of the United States are regulated and protected.

But, until the governor, the secretary, and council are appointed, and the various civil departments of the government are arranged, military law will prevail, and the commander-in-chief will be the governor and protector of the Territory.

In the mean time the people will be permitted, and are now requested, to meet in their several towns and departments, at such time and place as they may see fit, to elect civil officers to fill the places of those who decline to continue in office, and to administer the laws according to the former usages of the Territory. In all cases where the people fail to elect, the commander-in-chief and governor will make the appointments himself.

All persons, of whatever religion or nation, who faithfully adhere to the new government, will be considered as citizens of the Territory, and will be zealously and thoroughly protected in the liberty of conscience, their persons, and property.

No persons will be permitted to remain in the Territory who do not agree to support the existing government; and all military men who desire to remain are required to take an oath that they will not take up arms against it, or do or say any thing to disturb its peace.

Nor will any persons, come from where they may, be permitted to settle in the Territory, who do not pledge themselves to be, in all respects, obedient to the laws which may be from time to time enacted by the proper authorities of the Territory.

All persons who, without special permission, are found with arms outside of their own houses, will be considered as enemies, and will be shipped out of the country.

All thieves will be put to hard labor on the public works, and there kept until compensation is made for the property stolen.

The California battalion of mounted riflemen will be kept in the service of the Territory, and constantly on duty, to prevent and punish any aggressions by the Indians, or any other persons, upon the property of individuals, or the peace of the Territory; and California shall hereafter be so governed and defended as to give security to the inhabitants, and to defy the power of Mexico.

All persons are required, as long as the Territory is under martial law, to be within their houses from 10 o'clock at night until sunrise in the morning.

R. F. STOCKTON,

*Commander-in-chief and Governor of
the Territory of California.*

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES,

August 17, 1846.

No. 5.

To the people of California:

On the 15th day of September, 1846, an election will be held in the several towns and districts of California, at the places and hours at which such elections have usually been holden, for the purpose of electing the alcaldes and other municipal officers for one year.

In those places where alcaldes have been appointed by the present government, they will hold the election.

In places where no alcaldes have been appointed by the present government, the former alcaldes are authorized and required to hold the election.

Given under my hand this twenty-second day of August, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, at the government house, "Ciudad de los Angeles."

R. F. STOCKTON,

*Commander-in-chief and Governor of
the Territory of California.*

No. 6.

I, Robert F. Stockton, commander-in-chief of the United States forces in the Pacific ocean, and governor of the Territory of California, and commander-in-chief of the army of the same, do hereby make known to all men, that, having by right of conquest taken possession of that territory known by the name of Upper and Lower California, do now declare it to be a Territory of the United States, under the name of the Territory of California.

And I do by these presents further order and decree, that the government of the said Territory of California shall be, until altered by the proper authority of the United States, constituted in manner and form as follows; that is to say:

The executive power and authority in and over the said Territory shall be vested in a governor, who shall hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. The governor shall reside within the said Territory; shall be commander-in-chief of the army thereof; shall perform the duties and receive the emoluments of superintendent of Indian affairs, and shall approve of all laws passed by the legislative council before they shall take effect. He may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the said Territory, and reprieves for offences against the laws of the United States until the decision of the President can be made known thereon: he shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of the said Territory, and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

There shall be a secretary of the said Territory, who shall reside therein and hold his office for four years, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. He shall record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative council hereinafter constituted, and all the acts and proceedings of the governor in his executive department. He shall transmit one copy of the laws and one copy of the executive proceedings, on or before the first Monday in December in each year, to the President of the United States; and, at the same time, two copies of the laws to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, for the use of Congress. And, in case of the death, removal, resignation, or necessary absence of the governor from the Territory, the secretary shall have, and he is hereby authorized and required to execute and perform, all the powers and duties of the governor during such vacancy or necessary absence.

The legislative power shall be vested in the governor and legislative council. The legislative council shall consist of seven persons, who shall be appointed by the governor for two years; after which, they shall be annually elected by the people.

The power of the legislative council of the Territory shall extend to all rightful subjects of legislation; but no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil; no tax shall be imposed upon the property of the United States; nor shall the land or property of non-residents be taxed higher than the lands or other property of residents.

All the laws of the legislative council shall be submitted to, and if disapproved by, the governor, the same shall be null and of no effect.

The municipal officers of cities, towns, departments, or districts, heretofore existing in the Territory, shall continue to exist, and all their pro-

ceedings be regulated and controlled by the laws of Mexico, until otherwise provided for by the governor and legislative council.

All officers of cities, towns, departments, or districts, shall be elected every year by the people, in such manner as may be provided by the governor and legislative council.

The legislative council of the Territory of California shall hold its first session at such time and place in said Territory as the governor thereof shall appoint and direct; and at said session, or as soon thereafter as may by them be deemed expedient, the said governor and legislative council shall proceed to locate and establish the seat of government for said Territory at such place as they may deem eligible; which place, however, shall thereafter be subject to be changed by the said governor and legislative council, and the time and place of the annual commencement of the session of the said legislative council thereafter shall be on such day and place as the governor and council may appoint.

No. 7.

[Circular.]

From this date, August the 15th, 1846, the tonnage duties on all foreign vessels arriving in the ports of California will be fifty cents per ton.

And the duties on all goods imported from foreign ports will be fifteen per cent. "ad valorem," payable in three instalments of 30, 80, and 120 days.

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander-in-chief and Governor of the Territory of California.

No. 8.

CIUDAD DE LOS ANGELES, August 15, 1846.

SIR: It has been deemed advisable to adopt the enclosed tariff of duties. To ascertain the true value of the goods in the ports at which they are entered, two judicious and disinterested persons must be appointed to make the appraisement; one selected by the government, the other by the party owning the goods.

Bonds with good security must be given for the payment of the duties.

Faithfully, your obedient servant,

R. F. STOCKTON,

Commander-in-chief and Governor of the Territory of California.

No. 14.

Extracts from a despatch of Commodore D. Conner, dated "Before Tampico, November 17, 1846."

* * * * * "On approaching the town, a deputation from the *ayuntamiento* of the city came on board the flotilla with proposals for its surrender, which are herewith enclosed, with conditions upon which its surrender was accepted by Commanders Tatnall and Ingraham, under my instructions."

* * * * * "I transmit herewith copies of communications from the English consul at Tampico, and the commander of H. M. sloop Daring, in relation to British interests in that city. I have stated in my replies that at present no relaxation in the rules of the blockade already established can be made; and that the port will remain closed to all neutral nations, as heretofore. On these matters, as well as in regard to the continued shipment of treasure from this place, on the account of English merchants, in the steam packet, I shall be glad to be made acquainted with the views of the department."

U. S. STEAMER SPITFIRE,
Off the city of Tampico, November 15, 1846.

Commodore Conner declines a capitulation with the authorities of Tampico, as he considers it unnecessary.

He accepts the surrender of the city, and takes military possession of it.

He assures the inhabitants, at the same time, that he will not interfere with their municipal regulations, or their religion; and that private property shall be respected, provided that the public property of all kinds be delivered up at once and in good faith.

Should an assault be made by the inhabitants of the city on the American forces, the inhabitants will be held responsible for the consequences.

Commodore Conner, so long as the authorities and inhabitants of the city observe good faith towards him, will consider them under his protection. A different course will expose them to serious evils.

JOSIAH TATNALL,
Commander U. S. Navy.

D. N. INGRAHAM,
Commander U. S. Navy.

Approved:

D. CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron.

La comision del ayuntamiento de Tampico acepta las garantias que por la precedente contestacion ofrece á la Ciudad el Comadore Conner por conducto de los oficiales arriba firmados.

FRANCISCO CERVANTES.

JUAN JOSE DE LAYOR,
APOLINAR MARQUES.

Extracts from a despatch of Commodore D. Conner, dated before Tampico, November 17, 1846.

On approaching the town, a delegation from the Ayuntamiento of the city came on board the fleet with proposals for its surrender, which are herewith enclosed, with conditions upon which its surrender was accepted by Commodore Tamm and Loggins, under my instructions. I transmit herewith copies of communications from the English consul at Tampico, and the commander of H. M. ship Dartmouth, in relation to British interests in that city. I have stated in my replies that at present no relaxation in the rules of the blockade already established can be made; and that the port will remain closed to all non-British nations, as heretofore. On these matters, as well as in regard to the continued shipment of treasure from this place, on the account of English merchants, in the steam packet, I shall be glad to be made acquainted with the views of the department.

U. S. STEAMER SPRITZEE.
Off the city of Tampico, November 15, 1846.
Commodore Conner declines a capitulation with the authorities of Tampico, as he considers it unnecessary. He accepts the surrender of the city; and takes military possession of it. He assures the inhabitants, at the same time, that he will not interfere with their municipal regulations, or their religion; and that private property shall be respected, provided that the public property of all kinds be delivered up at once and in good faith. Should an assault be made by the inhabitants of the city on the American forces, the inhabitants will be held responsible for the consequences. Commodore Conner, so long as the authorities and inhabitants of the city observe good faith towards him, will consider them under his protection. A different course will expose them to serious evils.

JOSEPH TATALL,
Commander U. S. Navy.
D. N. INGELHAM,
Commander U. S. Navy.
D. CONNER,
Commanding Home Squadron.

Approved:

La comision del Ayuntamiento de Tampico acepta las garantias que por la precedente contestacion ofrece a la Ciudad el Comodoro Conner por conducto de los oficiales arriba firmados.

FRANCISCO CERVANTES.

JUAN JOSE DE LAYO,
Apolinar Marquez.

LOUIS W. TINELLI

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF STATE,

TRANSMITTING

*A memorial of Louis W. Tinelli, consul of the United States at Oporto,
in Portugal.*

DECEMBER 28, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 28, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the enclosed memorial of Louis W. Tinelli, esquire, consul of the United States at Oporto, in Portugal, which, at his request, I respectfully ask you to present, with the accompanying documents, to the House of Representatives.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United
States of America in Congress assembled:*

The petition of Louis W. Tinelli, United States consul in Oporto, kingdom of Portugal, respectfully sheweth:

That the port and the city in which your petitioner has his residence are, in a political and commercial point of view, of a greater importance than Lisbon, Oporto being the capital of the three most populous provinces of the kingdom, where large manufacturing establishments are rapidly rising, and whence the exports of wine and other productions to foreign countries, and especially to America, are yearly increasing to a considerable extent.

That Oporto has a separate government, and a superior court of justice, (Relaçai,) which extends its jurisdiction over the three northern provinces, independent of that of Lisbon; that its political importance is so

Kitchie & Heiss, print.

great, that four times since 1832 Oporto raised the standard of hostility against the government of Lisbon, and four times it succeeded in overthrowing the government of the first capital of the kingdom.

That the long distance and the difficulty of communication between Lisbon and Oporto, and between Oporto and Bordeaux, a distance of at least one thousand miles, and the frequent accidents met by transient vessels on the perilous coasts of the peninsula, make advantageous, if not necessary, the presence in Oporto of an appropriate agent of the government of the United States, for the protection of the lives and property of American citizens.

Therefore, impressed with these truths and incontrovertible facts, your petitioner humbly requests that the consulship of which he is the present incumbent should be continued as heretofore, and that in the bill now under the consideration of your honorable body, for the reform of the consular system, an appropriation be made for the same, equal to that allowed to the consulate of Lisbon.

Your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

LOUIS W. TINELLI.

Oporto, October 22, 1846.

Communication from the merchants of Oporto, Portugal.

Tendo chegado ao conhecimento dos abaixo assignados negociantes d'esta praça, e a maior parte d'elles tendo relações com os Estados Unidos d'America, que está pendente no Congresso d'aquella republica um projecto de lei para a reorganisação ou reforma do systema consular de aquelle paiz, e que no dito projecto não se tem mencionad o consulado a Porto, inferindo se que vai ser encorporad no de Lisbôa.

Os abaixo assignados, attendend as desvantagens e inconvenientes que de tal suppressão devem resultar para o interesse commercial, que vai annualmente augmentand entre esta praça e as dos Estados Unidos; julgam a seu dever de fazer levar ao conhecimento a governo d'aquella poderosa republica, pela via do actual consul n'esta cidade e do Ex. Sñr. Encarregad de negocios rezidente em Lisbôa as seguintes ponderações.

1º. Que a cidade a Porto, como capital das provincias do norte, e tanto politicamente como commercialmente tanto importante, e talvez mais, que a mesma cidade de Lisbôa, sendo especialmente o intercurso commercial com os Estados Unidos assas mais consideravel que o da primeira capital.

2º. Que a pesar de não ser presentemente o numero de navios Americanos, que frequentão este porto, tão grande como em tempos passados, vistas as restricções e prohibições intrudozidas no commercio dos cereaes e farinhas, as relações para com os portos da união vão annualmente fazendo se de mais em mais consideraveis, seja pelo augmento nas exportações de nossos vinhos, seja pelo progressivo desenvolvimento das nossas manufacturas.

3º. Que a muita distancia entre este porto e o de Lisbôa, e os grandes perigos que muito frequentemente encontrão os navios nas costas de Portugal e da vizinha Galliza, fazem dezejar a continua presença, n'este porto de competentes consules para a protecção dos seus commerciaes.

4º. Que em fim o actual digno Gerente, por sua intelligencia e activi-

dade no desempenho dos seus deveres, e pelos serviços prestados a este corpo commercial se fez merecedor da nossa particular estima e da consideração de todos.

Porto, em 30 de Setembro, 1846.

José Roiz de Casaes
Franco. Anto. Fenis
João Joaqm. de Oleiva. Guieres
José Mara. da Ponseca
Nicente Cardoza da Neves
Franco. J. da Costa Lobo
Fortunato de Oliviera Sharnix
Gaspar Joaqm. Borges de Castro
Manoel Caetano de Arranjo
Antonio de Campos Navarro
Francisco Caetano da Sa.
Heitor Caetano Pra. da Sa.
Manoel Pinto Vieero
José Anto. da Silva & Ca.
Antonio Je. da Silva & Ca.
Manoel da Costa Vianna
José Anto. Marques Neves
Antonio José da Costa San Miguel
Carlos José Paes
Julio da Costa Monteiro

Guilherme Basto da Silva
Manoel Franco. Duarte
Francisco Antonio Aranjó Lynis
José Pera. Cardoza
Bartholomew de Sza. Castro.
Manoel Je. Rebr. Guein
Antonio Montro. de Carvo.
Todó Baptista Gomes
Viuva Gbr. Guim. Fo. & Ca.
Miguel Anto. Pinto & Ca.
Virva Pinto, Duarte & Ca.
Manoel Gbo. Vallada
Joa. Ferra. Dossanto
Fran. Pera. de Sá.
Fran. Manoel Fernandes
Vieira J. Magalhaen
Pedro Antello
Thomas Rodriguez de Are.
Joaqm. Antonio Machado.

[Translation from the Portuguese.]

The undersigned, merchants in this city, and the greater part of them being connected with the United States of America, hearing that an act is under consideration of the Congress of that republic for the reorganization or reform of the consular system of that country, and that in the said act the consulate of Oporto has not been mentioned, thereby inferring that it will be incorporated with that of Lisbon:

The undersigned deem it their duty, considering the disadvantages and difficulties that such suppression will cause to commercial interests, which are annually increasing between this city and those of the United States, to bring to the knowledge of the government of that powerful republic, through the medium of the present consul of this city, and of his excellency the chargé d'affaires resident in the city of Lisbon, the following considerations:

1st. That the city of Oporto, as capital of the northern provinces, is, whether in a political or commercial point of view, as important, or more so than the city of Lisbon; the commercial intercourse with the United States being especially much more considerable than that with the first capital.

2d. That notwithstanding the present number of American vessels which frequent this port, being much less than formerly, consequent through restrictions and prohibitions introduced into the traffic of grain and flour, the connexions with the ports of the Union are becoming annu-

ally of more consideration, whether by an increase in the exportation of our wines, or the progressive development of our manufactures.

3d. That the great distance between this and Lisbon, and the many dangers that are very frequently met with by vessels on the coast of Portugal and neighboring Galicia, render desirable the constant residence of a consul in this port for the protection of his fellow-citizens.

4th. That, finally, the present worthy functionary, for his intelligence and activity in the discharge of his duties, and for the services rendered to this commercial body, has made himself worthy our particular esteem, and of the consideration of all.

Letter from merchants of Oporto, Portugal, engaged in American trade.

Whereas the undersigned British merchants, dwelling in this city of Oporto, and having an uninterrupted intercourse with the United States of America, have been informed that the bill now before the United States Congress, for the reform of the consular system, contemplates the suppression of this consulate as one of a minor importance, deem it of some interest both to this commercial country, and to the United States government itself, respectfully to represent :

That the proposed measure, if carried into execution, could not fail of being injurious to the shipping and commercial interests of both the countries.

That this city, being the capital of the northern provinces of Portugal, is, in a political and commercial point of view, at least of the same importance as Lisbon, and superior to it as to the intercourse with Brazils and the United States.

That by its vicinity to the western provinces of Spain, with which the free navigation of the Duro opens an easy communication, and the many manufacturing establishments rapidly rising in these provinces, will soon make of this port one of the richest and most important emporiums of all the peninsula.

That the long distance between this port and Lisbon, and the many dangers with which vessels often meet on these coasts, make it desirable that American ships and seamen should find an immediate and ready protection at the hands of a consul resident in this place.

Finally, that the present incumbent, by his activity, intelligence, and gentlemanly behaviour, has well sustained the character of his nation, and fully deserved the esteem of this commercial community.

Osborn Brothers.

Geo. Sandeman & Co.

J. Thomas Luillinan.

Taylor, Hadgate, & Yeatman.

p. p. Butler, Nephew, & Co.,

Mel Jé Pinto Carneiro.

p. p. T. J. Smith,

J. T. G. Smith.

J. Johnston.

p. p. Geo. A. Redpath,

Manoel Férnz Rosa.

H. C. Mesban & Co.

John Garrard.

Croft & Co.

Warre & Co.

Gould, Jas. Campbell & Co.

Oporto, October 1, 1846.

Letter from the director of the custom-house of Oporto, Portugal.

Antonio Joaquim da Costa Carvalho do Conselho de S. Magestade Fidelissima, e Honorario do Tribunal do Thezouro Publico, Fidalgo Cavalleiro da Real Casa, Commendador da Ordem de Christo e da de Isabel a Catholica em Hespanha, Cavalleiro da Muito antiga e Nobre Ordem da Torre Espada do Valor Lealdade e Merito e Director da Alfandega do Porto, &c.—

Declaro que o tracto commercial entre esta Cidade e os Estados Unidos da America tem sido nos ultimos annos superior ao commercio entre Lisboa e aquelle Pais, e que consideravelmente vai augmentando especialmente eno Vinhos: Que o commercio de materias primas como o alyodão deve tomar incremento em consequencia dos estabelecimentos de fiação e outros que ultimamente se tem formado n'este Reino: Que a muita distancia entre este porto e o de Lisboa e os grandes perigos que frequentemente enconrão os navios nas Costas do Norte de Portugal e da Galica tornão necessaria a existencia n'este porto de consules competentes para a protecção dos interesses de sens Concidadãos.

Que o actual gerente o Illmo. Sr. L. Tinelli por suas maneiras e apreciaveis qualidades tem grungeado a estima publica e d'esta Direcção desenvolvendo toda a energia a bem dos interesses que lhe estao confiados como por veus hei presenead.

ALFANDEGA DO PORTO, 5 d'Outubro de 1846.

ANTONIO JOAQM. DA COSTA CARVALHO.

[Translation from the Portuguese.]

I, Anthony Joaquim da Costa Carvalho, a member of the council of the Queen and councillor honorary of the tribunal of the treasury, chamberlain of the Royal house, commander of the Royal orders of Christ, and of that of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, knight of the most ancient and noble order of the Tower and Sword, and director of the custom-house of Oporto, &c.—

Do hereby declare, that the commercial intercourse between this city and the United States of America is greater than that between Lisbon and the said States, and that it is rapidly increasing, especially in wines. That the importation of raw materials, and especially of cotton, must increase considerably, in consequence of some cotton filatories and other manufacturing establishments recently founded in this kingdom. That the great distance between this and Lisbon, and the frequent dangers met by vessels on the coasts of Portugal and of Galicia, make necessary the presence in this port of proper consuls, for the protection of the ships and citizens of their respective countries.

That the present incumbent of the United States consulate in this city has, by his manners and estimable qualities, acquired the particular esteem of this public and that of this direction, having in all instances displayed the greatest energy for the protection of the interests intrusted to him, which I have often witnessed myself.

ANTO. JM. DA COSTA CARVALHO.

CUSTOM-HOUSE OF OPORTO, October 5, 1846.

to draw from the director of the custom-house of Oporto, Portugal, the
 Antonio Joaquim da Costa Carvalho, a member of the council of the
 Queen and councillor honorary of the tribunal of the treasury, chamber-
 lain of the Royal house, commander of the Royal order of Christ, and of
 the order of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, knight of the most ancient and noble
 order of the Tower and Sword, and director of the custom-house of
 Oporto, &c., &c.

The treaty declares, that the commercial intercourse between this city
 and the United States of America is greater than that between Lisbon and
 the said States, and that it is rapidly increasing, especially in view of
 the proportion of raw materials, and especially of cotton, wool, and
 considerably, in consequence of the cotton, wool, and other manufac-
 turing establishments recently founded in this kingdom. That the great
 distance between this and Lisbon, and the frequent dangers met by ves-
 sels on the coast of Portugal and of Galicia, make necessary the presence
 in this port of proper consuls, for the protection of the ships and citizens
 of their respective countries.

That the present incumbent of the United States consulate in this city
 has, by his manners and estimable qualities, acquired the particular
 esteem of this public and that of this direction, having in all instances
 displayed the greatest energy for the protection of the interests intrusted
 to him, which I have often witnessed myself.

ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA COSTA CARVALHO.

Alexandre do Porto, 5 de Outubro de 1846.

legation for consular matters, and to draw from the director of the custom-house of Oporto, Portugal, the

Antonio Joaquim da Costa Carvalho, a member of the council of the
 Queen and councillor honorary of the tribunal of the treasury, chamber-
 lain of the Royal house, commander of the Royal order of Christ, and of
 the order of Isabel the Catholic of Spain, knight of the most ancient and noble
 order of the Tower and Sword, and director of the custom-house of
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 has, by his manners and estimable qualities, acquired the particular
 esteem of this public and that of this direction, having in all instances
 displayed the greatest energy for the protection of the interests intrusted
 to him, which I have often witnessed myself.

ANTONIO JOAQUIM DA COSTA CARVALHO.

Custom-house of Oporto, October 5, 1846.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF NAVY DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

The usual annual statement of the contingent expenses of that department.

DECEMBER 28, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, December 26, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit the usual annual statement of the contingent expenses of the office of the Secretary of the Navy and of the bureaus of this department, made out in detail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Y. MASON,

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845. Oct. 4 18	John Mullikin W. F. Bayly	Ice from June 1 to September 27 6 inkstands 1 dozen ivory folders ½ dozen knives Blue ink 1 blank-book 1 blank-book 2 blank-books 4 Carrington rulers 6 cocoa sand boxes 6 erasers 1 ream ruled letter paper Grinding shears, &c. 10 cards Perry pens 1 penknife 6 dozen tape, No. 23 6 dozen tape, No. 25 6 dozen tape, No. 19 1 pencil case 12 cards eagle pens 1 tin paper cutter Mending mail bag ½ ream French letter paper, ruled 3 bottles red ink 2 pounds wafers 1 ream copying paper 10 reams letter paper 4 reams ruled cap 1 ream folio post ½ dozen letter stamps 1 cocoa pounce box 1 gallon of sand 6 inkstands ½ ream letter paper 2 spit boxes 1 basket 2 pounds cotton twine 2 pounds extra sealing wax 10 quires tissue paper 1 ream superfine French letter paper 1 pound gum arabic 3 reams envelope, buff royal 1 large basket 2 reams 4to. copying paper	- \$2 00 3 00 7 50 12 50 25 12 75 1 50 1 25 3 25 37 3 50 1 25 2 22 2 40 1 80 63 2 25 25 75 2 25 37 1 00 3 00 3 25 12 00 3 00 1 80 12 12 2 00 2 25 1 00 50 40 2 00 1 87 4 50 43 9 75 1 25 4 00	\$12 25
Oct. 18 21	G. H. Randell G. W. Wheeler	Labor from 1st to 12th October Dressing 2 T squares Do do Making 24 rollers for drawings, at 12½ cents each Mending chairs Removing cases, books, and papers from garret to 2d floor Putting lock on drawer Fixing boards for copying press Putting shelf in case Mending chairs Putting 2 knobs on desk	- 75 75 3 00 1 12½ 2 50 62½ 25 25 75 25	123 15 8 16

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845. Oct. 21	G. W. Wheeler— Continued.	Fixing lock on desk - - -	\$0 25	
		Fixing 2 mahogany boards on copying press - - -	87	
		Mahogany box for pens, ink, &c. -	2 50	
		Small desk - - -	3 50	
		Small case for papers - - -	10 00	
		Large desk and case for secretary -	95 00	
		Raising desk - - -	75	
		Repairing chairs - - -	25	
		Repairing chairs and fixing curtains -	1 25	
				\$124 37½
	J. B. Ford, agent -	Freight of box from Baltimore - -	-	3 81
29	W. H. Davidge -	27 days' extra clerk hire, month of Oct. -	-	67 50
	Jas. Broom -	Do do - - -	-	67 50
30	S. C. Mickum -	Labor from October 1 to 18, 18 days -	-	12 09
	Samuel Mickum -	Horse keeping October, \$16 67; 10 lbs. candles, \$3 50; 2 brooms, 62 cents -	-	20 79
Nov. 4	Ritchie & Heiss -	Advertising proposals for bookbinding, printing, &c. - - -	-	13 50
13	Blair & Rives -	12 volumes Congressional Globe, 2d ses- sion 28th Congress, bound - - -	-	46 00
19	D. Clagett & Co. -	35 yards matting, at 25 cents - - -	8 75	
		3 pieces crape, at \$6 - - -	18 00	
		4 pieces black ribbon, at 50 cents -	2 00	
		57 yards black cambric, at 12½ cents -	7 12½	
		½ piece black crape, at \$6 - - -	3 00	
		2 pieces tape, at 6 cents - - -	12½	
		2½ yards green baize, at 87½ cents -	2 19	
		1 yard blue cassinet - - -	1 00	
				42 19
29	Samuel Mickum -	Keeping and shoeing horse, November -	16 66⅔	
		Cash paid for 4 pounds sperm candles -	1 40	
		Cash paid for 6 boxes matches - - -	12½	
		Cash paid for curtain - - -	50	
				18 69
	Samuel C. Mickum -	Labor for month of November - - -	-	20 83
Dec. 15	Jesse E. Dow -	United States Journal, from December 1, 1845, to December 1, 1846 - - -	-	10 00
27	Joseph Barnard -	1 copy of "Administration of John Adams" - - -	-	1 00
31	Samuel C. Mickum -	Labor for month of December - - -	-	21 23
	Ritchie & Heiss -	Daily Union 1 year to May, 1846 - -	-	10 00
	L. Muse -	Washing towels for quarter ending De- cember 31, 1845 - - -	-	6 00
	Samuel Mickum -	Keeping and shoeing horse, December -	16 66	
		Cash paid for 8 pounds sperm candles -	2 80	
				19 46
	James Auld -	Carrying the "Union" - - -	-	1 00
	G. W. Wheeler -	Repairing desk - - -	4 00	
		Repairing desk and putting on new knobs -	1 75	
		Dressing over drawing boards - - -	50	
		Repairing 3 chairs, at 25 cents each -	75	
		Repairing 1 large arm chair - - -	50	
		Repairing 2 pair screens - - -	37½	
		Adjusting and repairing 2 T squares -	50	
		Putting blocks under desk - - -	50	
		Dressing over 3 drawing boards, at 25 cts. -	75	
				9 62½
	Anthony Latruite -	Carrying the United States Journal -	-	1 00
	John Hagerty -	Carrying the National Intelligencer -	-	1 00
	Joseph K. Boyd -	Lifting canvass, cleaning carpet, cleaning passage, and putting ingrain carpet and canvass down in Secretary's pas- sage - - -	9 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845. Dec. 31	Joseph K. Boyd— Continued.	Zinc for stove and putting it down - Mending 3 yards canvass - Putting 6 carpets down -	\$3 50 66 12 00	\$25 16
1846. Jan. 7	W. F. Bayly	4 Alden's penholders - 2 bone penholders - 6 rosewood penholders - 6 French lead pencils, at 12½ cents - ½ ream mourning letter paper - 2 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - 6 penholders - 6 bottles of ink - 6 bottles of copying ink - 2 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - 2 quires mourning letter paper - 2 quires note paper - 4 dozen note envelopes - 5 quires ruled cap, at 25 cents - 1 dozen red lead pencils - Printing 4 packs cards "Secretary of the Navy" - 2 reams royal envelope paper - 2 reams copying paper, quarto - 1 ream ruled letter paper - 1 ream ruled cap - 1 knife - 6 Congressional Directories, at 37½ cents	50 37 38 75 2 25 70 37 1 50 1 50 70 1 00 75 75 1 25 50 3 00 6 50 4 00 3 25 3 25 1 00 2 25	36 52 8 00
12	Carey & Hart	Vol. 5 Repertory of Inventions -	-	-
17	Harris & Heart	Daily Constitution, from November 28, 1844, to December 28, 1845 -	-	5 42
Feb. 12	W. H. Peaco, agent	Niles's Register to March, 1846	-	28 00
25	Adams & Co.	Freight of package	-	75
	Franck Taylor	4 American Almanacs, 1845 - Hart's Annual Army List - British Navy List, January, 1845 - British Army List, January, 1845 - Nautical Magazine for 1845, and binding - Royal Naval Service - British Almanac and Royal Calendar, 1845 - 7 Nos. Kendall's Life of Jackson - Messages, vetoes, &c., of all the Presidents - 2 Navy Lists, at \$2 25 - Exploring Expedition, 5 vols., and atlas - Duties of Judge Advocate - Cooper's Naval History, 2 vols., 8vo. - Wheaton's Law of Nations - Cooper's Review of the McKenzie Case - British Army List, July, 1845 - Ingersoll's War - Proportion of Freight on French catalogue sent to my care - Carriage on 2 bundles from Boston - 4 American Almanacs, 1846, bound - Von Reaumer's America - Clerk's Naval Tactics - McKenzie's Paul Jones -	4 00 7 00 2 25 87 7 00 5 50 4 00 1 75 2 50 4 50 25 00 2 75 3 75 6 00 1 50 88 2 75 75 2 50 6 00 2 50 5 00 1 50	100 25 50 75
Feb. 27	Brooke & Co.	No. 1 Lives of Naval Officers -	-	-
Mar. 5	Primer Gardner	Carting 2 boxes from Capitol hill	-	-

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
Mar. 10	Edwin Green	1 mahogany table	-	\$15 00
16	George Lamb	Repairing mail bag	-	75
26	Warren Riggs	Carrying 350 copies Navy Register to Capitol	-	50
28	J. E. Dow & Co.	United States Journal and Times, from December 15, 1845, to March 24, 1846	-	2 75
31	S. C. Mickum	Labor, quarter ending March 31, 1846, at \$250 per annum	-	62 50
	S. Mickum	Keeping and shoeing horse, 1st quarter 1846	\$50 00	
		Extra compensation, 1st quarter 1846	12 50	62 50
	L. Muse	Washing towels, 1st quarter 1846	-	6 00
	W. F. Bayly	1 ream cap copying paper	2 25	
		4 pounds sup. extra sealing wax, at \$1	4 00	
		6 Congressional Directories	2 25	
		2 balls cotton twine	30	
		8 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents	2 80	
		2 do do do	70	
		3 dozen pens, assorted, at 18 cents	56	
		1 pound gum Arabic	43	
		1 ream large envelope paper	4 25	
		1 do 4to copying do	2 00	
		5 reams sup. letter paper, at \$3 25	16 25	
		4 gold pens, at \$3 50	14 00	
		1 ream royal buff envelope paper	3 25	
		1 ink ball	75	
		2 cards Gillott's pens	37	
		2 cards Perryan pens, at 35 cents	70	
		1 ream 4to copying paper	2 00	
		6 erasers	1 25	58 11
April 9	Gales & Seaton	National Intelligencer, 1 year, to July 1, 1846	-	10 00
14	Blair & Rives	Binding 2 sets Congressional documents, 7 volumes each	-	14 00
17	G. W. Wheeler	Mending arm chair	75	
		Putting new legs to 2 mahogany chairs	1 50	
		Mending 2 chairs	75	
		Fixing copying press	1 00	4 00
	B. Homans	3 arm chairs, at \$3 each	-	9 00
30	S. C. Mickum	Labor, month of April	-	20 60
	S. Mickum	Horse keeping and shoeing, April	16 48	
		Extra compensation, month of April	4 12	20 60
May 1	G. Templeman	Life of Lord Rodney, 2 volumes, at \$1	2 00	
		Life of Keppel, 2 volumes, at \$1	2 00	
		Life of De Saumary, 2 volumes, at \$1	2 00	6 00
	J. H. Tucker	6 cakes of soap, at 6 $\frac{1}{4}$ cents	-	37 $\frac{1}{2}$
	G. H. Brooke & Co.	2d volume Lives of Naval Officers	-	50
5	Ritchie & Heiss	Daily Union, to April 30, 1846	-	10 00
	Daniel Willard	2 copies "History of Virginia," at \$3 50	-	7 00
20	Blair & Rives	Binding 1 set House documents, 2d session 28th Congress	-	7 00
27	Samuel C. Mickum	Labor, month of May	-	21 29
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping and shoeing, May	17 03	
		Extra compensation, May	4 26	21 29
June 26	G. Templeman	History of Administrations of Washington and Adams	-	5 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846. June 29	A. Ricketts -	6 pounds candles, at 35 cents -	\$2 10	
		1 $\frac{1}{2}$ pound soda soap -	28	
		6 pounds candles, at 35 cents -	2 10	
		2 wisps -	50	
		1 broom -	25	
		2 pounds candles, at 35 cents -	70	
		1 bucket -	25	
		1 spigot -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		4 pounds candles, at 35 cents -	1 40	
		1 broom -	31 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		Matches -	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
		6 pounds candles, at 35 cents -	2 10	
		2 buckets -	50	
		Matches -	25	
				\$10 99
	Adams & Co. -	Transportation of parcel to New York -	-	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Henry Butler -	Labor, month of June -	-	20 60
	L. Muse -	Washing towels 2d quarter of 1846 -	-	6 00
	Samuel Mickum -	Horse keeping and shoeing, month of June	16 48	
		Extra compensation, month of June -	4 12	
		Cash paid for 2 yards linen -	25	
		Cash paid for 1 tin wash-basin -	50	
		Cash paid messenger from telegraph office	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
				21 47 $\frac{1}{2}$
July 13	N. Callan, trustee -	Advertising proposals for stationery, &c., in the Zeitung -	-	19 00
16	Ritchie & Heiss -	Advertising proposals for stationery, &c. -	-	16 25
17	J. & G. S. Gideon -	Binding 1 volume letters -	1 50	
		Binding 22 volumes letters, at \$1 50 -	33 00	
		Mounting map on rollers -	1 75	
		Ruling and binding 6 quires demy paper for "Requisitions" -	8 00	
		Ruling and binding 6 quires demy paper for "Appropriations" -	8 00	
		Ruling and binding 4 quires demy paper for "Refunding Requisitions" -	4 00	
		Ruling and binding 6 quires demy paper for "Letters to Officers of Marine Corps" -	8 00	
		Binding 28 volumes letters, at \$1 50 -	42 00	
		Ruling, and full binding in morocco, with pocket and lap, 1 bank book -	1 50	
		Binding in Russia, and cloth sides, "Ser- vices of Officers" -	1 50	
		Binding in Turkey morocco, and cloth sides, 2 volumes "Thier's French Rev- olution," at 40 cents -	80	
		Binding in Russia, and cloth sides, 2 vols. originals of "Officers' Returns of Ser- vice," and placing same on guards, and making index, at \$4 -	8 00	
		Binding in Russia, and cloth sides, 2 vols. "Letters of Services of Officers," stuff- ing same, and indexing, at \$2 50 -	5 00	
		Binding 2 volumes "Fremont's Expedi- tion," at 25 cents -	50	
		Arranging maps and plates to same, at 10 cents -	20	
		Ruling and binding 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ quires medium paper for "Register" -	5 00	
		Hand-ruling 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ quires in Register, and renewing title -	4 75	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846. July 17	J. & G. S. Gideon— Continued.	18 copies Biennial Register for 1845, at \$3 Half binding 2 volumes President's mes- sage and documents, at 40 cents - Half binding 1 volume Fremont's Expe- dition - - - - - Arranging maps and plates in same - Ruling and half binding 2 quires demy paper - - - - - Lettering 10 morocco titles, at 12½ cents Full binding 10 volumes 8vo. in Russia, at 25 cents - - - - - Binding 14 volumes manuscript letters, at \$1 50 - - - - - Ruling, and binding in Russia, flat, 4 qrs. demy paper - - - - - Additional for cloth sides on same -	\$54 00 80 40 10 1 00 1 25 2 50 21 00 2 50 1 00	
31	Samuel Mickum	Horse keeping and shoeing for July - Extra compensation for July -	16 85 4 21	\$218 05
Aug. 1	Henry Butler	Labor for July - - - - -	-	21 06
3	H. L. Johnson	2 pounds elastic holders, at \$2 per pound	-	21 06
11	Gales & Seaton	Advertising proposals for stationery, &c.	-	4 00
	W. F. Bayly	6 boxes Eagle pens - - - - - 2 dozen American pens - - - - - 2 cards Perry's pens - - - - - 6 bottles red ink - - - - - 4 reams cap paper, at \$3 - - - - - 3 reams letter paper, at \$3 25 - - - - - 2 reams buff royal envelope paper, at \$3 25 1 pound common sealing wax - - - - - 4 pounds do do - - - - - 1 ream copying paper - - - - - 1 dozen French pencils - - - - - 6 French pencils, at 12½ cents - - - - - 2 dozen broad taste, at \$2 25 - - - - - 1 pound pounce - - - - - 2 reams buff envelope, at \$3 25 - - - - - 1 ream cap paper, ruled to pattern - - - - - 4 reams flat envelope paper, at \$3 25 - - - - - 1 card Perry's pens - - - - - 1 penknife - - - - - 2 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - - - - 4 do do - - - - - 2 reams letter paper, at \$3 25 - - - - - 1 penknife - - - - - 6 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - - - - 6 cards American pens, (Gillott's) - - - - - 1 ream gilt note paper - - - - - 2 reams copying paper, at \$2 - - - - - 1 seal - - - - - 1 penknife - - - - - 2 Directories, at 25 cents - - - - - 2 reams letter paper, at \$3 25 - - - - - 4 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - - - - 2 bottles ink, at 25 cents - - - - - 2 penknives, at \$1 25 - - - - - 4 pairs scissors - - - - - 1 desk pencil - - - - -	1 12 37 70 50 12 00 9 75 6 50 37½ 1 50 2 00 1 25 75 4 50 20 6 50 4 50 13 00 35 1 25 70 1 40 6 50 1 25 2 10 1 12 1 50 4 00 30 1 25 50 6 50 1 40 50 2 50 50 62	18 75
Aug. 11	Adams & Co.	Freight of books from Boston -	-	99 76 2 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846. Aug. 11	Little & Brown	Victor Hugo's Works - - -	\$6 50	
		Exploracion de l'Oregon, 4 vols. and atlas	20 00	
		Flemming & Tibbins' French Dictionary, 2 volumes - - -	13 00	
		Flemming & Tibbins' French Dictionary, abridged - - -	3 75	
		2 Bancroft's History of the United States, 3 vols. each - - -	10 00	
				\$53 25
21	Gales & Seaton	For difference in cost of paper in printing 200 copies of Lieutenant Gilliss's "Mag- netical Observations," 1st part, 10 reams, at \$2 25 - - -	22 50	
		200 copies 2d part, Astronomical Obser- vations, extra fine, 18 reams, at \$5 25	52 50	
				75 00
21	Samuel Mickum	Horse-keeping and shoeing for August -	16 85	
		Extra compensation for August - - -	4 21	
		Needles - - -	16	
				21 22
21	Henry Butler	Labor for August - - -	21 06	
		Cash paid for carting 2 boxes - - -	75	
				21 81
Sept. 1	James A. Dodge	Transportation - - -	-	1 50
10	Edward Ferry	Transportation of package to Baltimore -	-	1 38
10	Boteler, Donn, & Co.	1 bronze fire set, complete - - -	23 50	
		1 pair of spittoons - - -	1 25	
				24 75
20	John Mullikin	Ice delivered Navy Department from May 7 to September 12, 1846 - - -	-	13 62
23	George Savage	1 Pope's head - - -	-	1 50
30	L. Muse	Washing towels, 3d quarter of 1846 -	-	6 00
30	Henry Butler	Labor for the month of September -	-	20 38
30	Samuel Mickum	Horse-keeping and shoeing for September	16 30	
		Extra compensation for September -	4 08	
		12 papers tacks - - -	62	
				21 00
				1,972 79

BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.

1845. Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly	3 sheets tracing paper, at 50 cents -	1 50	
		1 card lithographic pens - - -	1 25	
		3 sheets antiquarian drawing paper, at 80 cents - - -	2 40	
		Quills - - -	75	
		Sand paper - - -	18	
		4 yards wide muslin - - -	1 32	
		1 French tube inkstand - - -	75	
		1 eraser - - -	21	
		1 seal - - -	33	
		1 folder with handle - - -	75	
		Sandbox - - -	25	
		1 ream letter paper - - -	3 25	
		100 quills, No. 8 - - -	1 80	
		1 pound sperm candles - - -	44	
		1 card pens - - -	18	
		Leads for pencil - - -	12	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly—Continued.	1 ream cap paper, and ruling two ways - 3 quires note paper, at 37 cents - 2 large tumblers -	\$4 50 1 12 62	\$21 72
25	J. E. Dow & Co. -	United States Journal, 1 year, to November 7, 1845 -	-	10 00
30	J. Diggs -	Labor, and washing towels for October -	-	11 00
31	H. Holdridge -	Map of the United States -	-	2 00
Nov. 29	J. Diggs -	Labor, and washing towels for November -	-	11 00
Dec. 31	Do -	Do do December -	-	11 00
31	J. K. Boyd -	Removing furniture, putting down 2 carpets, and replacing furniture -	-	4 00
1846.				
Jan. 7	W. F. Bayly -	100 quills - 1 ream blue letter paper - 1 penknife - 1 ream envelope paper - Pass book - 16 sheets tracing paper, at 25 cents each - 4 sable brushes - India rubber - 1 dozen Gillott's pens - 1 knife - 1 ream cap paper, and ruling two ways - 1 ream buff envelope - 6 cards Perryan pens, at 35 cents - 2 dozen tape, No. 25, at 40 cents - 1 ream cap paper, and ruling two ways - 1 ream ruled letter paper - 1 penknife -	1 80 3 25 1 25 3 25 12 4 00 75 12 19 2 50 4 50 3 25 2 10 80 4 50 3 25 1 25	36 88
Jan. 31	J. Diggs -	Labor and washing towels in January -	-	11 00
Feb. 28	Do -	Do do February -	-	11 00
Mar. 31	Do -	Do do March -	-	11 00
31	W. F. Bayly -	2 cards lithographic drawing pens - 6 penholders - 1 penknife - 1 Wharnccliffe knife - 1 ream French letter paper - Tacks, muslin, and paste - Folder, with handle - 1 ream cap paper, ruled two ways - 6 cards Perryan pens - 1 box of wafers - 1 penknife - 6 pieces rubber - 1 dozen cards of pens - 1 pound sperm candles - 6 sheets tracing paper - 6 bottles of ink - Note paper and envelopes - 200 quills, at \$1 80 per 100 - 2 wisps, at 25 cents - 2 bottles carmine ink, at 37½ cents - 1 ream cap paper, ruled two ways - 1 penknife - 2 dozen superior drawing leads, at \$2 - 6 sheets tracing paper, at 25 cents - 35½ yards muslin, at 14½ cents -	2 50 38 1 25 2 00 2 00 75 75 4 50 2 10 50 1 25 19 2 25 44 1 50 1 50 31 3 60 50 75 4 50 1 25 4 00 1 50 5 08	45 35
April 30	J. Diggs -	Labor, month of April -	-	10 00
May 2	Ritchie & Heiss -	Daily Union, one year to May 1, 1846 -	-	10 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
May 23	Richard Patten -	Repairing small dividers and two drawing pens - - - -	-	\$2 00
30	J. Diggs - -	Labor, month of May - - - -	-	10 00
June 27	G. W. Wheeler -	Mending two chairs - - - -	\$0 50	
		Mending large chair - - - -	50	
		Mending arm chair - - - -	50	
		Easing drawers and jointing three rulers -	62½	2 12½
30	J. Diggs - -	Labor, month of June - - - -	10 00	
		Washing towels, 2d quarter of 1846 -	3 00	13 00
July 17	J. & G. S. Gideon -	Lettering 32 titles and putting them on, at 25 cents - - - -	8 00	
		Binding estimates for 1846-'7, and nine morocco titles - - - -	3 50	
		Binding 6 vols. navy documents, at 40 cts. -	2 40	
		Two extra side titles - - - -	50	
		6 copies President's message - - - -	75	
		Red and faint ruling and full binding 6 quires demy letters to navy agents, No. 2 - - - -	8 00	
		Lettering 10 titles - - - -	2 50	
		Red and faint ruling, and full binding 6 quires demy for letters to commandants, No. 3 - - - -	8 00	
		Lettering 12 titles - - - -	3 00	
		Binding 3 vols. United States Service Journal, at 40 cents - - - -	1 20	
		Extra lettering and gilding - - - -	60	38 45
31	J. Diggs - -	Labor, month of July - - - -	-	10 00
Aug. 11	W. F. Bayly -	Penknife - - - -	1 25	
		3 sheets antiquarian drawing paper, at 80 cents - - - -	2 40	
		4 dozen tape, No. 25, at 40 cents - - - -	1 60	
		1 dozen rubber - - - -	37	
		1 ream envelope, royal - - - -	3 25	
		2 quires French note paper - - - -	50	
		1 ream cap, ruled two ways to order - -	4 50	
		1 ream letter, plain - - - -	3 25	
		1 ream letter, ruled - - - -	3 25	
		1 Directory - - - -	25	
		1 patent pump inkstand - - - -	2 50	
		6 cakes soap - - - -	88	
		1 lb. of gum - - - -	40	
		1 basket - - - -	62	
		6 sheets antiquarian drawing paper, at 80 cents - - - -	4 80	
		6 sheets double elephant drawing paper, at 20 cents - - - -	1 20	
		12 sheets tracing paper, at 25 cents - -	3 00	
		1 hone - - - -	1 50	
		1 dozen sable brushes - - - -	1 50	
		1 card lithographic drawing pens - -	1 25	
		India ink - - - -	50	38 77
Aug. 31	J. Diggs - -	Labor, month of August - - - -	-	10 00
		Labor, month of September - - - -	10 00	
		Washing towels, 3d quarter of 1846 -	3 00	13 00
				343 29

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE AND HYDROGRAPHY.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly	1 blank book - - - -	\$0 50	
		1 lb. gum - - - -	45	
		1 ream letter paper - - -	3 25	
		1 ream envelope paper, royal - -	3 25	
		1 large sweeping brush - - -	1 00	
		1 dusting brush - - - -	31	
		1 dozen red ink - - - -	1 25	
		1 dozen Monroe's lead pencils - -	43	
		24 sheets tracing paper, at 25 cents -	6 00	
		2 sticks India ink - - - -	10	
		2 cards Damascus pens - - -	38	
		1 eraser - - - -	21	
		100 quills - - - -	1 80	
		1 penknife - - - -	1 25	
		100 quills - - - -	1 80	
		1 quire French letter paper - -	37	
		100 quills - - - -	1 80	
		2 cards of pens - - - -	38	
		2 reams white cap, and ruling two ways -	9 00	
		1 ream blue laid cap, and ruling two ways -	4 50	
		1 card of Perry's pens - - -	35	
		1 card of mapping pens - - -	1 25	
		12 cards Levy's pens - - -	2 00	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper - - -	1 62	
		1 ream letter paper - - -	3 25	
				\$46 50
25	J. E. Dow & Co.	U. States Journal one year to Nov. 4, 1845 -	-	10 00
30	John Orr	Labor in October - - - -	-	10 00
Nov. 29	John Orr	Labor in November - - - -	-	10 00
Dec. 1	Charles Calvert, jr.	1 bookcase - - - -	-	38 00
16	Adams & Co.	Transportation of charts of exploring expedition - - - -	-	1 75
31	John Orr	Labor in December - - - -	-	10 00
31	Joseph K. Boyd	Removing furniture and putting down 2 carpets - - - -	4 00	
		Putting down 2 carpets - - -	3 00	
				7 00
31	Elizabeth Orr	Washing towels, 4th quarter of 1845 -	-	1 50
1846.				
Jan. 7	W. F. Bayly	1 penknife - - - -	1 25	
		1 penknife - - - -	1 25	
		2 dozen papers of sand at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -	75	
		1 ream of cap, ruled, with marginal lines -	4 50	
		5 quires large paper, ruled for contracts, at 75 cents - - - -	3 75	
		Tacks - - - -	12	
		1 dozen French pencils - - -	50	
		1 penknife - - - -	1 25	
		1 rule - - - -	75	
		1 dozen rubber - - - -	37	
		4 dozen red tape, No. 21, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -	1 50	
		2 reams cap, ruled, with marginal lines -	9 00	
		1 ream letter paper - - -	3 25	
		2 sticks of wax - - - -	12	
		2 Congressional Directories, at 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -	75	
				29 11
31	John Orr	Labor for January - - - -	-	10 00
Feb. 2	F. J. Murphy	Covering a table - - - -	-	1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
28	John Orr	Labor for February - - - -	-	10 00
Mar. 31	John Orr	Labor for March - - - -	10 00	
		Washing towels, 1st quarter of 1846 -	1 50	
				11 50

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
Mar. 31	W. F. Bayly	1 tin - - - - -	\$0 12	
		1 ream royal buff envelope - - -	3 25	
		1 ream large folio copying paper - -	4 50	
		1 card pens - - - - -	18	
		2 holders - - - - -	12	
		1 ream letter paper - - - - -	3 25	
		2 cakes of soap - - - - -	19	
		4 dozen tape, No. 25, at 40 cents -	1 60	
		1 penknife - - - - -	1 25	
		1 card Perry's pens - - - - -	35	
		2 dozen mourning envelopes - - -	38	
		2 wisps - - - - -	38	
		100 quills - - - - -	1 80	
		2 cards Perry's pens - - - - -	70	
		3 holders - - - - -	18	
				\$18 25
April 8	R. Magruder	Washing carpet and towels - - -	-	2 50
30	John Orr	Labor month of April - - - - -	-	10 00
May 2	Ritchie & Heiss	Daily Union 1 year to May 1, 1846 -	-	10 00
30	John Orr	Labor month of May - - - - -	-	10 00
June 27	G. W. Wheeler	Putting in double windows - - -	75	
		Mending office chair - - - - -	50	
		Putting new castors on chair - - -	37 ¹ / ₂	
				1 62 ¹ / ₂
30	John Orr	Labor month of June - - - - -	10 00	
		Washing towels 2d quarter of 1846 -	1 50	
				11 50
July 17	J. & G. S. Gideon	Binding demy ledger and separate index	4 60	
		3 quires cap book, with extra title -	90	
		Binding 150 copies armament for vessels		
		of war, and side title, at 20 cents -	30 00	
		Faint ruling and half binding 1 quire in-		
		dex flat cap - - - - -	1 25	
		Lettering 5 titles of morocco - - -	1 25	
		Making 12 cap guard books, at \$1 25 -	15 00	
		Binding manuscript estimates for 1846 -	75	
		Binding and ruling 4 quires cap - -	1 50	
		Binding 5 volumes navy documents, at 40		
		cents - - - - -	2 00	
		Lettering 5 side titles - - - - -	1 25	
		Binding 2 copies President's message and		
		documents - - - - -	80	
		Half binding in Russia 4 quires medium	2 50	
		Full binding and lettering 7 volumes re-		
		turns of naval stores, &c., and 3 titles		
		to each, at \$3 25 - - - - -	22 75	
		Binding "Frémont" - - - - -	40	
		Backing large map and binding separate	1 25	
		Red and faint ruling and full binding 6		
		quires demy, "letters received, No. 2"	8 00	
		Red and faint ruling and full binding 6		
		quires demy, "miscellaneous, No. 2"	8 00	
				102 20
31	John Orr	Labor month of July - - - - -	-	10 00
Aug. 11	W. F. Bayly	1 City Directory - - - - -	1 25	
		1 penknife - - - - -	1 25	
		1 card Perry's pens - - - - -	35	
		1 dozen pencils - - - - -	43	
		6 bottles of black ink - - - - -	1 50	
		2 reams cap, and ruling two ways, at \$4 50	9 00	
		1 ream letter paper - - - - -	3 25	
		India ink - - - - -	06	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846. Aug. 11	W. F. Bayly—Continued.	1 memorandum book - - -	\$0 38	
		1 dozen Contee's pencils - - -	1 50	
		Inkstand - - -	30	
		6 quires French note paper - - -	1 25	
		1 leaf holder - - -	3 75	
		1 ream royal envelope paper - - -	3 25	
		Wafers - - -	50	
		2 folders - - -	50	
		100 quills - - -	1 80	
		Eraser - - -	25	
		Blank book - - -	37	
		2 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - -	70	
		1 pound of wax - - -	1 00	
		6 dozen tape, No. 25, at 40 cents - - -	2 40	
		1 directory - - -	25	
		Soap - - -	25	
		Holder and sponge - - -	20	
		12 dozen American pens - - -	2 00	
				\$37 74
Aug. 31	John Orr - - -	Labor, August - - -	-	10 00
Sept. 30	- - -	Labor, September - - -	10 00	
		Washing towels 3d quarter of 1846 - - -	3 00	
				13 00
				433 79

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, EQUIPMENT, AND REPAIR.

1845. Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly	2 pounds of sperm candles, at 44 cents -	88	
		Matches - - -	25	
		1 pearl Congress knife - - -	2 00	
		6 bottles copying ink - - -	1 50	
		1 bottle red fluid - - -	18	
		2 glass inkstands - - -	66	
		Sand box - - -	25	
		Pounce box - - -	15	
		6 pieces rubber - - -	37	
		1 dozen lead pencils - - -	43	
		1 eraser - - -	21	
		2-foot rule - - -	50	
		3 buck penknives - - -	1 25	
		Sand box - - -	25	
		Inkstand - - -	33	
		Eraser - - -	21	
		2 folders - - -	50	
		1 Warrington rule - - -	63	
		1 ruling pen - - -	2 00	
		3 inkstands - - -	1 00	
		Eraser - - -	21	
		Folder - - -	25	
		Knife - - -	1 25	
		Letter stamp - - -	30	
		6 pieces of India ink, at 5 cents - - -	30	
		6 large pieces of India rubber - - -	37	
		1 card Gillott's pens - - -	18	
		1 ream copying paper - - -	1 00	
		1 ream thin French letter paper - - -	3 50	
		do do - - -	1 75	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845. Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly—Continued.	6 quires gilt note paper, at 31 cents - 3 dozen envelopes - 1 box transparent wafers - 2 cards eagle pens - 1 pearl penknife - 3 cards of pens - Red ink - 1 sand box - 2 dozen Cohen's superior drawing pencils, at \$2 - 2 cards barrel pens - 6 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - 2 pounds gum Arabic, at 45 cents -	\$1 86 37 19 38 2 00 57 12 25 4 00 37 2 10 90	
Oct. 24	J. E. Dow & Co. -	United States Journal 1 year to May 1, 1846 -	-	\$38 27
30	Jas. Ford -	Labor for October -	-	10 00
Nov. 4	Jas. E. W. Thompson	Making walnut desk - Making cherry desk - Making walnut table - Laying carpets - 2 curtains - Moving furniture and fixing door - Repairing lock -	30 00 20 00 10 00 5 00 4 00 1 50 50	10 00
29	James Ford - E. Brooke -	Labor for November - Additional pay from October 1 to November 30, at \$50 per annum -	- -	71 00 10 00
Dec. 31	James Ford	Labor in December - Washing towels 4th quarter 1845 -	10 00 3 00	8 36
31	James K. Boyd -	Altering chair - 1 chair - Putting down matting - 2 table covers -	1 50 8 00 3 50 2 50	13 00
31	Woodward & King	1 coal hod - 1 corn broom - 2 brushes, at 25 cents - 1 pair shovels and tongs -	1 20 31 50 75	15 50
31	Boteler & Denn -	2 pivot chairs, at \$5 each -	-	2 76
1846. Jan. 7	W. F. Bayly	6 jugs copying ink - 1 dozen wide taste - 2 needles - 1 awl - 1 blank book - 2 reams of foolscap - 6 reams of letter paper - $\frac{1}{2}$ ream blotting paper - 3 reams copying paper - 2 reams buff royal envelope - $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. rubber - 2 dozen tape, No. 25, at 40 cents - 200 quills, No. 8, at \$1 80 - 1 lb. wax - 1 pearl knife - 3 lbs. of gum - Tape line - 1 dozen cards of Perry's pens - $\frac{1}{2}$ dozen copying ink - 1 jug of red ink -	1 50 2 25 06 19 1 00 6 00 19 50 75 6 00 6 50 25 80 3 60 1 00 2 25 1 35 2 00 4 00 1 50 12	10 00

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
Jan. 7	W. F. Bayly—Continued.	2 folders - - - - -	\$0 50	
		1 quire of blotting paper - - -	18	
		1/2 ream cap, and ruling marginal lines - -	2 25	
		1 bottle copying ink - - - - -	25	
		1 large box of wafers - - - - -	37	
		8 sheets antiquarian drawing paper, at 80 cents - - - - -	6 40	
		10 sheets double elephant - - - - -	2 00	
		1 bottle ink - - - - -	37	
		Inkstand - - - - -	30	
		1 patent pump inkstand - - - - -	2 75	
		1 wafer box - - - - -	12	
		8 blank books - - - - -	1 00	
		4 blank books - - - - -	1 50	
		1 blank book - - - - -	2 00	
		8 sheets tracing paper - - - - -	2 00	
		1 bottle carmine ink - - - - -	38	
		1 lb. of wafers - - - - -	50	
				\$83 49
Jan. 23	W. F. Bayly (for engineer's office.)	2 cards of pens - - - - -	37	
		1 card of pens - - - - -	19	
		1 blank book, and lettering - - - - -	1 25	
		4 dozen mouth glue - - - - -	3 00	
		2 reams letter paper, ruled to order - -	8 00	
		2 cards of Perry's pens - - - - -	70	
		2 sable brushes - - - - -	38	
		1 quire French letter paper - - - - -	18	
		1 card lithographic drawing pens - -	1 25	
		Gum tickets - - - - -	50	
		Sable brushes and holder - - - - -	37	
		1 red lead pencil - - - - -	12	
		1 penknife - - - - -	1 25	
		2 cards of steel pens - - - - -	37	
		Inkstand - - - - -	30	
		1 box gum labels - - - - -	50	
		12 sheets calendered drawing paper - -	2 20	
		2 rubber straps - - - - -	12	
		1 pair paper shears - - - - -	50	
		2 cards of Perry's pens - - - - -	70	
		1 blank book, ruled and made to order -	2 50	
		5-quire blank-book, ruled and made to order - - - - -	4 00	
		12 sheets double elephant drawing paper -	2 64	
		24 sheets double elephant drawing paper -	2 88	
		12 sheets superroyal drawing paper - -	60	
		1 porcelain slate - - - - -	1 25	
		12 sheets tracing paper - - - - -	3 00	
				39 12
Jan. 24	G. W. Wheeler	Fixing window - - - - -	50	
		Covering strips, and stripping 2 long windows - - - - -	2 25	
		Dressing over large drawing board, and making drawer to do - - - - -	2 25	
				5 00
Jan. 24	Richard Patten	Making 3 scales, 2, 3, and 4 feet to the inch, at \$7 50 - - - - -	22 50	
		2 pair hair spring dividers, at \$5 each -	10 00	
				32 50
31	James Ford	Labor in January - - - - -	-	10 00
Feb. 2	F. J. Murphy	Putting up 28 feet of shelving - - - - -	-	56
28	James Ford	Labor in February - - - - -	-	10 00
Mar. 10	John Mullikin	Ice (for engineer's office) - - - - -	-	1 25

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
Mar. 27	C. Alexander	Printing 21 quires of regulations for the admission and promotion of engineers -	\$10 50	
		Printing 3 reams semi-monthly reports, 4 pages, rule work, at \$12 per ream -	36 00	
		Making 15 morocco labels, and printing the same in gold letters for letter-book	3 00	
		10 quires of blank bonds, at \$1 per quire	10 00	
		Faint lining the same -	2 50	\$62 00
31	James Ford	Labor, month of March -	10 00	
		Washing towels, 1st quarter of 1846 -	3 00	13 00
31	W. F. Bayly	6 cards of Perry's pens, at 35 cents -	2 10	
		12 cards of pens, assorted, at 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -	2 25	
		6 cards of pens -	1 12	
		10 bottles of copying ink -	2 50	
		2 bottles of ink -	3 00	
		2 bottles of alcohol, at 75 cents -	1 50	
		1 bottle of red ink -	12	
		1 dozen pencils -	43	
		$\frac{1}{2}$ dozen sand -	25	
		2 paper weights, at 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents each -	1 25	
		1 lb. of candles -	44	
		1 lb. of wax -	1 00	
		2 penknives, at \$1 25 -	2 50	
		1 ream ruled cap -	3 00	
		1 ream cap, ruled, with marginal lines -	4 50	
		1 buckskin -	75	
		1 box French note paper -	1 75	
		1 card mapping pens -	1 00	26 96
April 30	James Ford	Labor, month of April -	-	10 00
May 30	James Ford	Labor, month of May -	-	10 00
June 1	Jas. E. W. Thompson	Putting lock on desk -	-	75
30	James Ford	Labor, month of June -	10 00	
		Washing towels, 2d quarter of 1846 -	3 00	13 00
30	Richard Patten	Making new German silver head to spring compass -	50	
		Repairing 4 pens, at 50 cents -	2 00	
		Repairing 3 pens, at 50 cents -	1 50	
		Repairing 2 small bow pens, at 50 cents -	1 00	
		Recutting scale -	5 25	10 25
July 17	J. & G. S. Gideon	Making 12 guard books (cap) with index, at \$1 25 -	15 00	
		Making 12 guard books (quarto) at \$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -	13 50	
		Lettering 9 moroccos for letters to commandants -	2 25	
		Red and faint ruling, and half-binding in Russia 6 quires cap -	3 50	
		Additional for cloth sides -	50	
		Binding 3 vols. documents, at 40 cents -	1 20	
		Ruling and binding 3 cap books, 3 quires each, at \$1 -	3 00	
		Ruling and binding 4 quires cap letter book -	1 50	
		Extra title and separate index, quarter bound -	75	
		Red and faint ruling, and full binding 6 quires demy -	8 00	
		Extra titles on same -	50	
		1 copy 10th vol. Laws United States -	4 00	53 70

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846. July 17	J. & G. S. Gideon (for engineer's office.)	Half binding 8 vols. 8vo., at 40 cents - Half binding 1 vol. 4to - Full binding in cloth 1 vol. imperial 8vo. Half binding 1 vol. documents - Half binding 1 vol. 4to. and plates - Full binding in cloth 4 vols. 4to., at 37½ cents - Full binding in cloth 1 vol. imperial folio Half binding in blue morocco 2 vols. 8vo., at 40 cents - One quarto guard book - Three quarto guard books, at \$1 12½ - Half binding 6 vols. documents, at 40 cts. Lettering 3 separate titles for guard books, at 12½ cents - Half binding Mechanics' Magazine -	\$3 20 10 50 40 50 1 50 1 25 80 1 12½ 3 37½ 2 40 37½ 40	
31	James Ford	Labor, month of July -	-	\$15 93
Aug. 11	W. F. Bayly	2 reams letter paper, at \$3 25 - 1 penknife - Folder - Seal - 6 cards of eagle pens - 2 quarts of sand - 4 red sable pencils - 2 black sable pencils - 6 camel's hair pencils - 6 reams superior letter paper, at \$3 25 - 2 Directories - 1 ream letter paper - 1 ream envelope paper -	6 50 1 25 25 33 1 12 6 75 25 37 19 50 50 3 25 3 25	10 00
31	James Ford	Labor, month of August -	-	37 38
Sept. 1	Lauriston Ward	Cash paid for 5 yards black cambric - Do putting it on desk -	50 38	10 00
19	C. Alexander	Printing 2 reams contracts, at \$12 per ream - Faint lining the same, at \$3 per ream - Printing 1 ream "bonds" - Faint lining the same -	24 00 6 00 7 00 1 50	88
30	James Ford	Labor, month of September - Washing towels, 3d quarter, 1846 -	10 00 3 00	38 50
				13 00
				696 16
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.				
1845. Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly	1 ream thin letter paper - 1 ream cap paper - 1 pound gum - 1 penknife - 1 ream French letter paper - 7 cards Perry's pens - 1 bottle copying ink - 1 ream letter paper - 1 pound wafers -	1 62 1 50 45 1 25 2 00 1 31 25 1 62 50	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845. Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly—Continued.	1 patent Perry inkstand - - -	\$1 75	
		3 dozen tape No. 25, at 40 cents - -	1 20	
		2 dozen tape No. 15, at 20 cents - -	40	
		1 pound wax - - -	1 00	
		1 ream letter paper, and ruling close, to order - - -	4 50	
		1 ream buff envelope paper - - -	3 25	
		1 pearl Congress knife - - -	2 25	
		3 cakes soap - - -	56	
		1 penknife - - -	1 25	
		1 dozen pens - - -	19	
		Bottle of ink - - -	25	
		1 patent pump inkstand - - -	2 50	
		8 cards steel pens - - -	1 50	
		1 ream copying paper - - -	2 00	
		1 penknife - - -	1 25	
		100 quills - - -	1 80	
		1 patent pump inkstand - - -	1 75	
		1 do do - - -	1 75	
		1 Congress knife - - -	1 25	
				\$40 90
21	G. W. Wheeler -	Putting new lock on drawer - - -	62½	
		Making large cherry case - - -	35 00	
				35 62½
30	W. R. Hutton -	27 days' services as extra clerk, month of October, at \$2 per diem - - -	-	54 00
	Henry Butler -	Labor, October, \$10; washing towels, \$1 - - -	-	11 00
Nov. 29	Henry Butler -	Labor, Nov., \$10; washing towels, \$1 - - -	-	11 00
	D. Clagett & Co. -	26 yards matting, at 37½ cents - - -	-	9 75
Dec. 31	W. R. Hutton -	27 days' services as extra clerk, December, at \$2 per diem - - -	-	54 00
	W. Hill -	1 pair of andirons - - -	-	7 00
	Henry Butler -	Labor in Dec., \$10; washing towels, \$1 - - -	-	11 00
	James K. Boyd -	Removing furniture, and putting down 3 carpets, and replacing furniture - - -	-	6 00
1846. Jan. 7	W. F. Bayly -	Matches - - -	12	
		8 large towels - - -	2 25	
		Ream letter paper, and ruling to order - -	4 50	
		1 ream letter paper - - -	4 50	
		1 penknife - - -	1 25	
		3 pounds sperm candles, at 44 cents - -	1 32	
		1 broom - - -	37	
		British lustre - - -	06	
		2 jugs copying ink - - -	50	
		1 box French note paper - - -	1 75	
		6 pieces India rubber - - -	19	
		6 bottles copying ink - - -	1 50	
		100 quills - - -	1 80	
		1 card Perryan pens - - -	35	
		1 ream letter paper, and ruling close - -	4 50	
		2 pieces taste - - -	37	
		2 cards Perry's pens - - -	70	
		6 cakes soap - - -	37	
		2 cards Perry's pens - - -	70	
		1 card Gillott's pens - - -	19	
		1 card Perry's pens - - -	35	
		1 ream copying paper - - -	2 00	
		1 penknife - - -	1 25	
		1 ream ruled paper - - -	3 00	
		3 cards Perry's pens - - -	1 05	
		1 bottle ink - - -	25	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
Jan. 7	W. F. Bayly—Continued.	1 pitcher and basin - - - - -	\$1 50	
		Red pencil - - - - -	12	
		6 cards pens - - - - -	1 12	
		Sand - - - - -	18	
		3 pieces taste - - - - -	56	
		2 dozen tape - - - - -	74	
		2 cards Perry's pens - - - - -	70	
		3 directories - - - - -	1 12	
				\$41 23
23	W. R. Hutton -	Extra clerk hire, to January 19, at \$2 per day - - - - -	-	32 00
31	Henry Butler -	Labor in Jan'y, \$10; washing towels, \$1 - - - - -	-	11 00
Feb. 28	Henry Butler -	Labor in Feb'y, \$10; washing towels, \$1 - - - - -	-	11 00
Mar. 31	Henry Butler -	Labor in March, \$10; washing towels, \$1 - - - - -	-	11 00
	W. F. Bayly -	1 ream letter paper - - - - -	4 50	
		1 dozen pencils - - - - -	43	
		8 drawing leads - - - - -	1 66	
		2 cards Croton pens - - - - -	38	
		100 quills - - - - -	1 80	
		Broom - - - - -	37	
		Penknife - - - - -	75	
		1 pound gum Arabic - - - - -	43	
		4 dozen tape No. 25, at 40 cents - - - - -	1 60	
		4 dozen tape No. 19, at 30 cents - - - - -	1 20	
		2 cards Croton pens - - - - -	38	
		1 card pens - - - - -	18	
		1 card Perry's pens - - - - -	35	
		2 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - - - -	70	
		1 bottle English ink - - - - -	37	
		1 penknife - - - - -	1 25	
		1 ream royal buff envelope paper - - - - -	3 25	
		1 ream letter paper - - - - -	4 50	
		3 pieces rubber - - - - -	12	
		1 pound superior wax - - - - -	1 00	
		1 ream ruled letter paper - - - - -	4 50	
		3 cards Eagle pens, at 18 cents - - - - -	56	
		1 dozen pure Cumberland leads - - - - -	2 00	
				36 78
April 30	Henry Butler -	Labor, month of April - - - - -	-	10 00
May 2	Ritchie & Heiss -	Daily Union, 1 year, to May 1, 1846 - - - - -	-	10 00
30	Henry Butler -	Labor, month of May - - - - -	-	10 00
June 17	E. B. Clayton -	Shipping and Commercial List, 1 year - - - - -	-	6 00
30	B. Coke -	Labor, month of June - - - - -	-	10 00
	Henry Butler -	Washing towels, 2d quarter of 1846 - - - - -	-	3 00
July 17	J. & G. S. Gideon	Binding 3 volumes documents, at 40 cents - - - - -	1 20	
		Extra title to each, at 10 cents - - - - -	30	
		Red and faint ruling and full binding 2 books, 6 quires demy each - - - - -	16 00	
		Red and faint ruling and half binding in Russia 6 quires cap paper - - - - -	2 00	
		Extra lettering and cloth sides - - - - -	1 50	
		Red and faint ruling and binding 6 quires demy paper - - - - -	8 00	
		Extra for binding flat, and separate index - - - - -	2 50	
		Extra title on do - - - - -	50	
		Red and faint ruling and binding in Russia 6 quires cap paper, and extra title - - - - -	2 25	
		Additional for cloth sides - - - - -	50	
		Half binding 3 volumes, at 40 cents - - - - -	1 20	
		Binding Shipping List - - - - -	1 00	
		Binding 7 volumes letters, at \$1 50 - - - - -	10 50	
		Cloth sides and paper for index - - - - -	1 75	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
July 17	J. & G. S. Gideon— Continued.	Binding 1 volume documents - - -	\$0 40	
		Binding 4 volumes documents - - -	1 60	
		Half binding in Russia 6 quires bonds and index - - -	1 50	
		Half binding in Russia 6 quires cap paper	1 50	
		Two extra titles and cloth sides for same	1 00	
		Red and faint ruling and binding 6 cap books, 2 quires each, at \$1 - - -	6 00	
		Binding 1 volume Daily Union - - -	50	
				\$61 70
July 31	B. Coke - - -	Labor, month of July - - -	-	10 00
Aug. 11	W. F. Bayly - - -	2 boxes note paper - - -	3 50	
		Sand - - -	25	
		6 cakes of soap - - -	50	
		1 pound of wax - - -	1 00	
		6 cards of Perryan pens, at 35 cents - - -	2 10	
		Folder - - -	25	
		2 cards of Perryan pens, at 35 cents - - -	70	
		1 ream letter paper, ruled to order - - -	4 50	
		6 boxes of matches - - -	18	
		100 quills - - -	1 80	
		Envelopes - - -	87	
		1 dozen Cumberland drawing leads - - -	1 50	
		1 pearl Congress knife - - -	1 50	
		1 ream of cap paper - - -	3 00	
		3 pieces of taste - - -	56	
		12 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - -	4 20	
		1 ream buff envelope, royal - - -	3 25	
		1 ream laid letter paper, ruled to order - - -	4 50	
		1 ream copying paper - - -	2 00	
		1 broom - - -	37	
		3 Directories - - -	75	
		1 ream letter paper, ruled to order - - -	4 50	
		1 spittoon - - -	50	
		6 jugs copying ink, at 25 cents - - -	1 50	
		6 boxes matches - - -	25	
		1 pound of gum Arabic - - -	45	
		1 pound of wafers - - -	50	
		100 quills, No. 80 - - -	1 80	
				46 78
Aug. 31	B. Coke - - -	Labor, month of August - - -	-	10 00
Sept. 5	C. Alexander - - -	4 quires blank "Proposals for small stores" - - -	4 00	
		10 do "Notices of contracts" - - -	10 00	
		20 do "Offers for navy supplies" - - -	20 00	
		10 do bonds, one on a sheet - - -	10 00	
		5 do do two do - - -	5 00	
				49 00
30	B. Coke - - -	Labor, month of September - - -	-	10 00
30	Henry Butler - - -	Washing towels, 3d quarter of 1846 - - -	-	3 00
				622 76

BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

1845.				
Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly - - -	Large fountain inkstand - - -	1 00	
		Blank book - - -	50	
		3 cakes of soap - - -	50	
		2 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - -	70	
		1 card do do - - -	35	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
Oct. 18	W. F. Bayly—Continued.	1 pound of wax - - -	\$1 00	
		Copying ink - - -	25	
		100 quills - - -	1 80	
		1 ream of copying paper - - -	2 00	
		1 Congress knife - - -	1 25	
		1 bottle of ink - - -	25	
		2 reams of letter paper, at \$3 25 - - -	6 50	
		1 dozen lead pencils - - -	43	
		2 cards American pens - - -	37	
		6 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - -	2 10	
		3 cakes of soap - - -	50	
				\$19 50
24	J. E. Dow & Co. -	United States Journal, 1 year, to October 22, 1845 - - -	-	10 00
30	William B. Muse -	Labor in October - - -	-	10 00
Nov. 29	Do - -	Labor in November - - -	-	10 00
Dec. 31	Do - -	Labor in December - - -	-	10 00
31	M. B. Clark -	Washing towels, quarter ending December 31, 1845 - - -	-	3 00
31	Jas. K. Boyd -	Removing furniture, putting down carpets, and replacing furniture in 2 rooms - - -	4 00	
		1 chair for invalid - - -	18 00	
				22 00
31	G. W. Wheeler -	Putting stand under desk - - -	1 00	
		Putting lock on drawer - - -	50	
				1 50
1846.				
Jan. 7	W. F. Bayly -	1 ream royal buff envelope - - -	3 25	
		2 pounds sperm candles, at 44 cents - - -	88	
		1 piece taste - - -	19	
		2 reams blue letter paper, at \$3 25 - - -	6 50	
		1 ream ruled cap paper - - -	3 00	
		1 pair of brass andirons - - -	1 50	
		1 bottle of ink - - -	25	
		3 cards Gillott's pens - - -	56	
		3 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - -	1 05	
		6 cakes of soap - - -	1 12	
		2 cards of Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - -	70	
		3 cakes of soap - - -	56	
		1 ream letter paper - - -	3 25	
		3 pieces broad taste - - -	56	
		2 Congressional Directories - - -	75	
				24 12
Jan. 31	W. B. Muse -	Labor in January - - -	-	10 00
Feb. 2	F. J. Murphy -	24 file-boards, at 3½ cents - - -	84	
		Repairing fire screen - - -	25	
				1 09
28	W. B. Muse -	Labor in February - - -	-	10 00
Mar. 31	Marsh B. Clark -	Washing towels, 1st quarter of 1846 - - -	3 00	
		Cash paid for repairing clock - - -	1 00	
				4 00
31	W. B. Muse -	Labor, month of March - - -	-	10 00
31	W. F. Bayly -	2 reams letter paper, at \$3 25 - - -	6 50	
		100 quills - - -	1 80	
		5 quires blotting paper - - -	1 00	
		2 reams quarto copying paper, at \$2 - - -	4 00	
		1 pound of wax - - -	1 00	
		Ink - - -	25	
		1 pound of wafers - - -	50	
		4 dozen tape, (No. 25,) at 40 cents - - -	1 60	
		3 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents - - -	1 05	
				17 70

CONTINGENT EXPENSES—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
Apr. 30	W. B. Muse	Labor, month of April	\$10 00	\$10 00
May 30	Do	Do May	10 00	10 00
June 27	G. W. Wheeler	Making 48 file boards	1 44	1 44
30	M. B. Clark	Washing towels, 2d quarter of 1846	3 00	3 00
30	W. B. Muse	Labor, month of June	10 00	10 00
July 17	J. & G. S. Gideon	1 copy of Laws 2d session 28th Congress	\$1 00	
		Binding 1 volume letters	1 50	
		Binding 2 volumes letters	3 00	
		Indexes for same, including paper	1 00	
		Binding 1 volume letters	1 50	
		Binding 4 volumes letters	6 00	
		Indexes for same, including paper	2 00	
			16 00	
31	Wm. B. Muse	Labor, month of July	10 00	10 00
Aug. 11	W. F. Bayly	1 dozen lead pencils	43	
		1 ream royal envelope	3 25	
		1 bottle of ink	25	
		2 reams letter paper, at \$3 25	6 50	
		2 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents	70	
		1 card Gillott's pens	19	
		100 quills, No. 80	1 80	
		3 cards Perry's pens, at 35 cents	1 05	
		3 cards Gillott's pens, at 18 cents	56	
		1 card do do	18	
		1 pound of wax	1 00	
		3 cakes of soap	50	
			16 41	
31	Wm. B. Muse	Labor, month of August	10 00	10 00
Sept. 30	Marsh B. Clark	Washing towels, 3d quarter 1846	3 00	3 00
30	W. B. Muse	Labor, month of September	10 00	10 00
				262 76

RECAPITULATION.

Office of the Secretary of the Navy	-	-	-	\$1,972 79
Bureau of Yards and Docks	-	-	-	343 29
Bureau of Ordnance and Hydrography	-	-	-	433 79
Bureau of Construction, Equipment, and Repair	-	-	-	696 16
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	-	-	-	622 76
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	-	-	-	262 76
Total	-	-	-	4,331 54

CONTRACTS FOR STATIONERY.

LETTER

FROM THE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of the manner in which he entered into contracts for stationery.

DECEMBER 28, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 22, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with the 17th section of the act of Congress of the 26th August, 1842, the undersigned issued an advertisement for proposals to furnish the supply of stationery necessary for the use of the House of Representatives during the present session, in the words following:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
Clerks Office, Washington, June 24, 1846.

In pursuance of the 17th section of the act of Congress of the 26th August, 1842, entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of government, and for other purposes;" which said 17th section is as follows:

"SEC. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That all stationery, of every name and nature, for the use of the two houses of Congress, and all stationery and job printing, of every name and nature, for the use of the several departments of government, and for the bureaus and offices in those departments at Washington, including all stationery, blanks, wrapping paper, and twine, and mail-bags, furnished the post offices and collectors' offices throughout the United States, shall hereafter be furnished and performed by contract, by the lowest bidder, as follows: The Secretary of the Senate, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, the head of each department, and such deputy postmasters in the post office establishment, and such collectors in the custom-house establishment, as the Postmaster General and the Secretary of the Treasury shall respectively designate for that purpose, shall respectively advertise, once a week for at least four weeks, in one or more of the principal papers published in the places where such articles are to be furnished or such printing done, for sealed proposals for furnishing such articles, or the whole of any particular class of articles, or for doing such printing, or the whole or any specified job thereof, to be done

Ritchie & Heiss, printers.

at such place, specifying in such advertisement the amount, quantity, and description of each kind of articles to be furnished, and, as near as may be, the nature, amount, and kind of printing to be done; and all such proposals shall be kept sealed until the day specified in such advertisement for opening the same, when they shall be opened, by or under the direction of the officer making such advertisement, in the presence of at least two persons; and the person offering to furnish any class of such articles, or to perform any specified portion or job of said work, and giving satisfactory security for the performance thereof, under a forfeiture not exceeding twice the contract price in case of failure, shall receive a contract for doing the same; and in case the lowest bidder shall fail to enter into such contract, and give such security within a reasonable time, to be fixed in such advertisement, then the contract shall be given to the next lowest bidder, who shall enter into such contract and give such security. And in case of a failure to supply the articles, or to perform the work, by the person entering into such contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof:"

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock on Monday, the 3d day of August next, for furnishing the articles of stationery hereinafter specified, for the use of the House of Representatives during the 2d session of the 29th Congress—each article to be approved by the Clerk.

- 25 reams satin-finish wove letter-paper, unruled, white and blue.
- 100 reams satin-finish wove letter paper, ruled, white and blue.
- 150 reams extra superfine letter paper, ruled, blue and white.
- 75 reams satin finish laid letter paper, ruled, white and blue.
- 25 reams satin finish foolscap paper, ruled, white and blue.
- 25 reams superfine foolscap paper, ruled, blue and white.
- 25 reams satin-finish foolscap paper, unruled, blue and white.
- In the above description of paper state the price for gilt and ungilt.
- 100 reams extra superfine note paper, gilt, half gilt and half white, in packages and boxes.
- 800 reams satin-finish extra size cap, for folding and envelope.
- 50 reams satin-finish cartridge paper, medium, for envelope.
- 250 reams cartridge paper. State the price of each size.
- 4 reams pink blotting paper.
- 700 cards of steel pens, assorted, 100 of which to be three points; Perry, Gillott, and Hayden, makers; the price of each description to be given.
- 20 gross Windle's bullion pens.
- 250 nine inch ivory folders, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide, weighing about seven ounces to the dozen.
- 50 large letter stamps or seals, ivory or wooden handles, plain face.
- 50 ivory handle letter stamps, checkered.
- 100 pounds medium sized red wafers, in four-ounce papers.
- 250 dozen red tape, No. 19.
- 250 dozen red tape, No. 25.
- 150 glass inks, with metal tops or covers, to be used in the desks in the hall, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch square, and not over $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch high.
- 150 glass sand stands, same size as above.
- 100 glass inkstands, various patterns.

- 250 nests japanned tin, each consisting of a sand box, a sand holder, and a wafer box.
- 150 small boxes (fancy colors) sealing-wax.
- 200 bottles, half pint, black ink.
- 50 bottles, quart, black ink.
- 800 penknives, four blades, best pearl, stag, or buck handles, to be of the highest finish and best quality, and of the patterns well known as the "Congress knife."
- 20 dozen ditto, two-bladed.
- 2 dozen ivory-handle erasers, in cases.
- 125 embossed morocco portfolios, cap size, containing pocket-book apartments, and twelve sheets blotting paper.
- 100 ditto, letter size, with locks.
- 2 dozen pieces best quality office taste.
- 4 gross penholders.
- 50 counting-house morocco cases, pocket-book form.
- 100 counting house morocco cases, pocket-book form, with locks.
- 5000 best opaque quills, No. 80.
- 4000 best clarified quills, No. 80.
- 100 pieces best India rubber.

The articles are to be delivered at the office of the Clerk on or before the 15th day of October next, and to be paid for as soon as the Committee on Accounts shall audit the bill, and an appropriation be made therefor.

A sufficient specimen of each article proposed for must accompany the proposal, to be marked with the name of the proposer, and numbered or marked so as to correspond with the proposal.

The whole of each article specified in the foregoing list will be deemed a class, and the person offering to furnish any class or description of articles at the lowest price, quality considered, shall receive a contract for the same, on executing a bond, with two or more sureties, satisfactory to the Clerk, for the performance of the same, under a forfeiture of twice the contract price in case of failure; which bond must be filed in the office of said Clerk within ten days after the proposals have been opened and the result declared.

The right is reserved, in case it should be necessary, to order a further supply of all or any of the articles contained in the above list.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery for House of Representatives," and addressed to the Clerk. They will be free of postage.

BENJAMIN B. FRENCH,

Clerk of the House of Representatives U. S.

Divers sealed proposals were sent in before and on the appointed day, which were opened by me in the presence of A. J. Glossbrenner and J. Edmund Millard, esquires. The samples were compared, the prices noted, and the several lowest bids (taking quality and price into consideration) were accepted.

The accompanying papers will show the manner in which the duty was discharged.

Very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH,

Clerk of the House of Representatives.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives U. S.

Proposals for furnishing stationery for the House of Representatives of the United States: opened August 12, 1846, by B. B. French, Clerk, in the presence of Adam J. Glossbrenner and J. Edmund Millard.

Article.—25 reams satin finish wove letter paper, unruled, white and blue.

Names of persons proposing to supply.	Price per ream.
Simeon P. Smith - - -	\$3.37½, 2.87½.
R. Farnham* - - -	[No. 1, \$2.60; No. 2, 2.60;] No. 3, 3.02.
Bowne & Co. - - -	\$2.62½, 2.31, 2.12½, 2, 2.37½, 3.12½, 3.50.
Wm. Fischer - - -	No. 1, \$3.20; No. 2, 3.00; No. 3, 2.37; No. 4, 1.80; No. 5, 3.18.
W. F. Bayly - - -	No. 73, \$2.15; No. 74, 2.40; No. 75, 2.50; No. 78, 2.15; No. 37, 2.00; No. 27, 2.10; No. 28, 2.00; No. 25, 2.00; No. 23, 2.10; No. 24, 2.25; No. 22, 2.00; No. 42, 2.25; No. 46, 2.00; No. 20, 2.25; No. 21, 2.25; No. 19, 2.25.
Franck Taylor - - -	\$2.20, 3.60, 4.20, 3.30.
R. W. Desilver - - -	\$2.50, 3.50, 2.50.
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	\$2.75.

Article.—100 reams satin finish wove letter paper, ruled, white and blue.

Simeon P. Smith - - -	\$3.37½, (white,) 3.60, (blue.)
R. Farnham - - -	[\$3.00.]
Bowne & Co. - - -	\$2.37½, 2.10, 2.00, 3.12½, 2.25.
Wm. Fischer - - -	No. 6, \$2.25; No. 7, 2.20; No. 8, 2.10; No. 9, 2.37; No. 10, 1.62; No. 11, 2.25.
Franck Taylor - - -	\$2.20, 3.60, 4.20, 3.30.
R. W. Desilver - - -	\$2.50, 2.50, 3.50.
W. F. Bayly - - -	\$2.00, 2.10, 2.25, 3.25.

Article.—150 reams extra superfine letter paper, ruled, blue and white.

R. Farnham - - -	No. 1, \$2.00; No. 2, 3.00; No. 3, 3.62.
A. Emerson & Co., Boston - - -	\$3.50.
Wm. Fischer - - -	No. 12, \$2.75; No. 13, 3.75; No. 14, 3.00; No. 15, 3.20; No. 16, 2.62; No. 17, 2.50; No. 18, 3.50; A, 1.75; B, 2.25; G, 2.75; D, 3.00; E, 2.75; F, 2.62; G, 2.50; H, 2.50; N, 2.25; O, 2.50; P, 2.75; Q, 3.50.
Wm. F. Bayly - - -	No. 66, \$2.98; No. 69, [2.50;] No. 70, 2.38; No. 71, 2.98; No. 72, 2.45; No. 17, 3.25; No. 18, 3.00; No. 15, 3.25; No. 7, 2.50; No. 8, 2.50; [2.40.]
R. W. Desilver - - -	\$2.50, 2.50, 3.50.

Article.—75 reams satin finish laid letter paper, ruled, white and blue.

Simeon P. Smith - - -	Blue, \$3.75; white, 3.50.
R. Farnham - - -	\$3.75.
Bowne & Co. - - -	\$4.35, 3.35.
Wm. Fischer - - -	Nos. 19 and 20, \$3.50.
Wm. F. Bayly - - -	[No. 67, \$3.20;] No. 14, 3.87; No. 13, 3.87.
Franck Taylor - - -	\$2.20, 3.60, 4.20, 3.30.
R. W. Desilver - - -	\$4.00; gilding, \$1 per ream.

* The bids within brackets are accepted.

Proposals for furnishing stationery—Continued.

Article.—25 reams satin finish foolscap paper, ruled, white and blue.

Names of persons proposing to supply.	Price	Price per ream.
R. Farnham - - -	\$2.75.	
Bowne & Co. - - -	\$2.00.	
Wm. Fischer - - -	No. 21, \$2.50; No. 22, 2.20; No. 23, 1.75.	
Wm. F. Bayly* - - -	No. 32, \$2.55; No. 31, 2.50; [No. 29, 2.00;] No. 40, 2.75; [No. 78, 2.20;] No. 77, 2.68; gilding, 50 cents.	
Franck Taylor - - -	\$2.55, 3.60, 4.45.	

Article.—25 reams superfine foolscap paper, ruled, blue and white.

Simeon P. Smith - - -	\$2.70, (blue;) 2.40 (white.)	
R. Farnham - - -	\$1.25.	
Bowne & Co. - - -	\$3.00, 2.23, 2.97, 2.72.	
Wm. Fischer - - -	No. 24, \$3.00; I, 3.50; J, 2.80; No. 25, 2.75; No. 26, 4.20; No. 27, 2.62; No. 28, 4.50; No. 29, 4.50; No. 30, 2.80; No. 31, 2.75; L, 3.20; gilding, \$1 per ream; M, 3.00.	
Wm. F. Bayly - - -	No. 32, \$2.55; No. 31, 2.50; No. 29, 2.00; No. 40, 2.75; No. 78, 2.20; No. 77, 2.68; gilding, 50 cents.	
Franck Taylor - - -	\$2.55, 3.60, [4.45.]	

Article.—25 reams satin finish foolscap paper, unruled, blue and white.

Simeon P. Smith - - -	Blue, \$2.50.	
R. Farnham - - -	[No. 1, \$2.75;] No. 2, 4.25; gilding, 50 cents.	
Bowne & Co. - - -	\$4.	
Wm. F. Bayly - - -	No. 32, \$2.55; No. 31, 2.50; No. 29, 2.00; No. 40, 2.75; No. 78, 2.20; No. 77, 2.68; gilding, 50 cents.	
Franck Taylor - - -	\$2.55, 3.60, 4.45; gilding, 75 cents per ream.	

Article.—100 reams extra superfine note paper, gilt, half blue and half white, in packages and boxes.

R. Farnham - - -	\$2.13.	
Wm. F. Bayly - - -	No. 1, \$1.98; No. 2, 2.30; No. 3, 2.54.	
Franck Taylor - - -	\$2.87, 2.25.	
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	[\$2.00.]	

Article.—800 reams satin finish extra size cap, for folding and envelope.

William F. Bayly - - -	\$1.58.	
R. Farnham - - -	\$1.60.	
A. Emerson & Co. - - -	\$1.56 per ream of 10 lbs.; 1.65 per ream of 11 lbs.	
William Fischer - - -	No. 32, \$1.80; No. 33, 1.60; No. 34, 1.75; X, 1.80; O, 2.10; *, 2.00; No. 37, 2.25; No. 38, 1.20.	
William F. Bayly - - -	\$1.58.	
R. W. Desilver - - -	\$1.50; medium, 3.50.	
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	[\$1.50]	

* The bids within brackets are accepted.

Proposals for furnishing stationery—Continued.

Article.—50 reams satin finish cartridge paper, medium, for envelope.

Names of persons proposing to supply.	Price per ream.
Simeon P. Smith - -	\$3.50.
R. Farnham - -	\$3.48.
A. Emerson & Co.* - -	\$3.62, [3.95.]
William Fischer - -	No. 35, \$3.50; No. 36, 3.75; No. 39, 3.40; No. 40, 1.75; No. 41, 1.95; No. 42, 2.25; No. 43, 2.60; No. 44, 2.90.
R. W. Desilver - -	\$2.87½.
William F. Bayly - -	\$3.00

Article.—250 reams cartridge paper.

Simeon P. Smith - -	\$7.10.
R. Farnham - -	19 by 24, \$1.60; 21 by 27, 2.00.
A. Emerson & Co. - -	\$3.75; No. 5, 3.95; No. 6, 2.50; No. 7, 3.25; heavier, 3.50 and 3.75.
William F. Bayly - -	[Royal, \$2.58;] super-royal, 3.00.

Article.—4 reams pink blotting paper.

Simeon P. Smith - -	[\$4.00.]
R. Farnham - -	\$4.25.
William Fischer - -	4.20.
R. W. Desilver - -	4.50.

Article.—700 cards of steel pens, assorted—100 of which to be three-points—Perry, Gillott, and Hayden, makers; the price of each description to be given.

R. Farnham - -	Perry's 3-pointed, \$3.67 per gross; double patent, 1.80 per gross; Perry's curve cut, 1.40 per gross; Perry's Bank pen, 80 cts. per gross; Ready Writers, 2.00 per gross; Gillott's Eagle, 1.75 per gross; Croton, on cards, 1.87 per gross; American, in boxes, 1.10 per gross.
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	14 cts., 18 cts., 28 cts., 14 cts., 14 cts., 18 cts., 16 cts., 32 cts., 32 cts., 20 cts.
R. W. Desilver - -	45 cts., 10 cts., 21 cts., 16 cts., 15 cts., 23 cts., 21 cts., 15 cts., 25 cts., 25 cts., 25 cts.
William Fischer - -	33 cts., 33 cts., 20 cts., 20 cts., 20 cts., 16 cts., 18 cts., 20 cts., 16 cts., 31 cts., 28 cts., 25 cts., 11 cts., 23 cts., 23 cts., 25 cts., 20 cts., 20 cts., 16 cts., 20 cts., 12 cts., 15 cts., 12 cts., 15 cts., 20 cts., 18 cts., 20 cts., 18 cts., 20 cts., 17 cts., 20 cts., 20 cts., 10 cts., 20 cts., 20 cts., 18 cts.
William F. Bayly - -	[20 cts., 35 cts., 17 cts., 17 cts., 36 cts., 17½ cts., 23½ cts., 16½ cts., 16½ cts., 14 cts., 29 cts., 14½ cts., 15 cts., 12 1-6 cts., 15½ cts., 13 1-6 cts., 23½ cts., 26½ cts.]

* The bids within brackets are accepted.

Proposals for furnishing stationery—Continued.

Article.—20 gross Windle's bullion pens.

Names of persons proposing to supply.	Price.	Names of persons proposing to supply.
R. Farnham - - -	\$3.75 per gross.	R. Farnham - - -
William Fischer* - -	[3.49½] do	William Fischer* - -
William F. Bayly - -	3.54 do	R. W. Desilver - -
		J. & G. S. Gideon - -

Article.—250 9-inch ivory folders, 1½ inch wide, weighing about 7 ounces to the dozen.

William Fischer - - -	\$2.87, 3.00, 3.18, 3.36 per dozen.	
William F. Bayly - - -	3.15 per dozen. [Accepted 150.]	R. Farnham - - -
Franck Taylor - - -	3.75 per dozen.	William Fischer - -
R. W. Desilver - - -	30 and 42 cents each.	Franck Taylor - - -
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	37 each.	R. W. Desilver - - -
Pratt, Spencer, & Co. -	7.50 per dozen. [Accepted 100.]	J. & G. S. Gideon - -

Article.—50 large letter stamps or seals, ivory or wooden handle, plain face.

William Fischer - - -	\$2.00, 2.25, 2.50, per dozen; octagon, hard hammered, 9.00 per dozen.	
William F. Bayly - - -	[No. 1, \$4.23 per dozen. Accepted 25.] Checkered, No. 2, 4.20; No. 3, 2.90; No. 4, 2.90; A, 1.25; B, 1.50; C, 2.00; D, 1.00.	
R. W. Desilver - - -	80 and 25 cents each.	
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	19 cents each.	
Pratt, Spencer, & Co. -	\$9.50 per dozen. [Accepted 25.]	

Article.—50 ivory handle letter stamps, checkered.

William Fischer - - -	No. 1, 34 cents; No. 2, 33 cents.	
R. W. Desilver - - -	Ivory, 50 cents each; cocoa 19 cents each.	
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	19 cents each.	
William F. Bayly - - -	[No. 2, \$4.20 per dozen.]	

Article.—100 pounds medium sized red wafers, in four-ounce papers.

William Fischer - - -	49½ and 75 cents per pound.	
William F. Bayly - - -	73 and 93 cents per pound.	
R. W. Desilver - - -	50 cents per pound.	
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	[48 cents per pound.]	

Article.—250 dozen red tape, No. 19.

R. Farnham - - -	24 cents per dozen.	
William Fischer - - -	[23] and 25 cents per dozen.	
R. W. Desilver - - -	38 cents per dozen.	
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	23 cents per dozen.	

* The bids within brackets are accepted.

Proposals for furnishing stationery—Continued.

Article.—250 dozen red tape, No. 25.

Names of persons proposing to supply.	Price.
R. Farnham - - -	31 cents per dozen.
William Fischer* - - -	[30] and 35 cents per dozen.
R. W. Desilver - - -	50 cents per dozen.
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	30 cents per dozen.

Article.—150 glass inks, with metal tops or covers, (to be used in the desks in the hall,) 1½ inch square, and not over 1½ inch high.

R. Farnham - - -	11 cents each.
William Fischer - - -	24 cents each.
Franck Taylor - - -	20 cents each.
R. W. Desilver - - -	12 and 21 cents each.
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	[10 cents each.]

Article.—150 glass sand-stands, same size as the preceding.

William Fischer - - -	24 cents each.
Franck Taylor - - -	20 cents each.
R. W. Desilver - - -	12 and 21 cents each.

NOTE.—There were none of the right size offered.

Article.—100 glass inkstands, various patterns.

William Fischer - - -	16 cts., 37 cts., 40 cts., 43 cts., 46 cts., 48 cts., 50 cts., 60 cts., 33 cts., \$1.10, 90 cts.
William F. Bayly - - -	[A 50, 70 10-12 cts. each; 10 B, 39½ cts. each; 10 C, 46½ cts. each; 10 D, 38 10-12 cts. each; 10—2, 60 5-12 cts. each; 10—3, 79 1-6 cts. each.]
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	No. 31, 15 cts.; No. 4, 70 cts; No. 6, 25 cts.; No. 7, 75 cts.

Article.—250 nests japanned tin, each consisting of a sand box, a sand holder, and a wafer box.

R. Farnham - - -	95 cents per nest.
William Fischer - - -	[29 cents per nest.]
R. W. Desilver - - -	75 cts. and 88 cts. per nest.

Article.—150 small boxes, fancy colors, sealing wax.

William Fischer - - -	12 cents per box.
William F. Bayly - - -	No. 1, \$2.80; No. 2, \$3.25; No. 3, \$1.69; No. 4, \$1.72; pound boxes \$1.20 per pound.
R. W. Desilver - - -	17 cts. and [50 cts. per box.]
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	12 cents.
F. Taylor - - -	17 cents.

*The bids within brackets are accepted.

Proposals for furnishing stationery—Continued.

Article.—200 bottles, half pint, black ink.

Names of persons proposing to supply.	Price.
R. Farnham - - -	12 cents per bottle.
William Fisher - - -	8½ cents per bottle.
William M. Morrison* - - -	No. 1, 9 cents per bottle, [No. 2, 8½ cts. per bottle.]
William F. Bayly - - -	\$1.22 per dozen.
Franck Taylor - - -	20 cents each.
R. W. Desilver - - -	10½ cents each.

Article.—50 bottles, quart, black ink.

R. Farnham - - -	20 cents per bottle.
William Fisher - - -	23 cents per bottle.
William M. Morrison - - -	No. 1, 25 cents per bottle, [No. 2, 22 cts. per bottle.]
William F. Bayly - - -	20 cents each.
Franck Taylor - - -	60 cents.
R. W. Desilver - - -	25 cents.

Article.—800 penknives, four blades, best pearl, stag, or buck handles, to be of the highest finish and best quality, and of the patterns well known as the Congress knife.

Simeon P. Smith - - -	\$1.25.
R. Farnham - - -	No. 436, \$11 per dozen; No. 1,756, \$12.75 per dozen; [No. 489 E, 400 at \$11 per dozen; No. 1,697, 400 at \$8.50 per dozen;] No. 55,084, \$12.25 per dozen; No. 55,084, etched, \$13.50 per dozen; No. 1,351, \$13 per dozen.
William Fisher - - -	No. 11,315, \$12.60; No. 1,667, \$12; No. 2, G. S., \$9.60; No. 2, \$9; No. 44,764, \$15; No. 38,182, \$18; No. 353, \$12.72; No. 424, \$13.80; No. 386, \$15.72; No. 1,283, \$18; No. 44,556, \$18; No. 303, \$16.44; No. 1,190, \$16.44; No. 6,687, \$12.
William F. Bayly - - -	No. 99, \$11 per dozen; No. 100, \$12.88; No. 1, \$15.50; No. 2, \$16.70; No. 3, \$11.87; No. 4, \$13.75; No. 5, \$14.75; No. 6, \$13.75.
R. W. Desilver - - -	\$1.33, 1.67, 1.13, 1.25.
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	90 cts., 90 cts., 50 cts.

Article.—20 dozen knives, two bladed.

R. Farnham - - -	[No. 288, \$6.50 per dozen—accepted 10 dozen.]
William Fisher - - -	No. 313, 62 cts. each; No. 283, 50 cts. each; No. 265, 62 cts. each; No. 9,184, 50 cts. each; No. 9,241, 62 cts. each; No. 314, 80 cts. each.
William F. Bayly - - -	[No. 7, \$6.98 per doz.—accepted 10 dozen;] No. 8, \$8; ivory, \$7.75; pearl, \$8.25.
R. W. Desilver - - -	\$9.00 per dozen; 7.50 per dozen; 8.00 per dozen.
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	50 cents.

*The bids within brackets are accepted.

*The bids within brackets are accepted.

Proposals for furnishing stationery—Continued.

Article.—2 dozen ivory handle erasers, in cases.

Names of persons proposing to supply.	Price.
William Fischer* - -	[\$3.50 per dozen]
R. W. Desilver - -	\$4.50 per dozen.
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	\$3.96 per dozen.

Article.—125 embossed morocco portfolios, cap size, containing pocket book apartments, and twelve sheets of blotting paper.

R. Farnham - - -	56 cents each.
William Fischer - -	58½ cents each.
William F. Bayly - -	Nos. 1 and 2, \$10.48 per dozen; No. 3, 58 cents each; No. 4, 70 cents each; [No. 6, \$1.25 each—accepted 63;] XX, 1.65; X, 1.20; A, 1.55; B, 1.08; [86 cts.—accepted 62.]
R. W. Desilver - -	88 cents; 75 cents each.
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	55 cents.

Article.—100 embossed morocco portfolios, letter size, with locks.

R. Farnham - - -	52 cents each.
William Fischer - -	58½ cents each.
William F. Bayly - -	No. 1, 36 cents each; No. 2, 58 cents each; No. 3, 58 cents each; [No. 4, \$1.70 each—accepted 50;] No. 5, \$1.78 each; [No. 6, \$1.10 each—accepted 50.]
R. W. Desilver - -	75 cents.
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	56 cents.

Article.—2 dozen pieces best quality office taste.

William Fischer - -	18 cents each; [\$2.16 per dozen.]
Franck Taylor - -	30 cents each; \$3.60 per dozen.

Article.—4 gross penholders.

William Fischer - -	\$1.50 to 3.75 per gross.
William F. Bayly - -	50 cents per dozen; white bone, 62 cts.; wood, 25 cents per dozen.
R. W. Desilver - -	\$1.00 and 1.62½ per gross.
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	[\$2 per gross.]

Article.—50 counting house morocco cases, pocket-book form.—(Not any wanted.)

R. Farnham - - -	70 cents each.
William Fischer - -	76 cents each.
William F. Bayly - -	73 cents each.
R. W. Desilver - -	\$1.34 and 1.75 each.
J. & G. S. Gideon - -	75 cents.

*The bids within brackets are accepted.

Proposals for furnishing stationery—Continued.

Article.—100 counting-house morocco cases, pocket-book form, with locks.

Names of persons proposing to supply.	Price.
R. Farnham - - -	95 cents each.
William Fischer* - - -	[\$1 each.]
R. W. Desilver - - -	\$1.75 each.
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	\$1.00.

Article.—5,000 best opaque quills, No. 80.

William Fischer - - -	No. 100, \$2.70; No. 80, 2.35 and 1.97½.
Franck Taylor - - -	\$21 per thousand.
R. W. Desilver - - -	No. 80 A, \$24; [B \$18;] C \$15.

Article.—4,000 best clarified quills, No. 80.

William Fischer - - -	No. 100, \$2 70; No. 80, 2.35 and 1.97½.
Franck Taylor - - -	No. 80, \$21 per thousand.
R. W. Desilver - - -	[\$24.] \$18, \$15.

Article.—100 pieces best India rubber.

William Fischer - - -	2½ cents a piece and 4 cents.
R. W. Desilver - - -	4 cents each.
J. & G. S. Gideon - - -	[12 to the lb., 65 cents per lb.] } of both sizes. [24 to the lb., 65 cents per lb.] }

*The bids within brackets are accepted.

B. B. FRENCH, Clerk Ho. Reps. U. S.

In presence of—A. J. GLOSSBRENNER,
J. EDMUND MILLARD.

Accepted bids for stationery for the House of Representatives, August 12, 1846.

	Price.	Amount.
<i>R. Farnham, Washington, D. C.</i>		
Bids accepted for—		
25 reams satin finish wove letter paper, unruled, white and blue - - - - -	\$2 60 per ream	\$65 00
100 reams satin finish wove letter paper, ruled, white and blue - - - - -	3 00 do	300 00
25 reams satin finish foolscap paper, unruled, blue and white - - - - -	2 75 do	68 75
800 knives, four-blades, best pearl, stag, or buck handles, to be of the highest finish and best quality, and of the patterns well known as the Congress knife, to wit:		
400 buck handles - - - - -	70 5-6 each	283 33
400 pearl handles - - - - -	91½ do	366 66
10 dozen ditto, two-bladed - - - - -	6 50 per dozen	65 00
		<u>1,148 74</u>
<i>Wm. F. Bayly, Washington, D. C.</i>		
Bids accepted for—		
150 reams extra superfine letter paper, ruled, blue and white, to wit:		
75 reams - - - - -	2 50 per ream	187 50
75 reams - - - - -	2 40 do	180 00
75 reams satin finish laid letter paper, ruled, white and blue - - - - -	3 20 do	240 00
25 reams satin finish foolscap paper, ruled, white and blue, to wit:		
12½ reams - - - - -	2 00 do	25 00
12½ reams - - - - -	2 20 do	27 50
250 reams cartridge paper - - - - -	2 58 do	645 00
700 cards of steel pens, assorted, 100 of which to be three-points; Perry, Gillott, and Hayden, makers, to wit:		
40 cards double patent Perryan - - - - -	20 per card	8 00
100 cards Perry's three pointed - - - - -	35 do	35 00
20 cards raven black - - - - -	17 do	3 40
10 cards office pen - - - - -	17 do	1 70
15 cards India rubber spring - - - - -	36 do	5 40
20 cards Hayden's elongated fine-pointed - - - - -	17½ do	3 47
20 cards double patent comb - - - - -	23½ do	4 67
10 cards N. Y. pen - - - - -	16½ do	1 65
50 boxes Gillott's magnum bonum - - - - -	16½ per box	8 25
150 boxes Gillott's eagle pen - - - - -	14 do	21 00
55 boxes double Damascus - - - - -	29 do	15 95
10 cards ladies' - - - - -	14½ per card	1 45
100 cards Victoria - - - - -	15 do	15 00
20 cards N. Y. fountain - - - - -	12½ do	2 44
20 cards Principality - - - - -	15½ do	3 05
20 cards Damascus - - - - -	13 1-6 do	2 64
20 cards Queen's own - - - - -	23½ do	4 66
20 cards Baronial - - - - -	26½ do	5 73
150 9-inch ivory folders, 1½ inch wide, weighing about 7 ounces to the dozen - - - - -	26½ each	39 37
25 large letter stamps or seals, ivory or wooden handle, plain face - - - - -	35½ each	8 81
50 ivory handle letter stamps, checkered - - - - -	25 do	17 50
100 glass inkstands, various patterns, to wit:		
50 marked A - - - - -	70 10-12 each	35 42
10 marked B - - - - -	39½ do	3 95
10 marked C - - - - -	46½ do	4 66
10 marked D - - - - -	38 10-12 do	3 88
10 marked 2 - - - - -	60 5-12 do	6 04
10 marked 3 - - - - -	79 1-6 do	7 92
10 dozen two-bladed penknives, pearl handle - - - - -	6 98 per dozen	69 80

Accepted bids for stationery—Continued.

Amount.	Price.	Price.	Amount.
<i>Wm. F. Bayly—Continued.</i>			
125 embossed morocco portfolios, cap size, containing pocket book apartments and 12 sheets blotting paper, to wit:			
63 - - - - -	\$1 25 each		\$78 75
62 - - - - -	86 do		53 32
100 embossed morocco portfolios, letter size, with locks, to wit:			
50 - - - - -	1 70 do		85 00
50 - - - - -	1 10 do		55 00
			<u>1,917 88</u>
<i>Franck Taylor, Washington, D. C.</i>			
Bid accepted for—			
25 reams superfine foolscap paper, ruled, blue and white -	4 45 per ream		<u>111 25</u>
<i>J. & G. S. Gidson, Washington.</i>			
Bids accepted for—			
100 reams extra superfine note paper, gilt, half blue and half white, in packages and boxes -	2 00 do		200 00
800 reams satin finish extra size cap, for folding and envelopes -	1 50 do		1,200 00
100 pounds medium-sized red wafers, in 4 ounce papers -	48 per pound		48 00
150 glass inks, with metal tops or covers, to be used in the desks in the hall, 1½ inch square, and not over 1½ inch high -	10 each		15 00
4 gross penholders -	2 00 per gross		8 00
100 pieces best India rubber, 5 lbs. -	65 per pound		3 25
			<u>1,474 25</u>
<i>A. Emerson & Co., Boston, Mass.</i>			
Bid accepted for—			
50 reams satin finish cartridge paper, medium, for envelope -	3 95 per ream		<u>197 50</u>
<i>Simeon P. Smith, New York city.</i>			
Bid accepted for—			
4 reams pink blotting paper - - - - -	4 00 do		<u>16 00</u>
<i>William Fischer, Washington, D. C.</i>			
Bids accepted for—			
20 gross Windle bullion pens - - - - -	3 49½ per gross		69 90
250 dozen red tape, No. 19 - - - - -	23 per dozen		57 50
250 dozen red tape, No. 25 - - - - -	30 do		75 00
250 nests japanned tin, each consisting of a sand box, a sand holder, and a wafer box - - - - -	29 per nest		72 50
2 dozen ivory handle erasers, in cases - - - - -	3 50 per dozen		7 00
2 dozen pieces best quality office taste - - - - -	2 16 do		4 32
100 counting house morocco cases, (pocket-book form,) with locks - - - - -	1 00 each		100 00
			<u>386 22</u>
<i>Pratt, Spencer, & Co., Deep River, Connecticut.</i>			
Bids accepted for—			
100 9-inch ivory folders, 1½ inch wide, weighing about seven ounces to the dozen - - - - -	62½ each		62 50
25 large letter stamps or seals, ivory or wooden handle, plain face - - - - -	79 1-6 each		19 79
			<u>82 29</u>

ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

RELATIVE TO

The annexation of Texas, and the encroachment of the slave power.

DECEMBER 29, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Whereas the government of the United States, by the annexation of a foreign nation, and the admission of the State of Texas into the Union, with a constitution which, in effect, makes slavery perpetual therein, have placed us before the world in the false attitude of supporters and defenders of a system of oppression odious to every friend of liberty, and abhorrent to every principle of humanity and religion; and whereas the constant, progressive, and increasing encroachments of the slave power have become so formidable and imperious that forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and to be silent is to be false to the great interests of liberty: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That New Hampshire solemnly and deliberately announces and reiterates her abiding and unchanging adherence to the great principle of the declaration of our revolutionary fathers, that "all men are created equal," re-asserted in the first article of the bill of rights of our own constitution; that she declares her firm determination that, in the great contest now being waged between slavery and freedom, her voice shall be heard on the side of the oppressed; that she pledges her cordial sympathy, and, within the limits of her constitutional action, her co-operation with the friends of civil liberty throughout the land, in every just and well directed effort for the suppression and extermination of that terrible scourge of our race, human slavery.

JOHN P. HALE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES U. PARKER,

President of the Senate.

Approved July 10, 1846.

ANTHONY COLBY, *Governor.*

IN SENATE, July 10, 1846.

The following resolution, submitted by Mr. Hamilton, was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the preamble and resolutions relating to slavery, passed at this session of the legislature, to the governors of the several States, with the request that they be laid before their respective legislatures; and also a copy to each of the senators and representatives in Congress from this State, to be laid before their respective houses.

Ordered, That the clerk lay before his excellency the governor a copy of the foregoing resolution.

J. A. RICHARDSON, *Clerk*.

The foregoing are true copies.

GEORGE G. FOGG,

Secretary of State.

December 29, 1846.

Read and laid upon the table.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Whereas the government of the United States, by the annexation of a foreign nation, and the admission of the State of Texas into the Union, with a constitution which, in effect, makes slavery perpetual therein, have placed us before the world in the false attitude of supporters and defenders of a system of oppression odious to every friend of liberty, and abhorrent to every principle of humanity and religion; and whereas the constant, progressive, and increasing encroachments of the slave power have become so formidable and impetuous that forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and to be silent is to be false to the great interests of liberty: Therefore, Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That New Hampshire solemnly and deliberately announces and reiterates her abiding and unchanging adherence to the great principle of the declaration of our revolutionary fathers, that "all men are created equal," as asserted in the first article of the bill of rights of our own constitution; that she declares her firm determination that, in the great contest now being waged between slavery and freedom, her voice shall be heard on the side of the oppressed; that she pledges her cordial sympathy, and, within the limits of her constitutional action, her co-operation with the friends of civil liberty throughout the land, in every just and well directed effort for the suppression and extermination of that terrible scourge of our race, human slavery.

JOHN P. HALE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

JAMES U. PARKER,

President of the Senate

ANTHONY COLBY, *Governor*

Approved July 10, 1846.

EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE,

RELATIVE TO

Slavery in the District of Columbia and territories belonging or which may hereafter belong to the United States.

DECEMBER 29, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court convened, That the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States be respectively requested to urge in that body the passage of measures providing for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia; for its exclusion from Oregon, and other Territories that now or at any time hereafter may belong to the United States; for all constitutional measures for the suppression of the domestic slave-trade; and to resist the admission of any new State into the Union while tolerating slavery.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to furnish copies of the foregoing resolution to the legislatures of the several States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN P. HALE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES U. PARKER,

President of the Senate.

Approved July 10, 1846.

ANTHONY COLBY, *Governor.*

A true copy:

GEORGE G. FOGG,

Secretary of State.

EXTINCTION OF SLAVERY

RESOLUTIONS

LEGISLATURE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Slavery in the District of Columbia and Territories belonging or which may hereafter belong to the United States.

December 29, 1846

Read, and laid upon the table.

STATE OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, That the Senators and Representatives from this State in the Congress of the United States be respectfully requested to urge in that body the passage of measures providing for the extinction of slavery in the District of Columbia; for its exclusion from Oregon, and other Territories that now or at any time hereafter may belong to the United States; for all constitutional measures for the suppression of the domestic slave trade; and to resist the admission of any new State into the Union while tolerating slavery. Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to furnish copies of the foregoing resolution to the legislatures of the several States, and to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JOHN P. HALE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES T. PARKER,

President of the Senate.

ANTHONY COLBY, Governor.

GEORGE A. FOGG,
Secretary of State.

Approved July 10, 1846.

A true copy:

WEIGHERS, GAUGERS, AND MEASURERS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

RELATIVE TO

*The employment of weighers, gaugers, and measurers; in compliance with
a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 21st instant.*

DECEMBER 30, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, December 29, 1846.

SIR: On the 21st of December, 1846, the following resolution was adopted by the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be required to inform this House whether the weighers, gaugers, and measurers, heretofore employed at the various custom-houses in the United States, have been retained in office since the tariff act of 1846 went into operation; and if so, for what purpose and under what authority they are so retained.”

By the 29th section of the act of the 30th of July, 1789, it was provided as follows:

“To the measurers, weighers, and gaugers, respectively, for their services, shall be allowed, and paid by the collector out of the revenue, for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of salt or grain, eighteen cents; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of coal, twenty-five cents; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, one cent; for the gauging of every cask, six cents.”

By the 34th section of the same act, it was provided as follows:

“And for measuring, weighing, or gauging goods, for exportation, the same fees shall be allowed as in like cases upon the importation thereof.”

By the 53d section of the act of the 4th of August, 1790, it was also provided as follows:

“To the measurers, weighers, and gaugers, respectively, to be paid by the collector, out of the revenue, for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of grain, thirty cents; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of salt, forty cents; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of coal, fifty cents; for the weighing of every one hun-

dred and twelve pounds, two cents ; for the gauging and marking of every cask, (to be marked, in durable characters, with his own name and the quantity,) eight cents ; for computing the contents of, and (if requested by the party) marking cases containing distilled spirits and wines, three cents per case ; for counting the number of bottles of cider, beer, ale, or porter, one cent per dozen ; and in proportion for any greater or less quantity."

By the 2d section of the compensation act of the 2d of March, 1799, it was provided as follows :

"To the measurers, weighers, or gaugers, respectively, to be paid monthly by the collector, out of the revenue, and charged to the United States, for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of grain, thirty cents ; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of salt, according to the weight established by law for the payment of duties thereon, fifty cents ; for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of coal, sixty cents ; for the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds, and marking every cask, box, or package, weighing more than two hundred pounds each, except sugar, coffee, pepper, pimento, and indigo, in bales, bags, mats, canisters, or seroons, with the weight in durable characters, in the districts of Pennsylvania, New York, Boston and Charlestown, and Baltimore, one cent and a quarter ; in the district of Norfolk, one cent and a half ; and in other districts, two cents ; for the gauging and marking every cask, to be marked, in durable characters, with his own name and the quantity, eight cents ; for computing the contents of, and marking cases containing distilled spirits and wines, three cents per case ; for actually counting the number of bottles of cider, beer, ale, perry, or porter, contained in any cask or other package or packages, one cent per dozen, and in proportion for any greater or lesser quantity ; and the allowances aforesaid shall be deemed to include a compensation for making returns of the goods or merchandise weighed, gauged, or measured, specifying the quality as well as quantity."

By the act of the 10th of February, 1820, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining accurate statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," it was provided as follows :

"SEC. 1. *Be it enacted*, That the Register of the Treasury shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, annually prepare statistical accounts of the commerce of the United States with foreign countries for each preceding year ; which accounts shall be laid before Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on the first Monday in December of every year, or as soon after as possible.

"SEC. 2. That such accounts shall comprehend and state all goods, wares, and merchandise exported from the United States to other countries ; all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States from other countries ; and all navigation employed in the foreign trade of the United States ; which facts shall be stated according to the principles and in the manner hereby directed.

"SEC. 3. That the kinds, quantities, and values of all articles exported, and the kinds, quantities, and values of all articles imported, shall be distinctly stated in such accounts ; except in cases in which it may appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that separate statements of the species, quantities, or values of any particular articles would swell the annual statements without utility ; and, in such cases, the kinds and total values of

such articles shall be stated together, or in such classes as the Secretary of the Treasury may think fit.

"SEC. 4. That the exports shall be so stated as to show the exports to each foreign country, and their values; and that the imports shall be so stated as to show the imports from each foreign country, and their values.

"SEC. 7. That the kinds and quantities of all imported articles free from duty shall be ascertained by entry, made upon oath or affirmation by the owner, or by the consignee or agent of the importer, or by actual examination where the collector shall think such examination necessary; and that the values of all such articles shall be ascertained in the same manner in which the values of imports subject to duties ad valorem are ascertained.

"SEC. 8. That the values of all imported articles subject to specific duties shall be ascertained in the manner in which the values of imports subject to duties ad valorem are ascertained."

It being conceded that, to ascertain the value of goods when the duties are specific, there must be weighers, gaugers, and measurers, this 8th section requires the same method of ascertaining the value of the same goods to be applied where the duties are ad valorem.

By the 3d section of the act of July 7, 1838, it was provided as follows:

"SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay to the collectors, deputy collectors, naval officers, surveyors, and their respective clerks, together with the weighers, gaugers, measurers, and markers of the several ports of the United States, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as will give to said officers, respectively, the same compensation in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, according to the importations of that year, as they would have been entitled to receive if the act of the 14th of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, had gone into effect."

By the 7th section of the act of 21st July, 1840, the 3d section above quoted of the act of July 7, 1838, was declared to be "revived and continued in force for the year eighteen hundred and forty, and until otherwise directed by law."

By the act of the 30th of August, 1842, it was provided as follows:

"SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual market value or wholesale price thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities, as the case may require, and of such actual market value or wholesale price of every of them.

"SEC. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of all collectors and other officers of the customs to execute and carry into effect all instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the execution of the revenue laws; and in case any difficulty shall arise as to the true construction or meaning of any part of such revenue laws, the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury shall be conclusive and binding upon all such collectors and other officers of the customs."

By the act of 17th June, 1844, it was provided "that the number of

inspectors, gaugers, weighers, measurers, or markers in any custom-house shall not be increased beyond the number now in service."

By the act of 30th July, 1846, "reducing the duty on imports," it was provided as follows :

"SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight or quantity or measure of goods, wares, or merchandise now weighed or measured or gauged, the same shall be weighed, gauged, or measured at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee."

"SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the owner, consignee, or agent of imports which have been actually purchased, on entry of the same, to make such addition in the entry to the cost or value given in the invoice as in his opinion may raise the same to the true market value of such imports in the principal markets of the country whence the importation shall have been made, or in which the goods imported shall have been originally manufactured or produced, as the case may be ; and to add thereto all costs and charges which, under existing laws, would form part of the true value at the port where the same may be entered, upon which the duties should be assessed. And it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported or entered to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, in accordance with the provisions of existing laws ; and if the appraised value thereof shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value so declared on the entry, then, in addition to the duties imposed by law on the same, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of twenty per centum ad valorem on such appraised value : *Provided, nevertheless*, That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding."

"SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

The various laws requiring the services of measurers, weighers, and gaugers extended at all times to articles paying ad valorem as well as specific duties. Thus, under the last clause of the first section of the tariff act of the 4th of July, 1789, grain paid a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, and grain of all kinds bore an ad valorem duty up to the act of the 22d of May, 1824, when, for the first time, on certain kinds of grain a specific duty was imposed, leaving all other kinds of grain still subject to an ad valorem duty up to the passage of the act of the 30th of August, 1842 ; yet, by the act of 31st of July, 1789, notwithstanding grain was then subjected to an ad valorem duty, it was required to be measured to ascertain the quantity. So, also, by the act before quoted of the 4th of August, 1790, there was provided a fee of "thirty cents for the measurement of every one hundred bushels of grain," and the provision for the measurement of grain remains in full force up to this day.

So, also, the clause of the same act embracing all articles invoiced by weight, providing a fee of "two cents" for "the weighing of every one hundred and twelve pounds," applied, whether the duty was ad valorem or specific, and was always so construed and enforced from 1789 and 1790 to the present period. From the organization of the government up to the present time no distinction was ever recognised as to weighing, gaug-

ing, or measuring, arising from the fact of the duty being ad valorem or specific. Thus chocolate, cloves, cassia, dates, figs, ginger, gunpowder, hoop-iron, bar, bolt, and pig iron, and a great number of other articles, for many years, were subject to ad valorem duties, and subsequently to specific duties, but were always required to be weighed, and were weighed, to ascertain the actual quantity, and assess the duty thereon. So, also, as to gauging, the fee was, "for the gauging of every cask, 8 cents," irrespective of the fact whether the liquid they contained was subject to a specific or an ad valorem duty. Thus, oil of various kinds in casks was for a long time subjected to an ad valorem, and subsequently to a specific duty, but it always was required to be gauged. So, also, the provision for counting the number of bottles of cider, &c.

Cider in bottles, by the act of the 4th of July, 1789, was subjected to a specific duty, and by the act of the 10th of August, 1790, to an ad valorem duty, and for many years afterwards; but it was always expressly required to count the number of bottles.

It is clear, then, that the provision as to weighers, gaugers, and measurers never did depend upon the fact whether the duty was specific or ad valorem, but upon the nature of the article required to be weighed, gauged, or measured. The purpose, as declared in the law for which the weighing, gauging, or measuring was required, namely, in regard to such goods, wares, or merchandise "requiring to be weighed, gauged, or measured, *in order to ascertain the duties thereupon*," was never abandoned. These duties could not accurately be ascertained so as to guard against fraud, without an actual weighing, gauging, or measuring, whether the duties were ad valorem or specific. Thus, if a cargo of wheat, invoiced at twenty-five thousand bushels, was entered, in order to guard against fraud, and compare the invoice with the actual quantity, it was just as necessary to ascertain by measurement the actual number of bushels, whether the duty was specific or ad valorem. Where the duty is ad valorem, it is absolutely necessary to ascertain the quantity before the value can be assessed, and there is no reason why the invoice should be taken as a standard whether the duty be specific or ad valorem. If the invoice were taken as a standard, and the cargo entered was much larger than that indicated by the invoice, the danger of fraud would be precisely the same whether the duties were specific or ad valorem. If the invoice is to be taken as to the quantity, then, whether the quantity is that really indicated in the invoice or not depends entirely upon the honesty of the importer; and if the quantity were double that of the invoice, he would pay only one-half the duty, whether it were specific or ad valorem. The result of such a system would be, that the whole business of importing would be immediately thrown entirely into the hands of the dishonest and fraudulent, whose invoices would be conclusive as to quantity, and the honest merchant and fair trader would be thrown completely out of the market, and the revenue defrauded every year of many millions of dollars. Congress never, at any period since the organization of the government, permitted the invoice, without weighing, gauging, or measuring, to be the standard of quantity, whether the duties were specific or ad valorem. From 1789 to this date, under all my distinguished predecessors in this department, goods were weighed, gauged, or measured, as required by law, whether the duty was specific or ad valorem. Under the tariff of 1842, about two-thirds of the imports were subjected to ad valorem

duties ; yet, as shown by the tables hereto annexed, (marked A.) a vast amount of the articles then subject to ad valorem duties were required to be weighed, gauged, and measured, and this was always done. Under the compromise act, during a certain period of its operation, all the duties assessed and collected were ad valorem, yet the weighing, gauging, and measuring were still continued. From the first tariff ever enacted, through all the various modifications of the system, down to the act of the 30th of July, 1846, the weighers, measurers, and gaugers were continued without any repetition of the enactment on that subject, there being no law dispensing with their services, and their duties being quite as important whether the imposts were specific or ad valorem. Thus stood the law when the act of the 30th of July last was enacted. By that law, the services of these officers were not dispensed with. By the 11th section of that act, as in many preceding tariffs, it was provided that "all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby repealed." But the former law in regard to weighers, gaugers, and measurers, not being repugnant to the act of 1846, was not repealed. By the 4th section of the act of 30th July, 1846, as before quoted, it was provided as follows :

"That in all cases in which the invoice or entry shall not contain the weight or quantity or measure of goods, wares, or merchandise now weighed or measured or gauged, the same shall be weighed, gauged, or measured at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee."

Here the services of weighers, gaugers, and measurers are required to be continued ; and the only modification made in the preceding laws on this subject is, that the weighing, gauging, and measuring are to be at the expense of the owner, agent, or consignee, where the invoice or entry does not contain the weight, quantity, or measure, leaving the expense to be paid, as heretofore, where the invoice or entry did contain the true weight, quantity, or measure. Under this section the following instructions were given by this department, on the 25th of November last :

"The fourth section of the act provides that the expense of weighing, gauging, or measuring shall be paid by the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods, under certain specified circumstances. Whenever, therefore, the invoice shall not contain any weight, quantity, or measure, as the case may be, and likewise when those quantities may be stated in the invoice, but not so stated in good faith, but, on being properly tested, are found to fall short of the true amount to an unreasonable extent, after making due allowance for any difference between the mode of determining quantities under our laws by weight, gauge, or measure, and that of the country or place from whence the merchandise may be imported, and where good reason should exist for the belief that the quantity was incorrectly given in the invoice by design, and with intention to evade payment of the proper amount of duty, then in all such cases the expense of the services referred to must be defrayed by the owner, agent, or consignee.

"If any quantity, weight, or measure be stated in the invoice or entry, it nevertheless becomes necessary, as required by the instructions of the department, under the warehouse act, issued on the 14th of August last, to weigh, gauge, or measure the article, to ascertain whether the quantity be correctly given in the invoice or entry. If the quantity thus ascertained is found to exceed that given in the invoice or entry, the ag-

gregate cost or value must be made to correspond with such increase of the quantity, and the duties estimated and assessed accordingly. But in no case are the duties to be levied on an amount less than the invoice value.

"Where the weight, gauge, or measure shall have been duly ascertained on any goods deposited in warehouse, and such goods be withdrawn, either for consumption or transportation to another port of entry, in less quantities than the entire importation, the expense of weighing, gauging, or measuring any such portions or quantities must be paid by the owner, importer, or agent, whenever it becomes necessary to perform either of those acts, in order to ascertain the dutiable value of any such goods withdrawn from warehouse as aforesaid.

"When articles of the description before mentioned are transported, in pursuance of law, to be rewarehoused at another port of entry, they need not be again weighed, gauged, or measured on going into warehouse at the transportation port, as the quantities specified in the certificate required by law to accompany the same may be deemed the true quantities, unless special and sufficient reasons should exist to render, in the judgment of the collector, another ascertainment necessary."

We have seen that by the act of 1790, before quoted, the object for which the weighing, gauging, and measuring of goods were required was, "in order to ascertain the duties thereupon;" and by the 8th section of the act of 30th July, 1846, before quoted, it was declared in regard to imported goods, "and it shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same may be imported or entered to cause the dutiable value of such imports to be *appraised, estimated, and ascertained* in accordance with the provisions of *existing laws*."

Instead, therefore, of repealing the provisions of existing laws requiring the goods, whether subject to an ad valorem or specific duty, to be weighed, gauged, or measured, in order to *ascertain the duty*, a compliance with the provisions of those laws was still demanded.

There is another purpose, besides the ascertainment of the duties, for which the weighing, gauging, and measuring are required. By the act of 10th February, 1820, before quoted, entitled "An act to provide for obtaining *accurate* statements of the foreign commerce of the United States," the quantities as well as values of imports and exports are required to be ascertained for *statistical purposes*, and submitted annually to Congress by this department. By the practice under this law, weighers, gaugers, and measurers were always required, in order to make the "accurate statements," both as to quantity and value, demanded by law, and so as to enable Congress to know the *actual quantities*, as well as the *actual values*, of all foreign imports.

Various reports from collectors, showing the frauds already attempted by false invoices as to quantity actually ascertained by weighers, gaugers, and measurers under the act of 1846, have been received and are hereto annexed, (marked B and C.) It is difficult to imagine any reason why an invoice should be the standard of quantity of the *same articles*, without weighing, gauging, or measuring, because the duties might vary at particular periods from specific to ad valorem. The act of 1846 requires the duties to be assessed upon the *actual* quantity and value of all goods, wares, and merchandise, and not upon the invoice value; and the actual value never can be truly designated without first ascertaining the actual

measure or quantity. Instead of dispensing with weighers, gaugers, and measurers under the new law, their duties are increased with the augmentation of the imports, whose quantity is first to be ascertained in order to fix the value; and when the quantity is ascertained, the subsequent duty of the appraisers in estimating the value is still further augmented by the substitution, in many cases, of ad valorem for specific duties.

Hereto are annexed tables of all the tariffs ever enacted, showing the various duties imposed under each from the organization of the government to the present period; and demonstrating further, that although the duties on the same articles were repeatedly changed from specific to ad valorem, and from ad valorem to specific, yet that weighing, gauging, and measuring were still continued under every Secretary of the Treasury, without an exception, from 1789 down to the present period; and this department entertains no doubt that if these officers were now discontinued, whilst a few thousand dollars of expenditure would be arrested, many millions of dollars would be lost every year to the treasury, and the dishonest and fraudulent would become the only importers of foreign merchandise. Consequences so demoralizing in their tendency, and so destructive of the revenue, could not but be deeply deplored by Congress, and by no one of the members more sincerely than by the honorable mover of the present resolution.

In conferring, last fall, with the very enlightened, honest, and experienced head of the custom-house at New York, and several of the very able appraisers and assistant appraisers of that port and of Boston, the weighing, gauging, and measuring, as heretofore practised, was regarded as essential to a fair valuation, and there is believed to be an entire concurrence in these views among all the collectors in the Union. In a letter on this subject, dated November 11th, 1846, from the eminent and upright jurist and statesman who presides over the custom house at Boston, the following important remarks and suggestions are made:

"Many judicious persons are of opinion that, to insure the correctness of the invoice, in all cases, it will be necessary to continue the practice of measuring *every thing as it is entered*, and that the government will gain much more in the collection of duties than the fees of the officers will amount to."

"Again, the system of measuring, &c., is a great convenience to the mercantile community, and I believe few merchants would be willing to dispense with it. Most of the articles which pass through the hands of these officers are bought and sold by the custom-house marks, and they furnish a standard of quantity in all subsequent transfers. The great utility of this is obvious to every one."

Two examples of the manner in which impositions upon the revenue would constantly occur if weighers, gaugers, and measurers were dispensed with, are given. The one is of several cargoes of coal, warehoused at Newark, New Jersey, for payment of duties under the tariff of 1846, where the quantity given in the *invoice* was 686 chaldrons, [see copy of letter of collector, marked B,] and the quantity ascertained by *measurement* 1,061 chaldrons. The other is a case of a cargo of salt, which occurred during the present month at Baltimore, where the quantity ascertained by measurement exceeded the invoice upwards of 700 bushels. [See copy of letter marked C.] The difference in these cases, owing to the diminished

quantity contained in the invoice, would, in assessing the duties, have occasioned a very heavy loss of revenue; and if it were now announced that all weighers, gaugers, and measurers were dispensed with, and the invoice taken as a true standard, invoices in nearly every case would soon become false and fraudulent; for the honest trader, with a fair invoice, in which the actual quantity was truly given, could not sustain the competition for a single year against the dishonest importer, with a fraudulent invoice. That such never could have been the intention of Congress, it is hoped will be clearly perceived by every member of that enlightened body, and that none of the guards or checks now established by law, and the regulations of the department in pursuance thereof, against fraud and dishonesty, will be impaired or discontinued by Congress.

The foregoing statement, it is hoped, will furnish a satisfactory reply to the inquiry, "for what purpose and under what authority these officers have been retained." These officers were created by law, and no authority was given to this department for their discontinuance. On the contrary, they were required to be continued, as it will be perceived, under the direct and positive sanction of the law, for the purpose of guarding against frauds, and for ascertaining the quantity and values of imports, with a view to the true assessment of the duties, and also to furnish the statistical information demanded by law.

This department submits, for the indulgent consideration of Congress, a copy of the instructions of the 25th of November last, (marked D,) for carrying into effect the tariff of 1846.

A copy of the instructions, (marked E,) also given on the 28th of November, 1846, for carrying into effect the eighteenth section (which is still in force) of the tariff of 1842, is also annexed.

These various instructions were the result of laborious inquiry and investigation; they are believed to be in perfect conformity to the law; they were especially intended to guard against fraudulent invoices and undervaluations, and to secure the market to the honest merchant and trader. Therefore, in their practical administration, these results have been secured, and the revenue collected during the present month, under the new tariff, as carried into practical operation under these instructions, very far exceeds the amount received for the same month under the tariff of 1842. If, however, invoices as to quantity, weight, measure, &c., are to be assumed as correct, and the weighers, gaugers, and measurers discontinued, the revenue from duties would be quite inconsiderable, and the custom-house become a theatre of fraud and falsehood unparalleled in the history of the world. Certain *computations* as to square yard measure have become unnecessary under the act of 1846, but increased duties and employment are substituted therefor in augmented imports and additional appraisements.

The subject involved in the resolution of the House being of the highest importance, the question has been carefully investigated, and the result is now submitted.

The duties of this department (the business of which has nearly doubled within the last few years) are at all times arduous and responsible. They are still more so during the session of Congress, and require unremitting labor. The other resolutions, nevertheless, adopted by the House at the present session, calling upon this department for information upon various subjects, will be answered, most cheerfully, as promptly as the at-

tention required to other indispensable duties will permit, and as speedily as the necessary facts can be obtained from the several collection districts of the Union, and collated, so as to be communicated to Congress.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

INCLUSIVE,

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A.—Statement of the rates of duty on imports, payable under the several tariff acts from 1789 to 1812, inclusive.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—								
	July 4, 1789.	August 10, 1790.	May 2, 1792.	June 7, 1794.	January 29, 1795.	March 3, 1797.	May 13, 1800.	March 27, 1804.	July 1, 1812.
Ale, beer, and porter, in casks	\$0 05	\$0 05	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 08	\$0 16
in bottles, to 2d May, 1792	20	25							
in bottles, after 2d May, 1792	-	-	8	8	8	8	8	8	16
on the bottles, when imported in foreign vessels, until the 31st of March, 1795	-	-	2	2					
on the value of the bottles, after the 31st of March, 1795, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	10	10	10		
on the bottles, after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	15	15	-	60	1 20
Almonds, until the 30th June, 1804	5	10	10	15	15	15	-		
afterwards	-	-	-	-	12½	12½	-	2	4
Animals for breed, until 30th June, 1799	5	5	7½	10	15	15	15	17½	32½
afterwards	-	-	-	-	12½	12½	12½	12½	
Anniseed	5	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Antimony, regulus of, until 30th June, 1804	5	5	7½	7½	12½	12½	12½	12½	
afterwards	-	-	-	-	10	10	-	1½ cent	3 cents.
Anchors, until 30th June, 1804	7½	7½	7½	10	10	10	12½	12½	32½
afterwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17½	
Artificial flowers, feathers, and other ornaments for women's head-dresses	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	15	32½
Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported for seminaries of learning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Apparel, wearing, of persons arriving in the U. States	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	32½
Arms, fire—muskets, firelocks, &c.	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	32½
Arms, side—swords, cutlasses, hangers, &c.	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	32½

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	July 4, 1789.	August 10, 1790.	May 2, 1792.	June 7, 1794.	January 29, 1795.	March 3, 1797.	May 13, 1800.	March 27, 1804.	July 1, 1812.
Beer, ale, and porter, in bottles, after the 30th of June, 1792 - - - on the bottles, when imported in foreign vessels, until the 31st of March, 1795, under decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury of the 4th of August, 1792 - on the value of the bottles, after the 31st of March, 1795, and until the 30th of June, 1804 - on the bottles, after the 30th of June, 1804 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
per gal.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
per doz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
per gross per lb. do do	6 cents 8 do 15 do 7½	10 cents 12 do 15 do 7½	10 cents 12 do 15 do 10	10 cents 12 do 15 do 15	10 cents 12 do 15 do 15	12 cents 14 do 17 do 15	12 cents 14 do 17 do 15	12 cents 14 do 17 do 15	\$1 20 24 cts. 28 do 34 do 32½ \$1 20 27½
Bonnets and caps - Bottles, black quart, after the 30th of June, 1804 - Books, blank - the property of emigrants arriving in the United States -	7½ - - -	7½ - - -	10 - - -	15 - - -	15 - - -	15 - - -	15 - - -	15 - - -	32½ \$1 20 27½
Boots - Brandy (see Spirits.) - Brass cannon - from 22d of May, 1794, to 22d of May, 1795 after the 22d of May, 1795 - from 14th of June, 1797, to 16th of July, 1798 from the 16th of July, 1798 -	50 cents 5 - - - -	50 cents 5 - - - -	50 cents 5 - - - -	75 cents - - -	75 cents - - -	75 cents - - -	75 cents - - -	75 cents - - -	\$1 50 32½ 32½

Brass locks and hinges	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	12½	15	27½
wire	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
all other manufactures of	-	-	-	-	1 cent	1½ cent	1½ cent	1½ cent	1½ cent	1½ cent	1½ cent	2 cents	2½ cents	5 cents.
Brown sugar	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Bricks and tiles	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Bristles	-	-	-	-	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	Free.
Brushes of all kinds	-	-	-	-	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Bullion, gold and silver	-	-	-	-	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Buckles, knee and shoe	-	-	-	-	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Buttons of all kinds	-	-	-	-	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Burr stones	-	-	-	-	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Burgundy wines (see Wines.)	-	-	-	-	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Cabinet wares	-	-	-	-	75 cents	75 cents	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Cables, tarred, until the 27th of March, 1804	-	-	-	-	75 cents	75 cents	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
from the 27th of March, 1804	-	-	-	-	75 cents	75 cents	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Canes and walking sticks	-	-	-	-	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
Candles, of tallow	-	-	-	-	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	17½	32½
of wax	-	-	-	-	2 cents	2 cents	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do	2 cents	2 cents	4 cents.
of spermaceti	-	-	-	-	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do	12 do
Cannon, iron	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
brass	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
exportation prohibited from the 22d of May, 1794,	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
to the 22d of May, 1795.	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
brass, free of duty, on importation, from the 22d	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
of May, 1794, to the 22d of May, 1795.	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
after the 22d of May, 1795	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
exportation prohibited from the 14th of June,	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
1797, to the 16th of July, 1798.	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
free of duty, on importation, from the 14th	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
of June, 1797, to the 16th of July, 1798.	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
after the 16th of July, 1798	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Cambrics	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Carpets and carpeting	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Cards, wool and cotton	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Cards, playing	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Cartridge paper	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Carriages, and parts thereof	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Caps and bonnets	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Capers	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Casting of iron	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
Cassia, Chinese, and other, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	6 do	6 do	12 do

[illegible]

[illegible]

Hats, of beaver, felt, wool, or a mixture of either	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Hats, caps, and bonnets, all other	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Hemp, until the 1st of December, 1790	-	60 cents.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from the 1st to the 31st December, 1790	-	54 do	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$2 00
after the 31st of December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hides and skins, undressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Household furniture of persons coming to reside in the United States	7½	7½	7½	10	10	10	12½	1 cent	2 cents.
Hoop iron, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Implements of the trade or profession of persons coming to reside in the United States	16 cents	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	50 cents.
Indigo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron wire	5	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
castings	5	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
slit and rolled	5	7½	10	10	10	10	12½	15	27½
locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vices	1 cent	1 cent	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	4 cents.
nails	1 do	1 do	1 do	1 do	1 do	1 do	1 do	1 do	2 do
spikes	5	7½	10	15	15	15	15	1 cent	2 cents.
hoop, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
sheet, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all manufactures of iron, or of iron and steel, or of which either of these metals is the material of chief value, not otherwise specified or enumerated	5	7½	10	15	15	15	15	1 cent	2 cents.
bar and bolt	5	5	7½	10	10	12½	15	17½	32½
pig	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
anchors, until the 30th of June, 1804	7½	7½	7½	10	10	10	12½	1½ cent	3 cents.
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jewelry and paste work	7½	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Knee and shoe buckles	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Kid gloves	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Kid shoes or slippers	7 cents	7 cents	10 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	30 cents.
Lace, gold or silver	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Laces and lawns	5	7½	7½	10	12½	12½	12½	15	27½
Laces, lines, fringes, tassels, and trimmings, commonly used by upholsterers, coach-makers, and saddlers	5	7½	7½	10	10	12½	12½	15	27½
Lampblack	5	10	10	10	10	10	12½	15	17½
Lapis calaminaris	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leaf, gold and silver	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Leather, tanned and tawed	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½

A—Continued.

A—Continued.									
Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—								
	July 4, 1789.	August 10, 1790.	May 2, 1792.	June 7, 1794.	January 29, 1795.	March 3, 1797.	May 13, 1800.	March 27, 1804.	July 1, 1812.
Leather, manufactures of, or of which it is the material of chief value, not otherwise specified	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Lead, bar, and other	Free	1 cent	1 cent.	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Lead and musket balls, exportation prohibited from the 22d of May, 1794, to the 22d of May, 1795.	Free	1 cent	1 cent.	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
after the 22d of May, 1795	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	2 cents.
exportation of prohibited from the 14th of June, 1797, to the 16th of July, 1798.	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	2 cents.
free, upon importation, from the 14th of June, 1797, to the 16th of July, 1798.	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	2 cents.
Lead, all manufactures of, or of which lead is the material of chief value	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
red and white, dry or ground in oil, considered as painters' colors, until the 30th of June, 1804	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
after the 30th of June, 1804	5	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Lemons and limes	5	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Linen or cotton manufactures, or of both, or of which linen or cotton is the material of chief value, whether printed, stained, or colored	5	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
plain and uncolored	5	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½

Lime, foreign, until the 30th June, 1804	5	5	7½	10	12½	12½	12½	15	27½
after the 30th of June, 1804, (in casks of 60 gallons)	10	12½	15	20	20	20	20	50 cents	\$1 00
Looking-glasses	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	22½	42½
Lisbon and Oporto wine (see Wines.)	per gall.	per gall.	per gall.	per gall.	per gall.	per gall.	per gall.	58 cents	1 16
Madeira wine, London particular	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	50 do	1 00
London market	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	50 do	1 00
other Madeira	do	do	do	do	do	do	do	50 do	1 00
Malaga wine, until the 30th of June, 1792	18 cents	35 cents	56 cents	56 cents	56 cents	56 cents	56 cents	58 cents	1 16
after the 30th of June, 1792, to the 31st of March, 1795, an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent.—not to exceed a specific duty of 30 cents per gallon	18 do	30 do	49 do	49 do	49 do	49 do	49 do	50 do	1 00
after the 31st of March, 1795	18 do	30 do	40 do	40 do	40 do	40 do	40 do	50 do	1 00
other Madeira	10 do	20 do	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Malt	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	28 cents	56 cents.
Mace, until the 30th of June, 1804	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 do	20 do
after the 30th of June, 1804	5	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	do
Mackerel, until the 31st of December, 1790	75 cents	75 cents	—	—	—	—	—	\$1 23	\$2 50
after the 31st of December, 1790, and until the 30th of June, 1804	—	—	7½	10	10	10	10	60 cents	1 20
after the 30th of June, 1804	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufactures, the component material of their chief value being—	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Iron and steel, not otherwise specified	5	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Brass, do	5	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Copper, do	5	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Pewter, do	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Lead, do	Free	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	2 cents.
Tin, do	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Gold and silver, do	7½	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Glass, do	10	12½	15	20	20	20	20	22½	42½
Wool	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
Cotton, printed, stained, or colored	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
plain and uncolored	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
other manufactures of	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
Flax, linens, printed or colored	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
plain and uncolored	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
all other manufactures of	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
Silks, not otherwise specified	7½	7½	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Leather, do	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
Wood, do	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½
Hemp, do	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	15	27½

Plated ware	-	-	-	-	-	7½	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Plums and pines, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	2 cents	4 cts.
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 do	16 do
Porter ale, and beer, in casks	-	-	-	-	-	5 cent.	5 cents	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents	8 do	16 do
in bottles, until the 30th of June, 1792	-	-	-	-	-	20 do	25 do	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 do	16 do
after the 30th of June, 1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 do	8 do	8 do	8 do	8 do	8 do	8 do	16 do
on the bottles, when imported in for-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ign vessels, until the 31st of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March, 1795, under decision of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
the Comptroller of the Treasury of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
the 4th of August, 1792	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
on the value of the bottles, after the	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31st of March, 1795, until the 30th	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
on the bottles, after the 30th of June,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powder, (hair,) until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60 cents	\$1 20
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 do	8 cents.
Powder, (gun.)—(See Gunpowder.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Powders, pastes, balls, balsams, ointments, oils, waters,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
washes, tinctures, essences, or other preparations or	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
compositions commonly called sweet scents, odors, per-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
fumes, or cosmetics, and all powders or preparations for	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
the teeth or gums	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plaster of paris	-	-	-	-	-	5	7½	10	15	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Phætons, coaches, and other carriages, and parts thereof	-	-	-	-	-	15	15½	15½	20	20	20	20	20	22½	42½
Philosophical apparatus, specially imported for seminaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of learning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printed, stained, or colored goods, or manufactures of cot-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ton or of linen, or of both	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Printing type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Quicksilver.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rags of all kinds, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	5	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	27½
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	7½	10	10	10	10	10	15	27½
Raisins, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	2 cents	4 cents.
muscatel, bloom, &c., after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½ do	3 do
all other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Raw hides and skins	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Regulus of antimony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Red lead, dry, or ground in oil, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	2 cents	4 cents.
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1½ do	3 do
Roco, or annatto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 cents	4 cents.

	per cent.	5	7½	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	12½	15	27½
Satins and other wrought silks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27½
Sea stores of ships or vessels	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27½
Seines, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	5	5	7½	7½	10	10	10	10	10	12½	15	8 cents.
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Segars, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4 00
Sheathing and cartridge paper	-	10 cents	25 cents	33 cents	33 cents	33 cents	33 cents	33 cents	33 cents	33 cents	40 cents	40 cents	80 cents.
Sherry wine	-	10 do	10 do	20 do	20 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	50 do
Shoes and slippers, of silk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of leather, kid, and morocco and stuff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
for men and women	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
children's	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
clogs and goloshes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheet-iron, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	7 do	7 do	10 do	10 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	30 do
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	7 do	7 do	10 do	10 do	10 do	10 do	10 do	10 do	10 do	10 do	10 do	20 do
Sheet-iron, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	7 do	7 do	10 do	10 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	30 do
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	5	7½	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	3 do
Silver and plated ware	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32½
bullion and specie	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
lace and leaf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sicily wine, until the 30th of June, 1792	-	10 cents	20 cents	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	32½
after the 30th of June, 1792, to the 30th of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
June, 1800, an ad valorem duty of 40 per	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cent.—not to exceed a specific duty of 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cents per gallon	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
after the 30th of June, 1800	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skins and hides, undressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slate stone and stone ware	-	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	32½
Slit and rolled iron	-	7½	7½	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	32½
Snuff	-	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	12 cents	22 cents	22 cents	22 cents	22 cents	22 cents	22 cents	20 cents.
Solos and other carriages	-	15	15½	15½	15½	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	42½
Soap	-	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	4 cents.
Starch, until the 30th of June, 1804	-	5	5	5	5	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	6 cents.
after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32½
Stone and earthenware	-	10	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	32½
Stones, burr, unwrought	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Steel, unmanufactured	-	56 cents	75 cents	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$2 00
Steel and iron, locks, hinges, hoes, anvils, and vices, of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iron and steel	-	5	5	5	5	10	10	10	10	10	12½	15	27½
manufactures of, not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
St. Lucar wine	-	10 cents	20 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	40 cents	40 cents	80 cents.
Stockings	-	5	7½	10	10	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	32½
Spikes, of iron	-	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	2 cents.
Spermaceti candles	-	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	12 do

A—Continued.

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A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—								
	July 4, 1789.	August 10, 1790.	May 2, 1792.	June 7, 1794.	January 29, 1795.	March 3, 1797.	May 13, 1800.	March 27, 1804.	July 1, 1812.
Tables, mortars, and other utensils of marble, slate, or other stone	10	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Tallow candles	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents	4 cents
Tallow, until the 30th of June, 1804	5	5	7½	10	10	10	12½	1½ cent	3 cents
Tallow, after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 cents	4 cents
Tarred cordage, until the 30th of June, 1804	75 cents	\$1 00	\$1 80	\$1 80	\$1 80	\$1 80	\$1 80	1½ cent	3 cents
Tarred cordage, after the 30th of June, 1804	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 cents	4 cents
Tassels, trimmings, laces, &c., used by upholsterers, coachmakers, and saddlers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17½	32½
Teas, from India, China, &c.—	5	7½	15	15	15	15	15	17½	32½
Bohea	6 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	12 cents	12 cents	12 cents	24 cents
Souchong and other black	10 do	18 do	18 do	18 do	18 do	18 do	18 do	18 do	36 do
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, and Gomee	20 do	32 do	32 do	32 do	32 do	32 do	32 do	32 do	64 do
Other green	12 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	40 do
Teas from Europe—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bohea	8 do	12 do	12 do	12 do	12 do	14 do	14 do	14 do	28 do
Souchong and other black	13 do	21 do	21 do	21 do	21 do	21 do	21 do	21 do	42 do
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, and Gomee	26 do	40 do	40 do	40 do	40 do	40 do	40 do	40 do	80 do
Other green	16 do	24 do	24 do	24 do	24 do	24 do	24 do	24 do	48 do
Teas from other places—	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bohea	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do	17 do	17 do	17 do	34 do
Souchong and other black	22 do	27 do	27 do	27 do	27 do	27 do	27 do	27 do	54 do
Hyson, imperial, gunpowder, and Gomee	45 do	50 do	50 do	50 do	50 do	50 do	50 do	50 do	100 do
Other green	27 do	30 do	30 do	30 do	30 do	30 do	30 do	30 do	60 do
Teneriffe wine	10 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	28 do	28 do	56 do
Teutenegue, spelter, or zinc	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tiles and bricks	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	5	10	10	15	15	15	15	17½	32½

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A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—								
	July 4, 1789.	August 10, 1790.	May 2, 1792.	June 7, 1794.	January 29, 1795.	March 3, 1797.	May 13, 1800.	March 27, 1804.	July 1, 1812.
Wines, other Madeira	18 cents	30 cents	40 cents	40 cents	40 cents	40 cents	50 cents	50 cents	\$1 00
Sherry	10 do	25 do	33 do	33 do	33 do	33 do	40 do	40 do	80
St. Lucar	10 do	20 do	30 do	30 do	30 do	30 do	40 do	40 do	80
Lisbon	10 do	20 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	30 do	30 do	60
Oporto	10 do	20 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do	30 do	30 do	60
Teneriffee	10 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	28 do	28 do	56
Fayal, St. George, and other Azores	10 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	28 do	28 do	56
Burgundy and Champagne	10 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	28 do	28 do	56
after the 30th of June, 1792, until the 31st of March, 1795, a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, not to exceed a specific duty of 30 cents per gallon after the 31st of March, 1795 -	-	-	40	40	40	40	45 do	45 do	90 cents
Malaga	10 cents	20 cents	-	-	40 cents	40	45 do	45 do	90 cents
after the 30th of June, 1792, until the 31st of March, 1795, a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, not to exceed a specific duty of 30 cents per gallon after the 31st of March, 1795 -	-	-	40	40	20 do	20 do	28 do	28 do	56 do
Claret and other wines, in bottles and cases	10 cents	20 cents	20 cents	-	20 do	20 do	28 do	28 do	56 do
after the 30th of June, 1792, until the 30th of June, 1800, a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, not to exceed a specific duty of 30 cents per gallon after the 30th of June, 1800 -	-	-	40	40	40	40	35 cents	35 do	70 do
Rhenish and Tokay	10 cents	20 cents	20 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-
after the 30th of June, 1792, until the 30th of June, 1795, a duty of 40 per cent. ad valorem, not to exceed a specific duty of 30 cents per gallon after the 30th of June, 1795 -	-	-	40	40	40	40	35 cents	35 do	70 do

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7—Continued.

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under acts of—								
	July 4, 1789. 1	August 10, 1790.	May 2, 1792.	June 7, 1794.	January 29, 1795.	March 3, 1797.	May 13, 1800.	March 27, 1804.	July 1, 1812.
All goods, wares, and merchandise not herein enumerated and described - - - - - per cent.	5	5	7½	10	10	10	12½	15	27½

SALT.

The act of the 3d of March, 1807, repealed the duty on salt after the 30th of June then next following. The act of the 29th Ju 1813, reinstated the duty on salt, of 20 cents per bushel of 56 pounds, from the 1st of January, 1813.

Duties on foreign distilled spirits.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—		August 10, 1790.	March 3, 1791.	May 2, 1792.	June 7, 1794.	Jan'y 29, 1795.	March 3, 1797.	May 13, 1800.	March 27, 1804.	July 1, 1812.
Spirits, foreign distilled— From grain, 1st proof 2d proof 3d proof 4th proof 5th proof 6th proof From other materials, 1st proof 2d proof 3d proof 4th proof 5th proof 6th proof	- per gal.	\$0 12	\$0 20	\$0 28	\$0 28	\$0 28	\$0 28	\$0 28	\$0 28	\$0 56
	- do	12½	21	29	29	29	29	29	29	58
	- do	13	22	31	31	31	31	31	31	62
	- do	15	25	34	34	34	34	34	34	68
	- do	20	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	80
	- do	25	40	50	50	50	50	50	50	1 00
	- do	12	20	25	25	25	25	25	25	50
	- do	12½	21	25	25	25	25	25	25	50
	- do	13	22	28	28	28	28	28	28	56
	- do	15	25	32	32	32	32	32	32	64
	- do	20	30	38	38	38	38	38	38	76
	- do	25	40	46	46	46	46	46	46	92
	- do	11	11	11	13	13	13	15	15	30
Spirits, domestic distilled— From molasses, &c., 1st proof 2d proof 3d proof 4th proof 5th proof 6th proof From other materials, 1st proof 2d proof 3d proof 4th proof 5th proof 6th proof	- do	12	12	12	14	14	14	16	16	32
	- do	13	13	13	15	15	15	17	17	34
	- do	15	15	15	17	17	17	19	19	38
	- do	20	20	20	21	21	21	23	23	46
	- do	30	30	30	28	28	28	30	30	60
	- do	9	9	9	7	7	7	7	7	14
	- do	10	10	10	8	8	8	8	8	16
	- do	11	11	11	9	9	9	9	9	18
	- do	13	13	13	11	11	11	11	11	22
	- do	17	17	17	13	13	13	13	13	26
	- do	25	25	25	18	18	18	18	18	36
	- do	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	22
	- do	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	24

The above table is added for the purpose of placing in juxtaposition with other years the rates payable under the act of 3d of March, 1791, which in-creased the duties on disilled spirits.

ARTICLES FREE OF DUTY ON IMPORTATION.

Under the act of July 4, 1789—

Beaver and other furs.
 Brass.
 Brass wire.
 Iron wire.
 Copper, in plates.
 Dyeing drugs.
 Dyeing woods.
 Deer skins.
 Lead.
 Old pewter.
 Saltpetre.
 Tin, in pigs and bars.
 Tin, in plates and sheets.
 Hides and skins, undressed.
 Wool, unmanufactured.
 Cotton, until the 1st of December, 1790.

Under the act of August 10, 1790—

Bullion.
 Specie.
 Teutenegue.
 Plaster of Paris.
 Sea-stores of ships or vessels.
 Clothing, books, household furniture, and implements of the trade or profession of persons coming to reside in the United States.
 Philosophical apparatus.
 Goods intended to be re-exported in the same ship or vessel in which they were imported.
 Articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, on which no drawback or allowance has been paid.

Under the act of May 2, 1792—

Copper, in pigs and bars.
 Lapis calaminaris.
 Unmanufactured wool.
 Unmanufactured wood.
 Sulphur.

Under the act of March 27, 1804—

Rags, of linen, cotton, wool, and hemp.
 Bristles, of swine.
 Regulus of antimony.
 Unwrought clay.
 Unwrought burr stones.
 Bark of the cork tree.
 Useful animals for breed.

Under the act of March 4, 1808—

Old copper.
 Saltpetre.
 Sulphur.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *Register's Office*, March 13, 1846.

R. H. GILLET, *Register*.

THE RATES OF DUTIES ON IMPORTS

UNDER THE SEVERAL TARIFF ACTS FROM 1816 TO 1832.

A—Continued.

Statement of the rates of duties on imports, payable under the several tariff acts from 1816 to 1832, inclusive.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Acid, tartaric - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	15
muriatic - - - - - do	12½	12½	12½	12½
sulphuric, or oil of vitriol, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	7½	7½		
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents.
Acorns - - - - - free.				
Adhesive patent felt, until 30th June, 1826 - - - - - do				
from 1st July, 1826, to 3d March, 1833 - - - - - per cent.	-	-	15	
after 3d March, 1833 - - - - - free.				
Adzes, as manufactures of iron and steel - - - - - per cent.	20	25	35	30
Alba canella, bark of - - - - - free.				
Almonds - - - - - per lb.	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	Free.
oil of - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	do
paste - - - - - do	30	30	30	15
Alcornoque, bark of - - - - - free.				
Ale, beer, and porter, in casks - - - - - per gal.	10 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents.
in bottles - - - - - do	15 do	20 do	20 do	20 do
Aloes - - - - - free.				
Alum - - - - - per cwt.	\$1 00	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50
Amber - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Amber beads - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
Ambergris - - - - - free.				
Anniseed - - - - - do				
oil of - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
cordial, to pay duty as other spirits - - - - - per gal.				
Annatto, or roucou - - - - - free.				
Angora goats' hair - - - - - do				
Animals, for breed - - - - - do				
not for breed - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Anatomical preparations - - - - - free.				
Anchors, or parts thereof, until 30th June, 1818, per cwt.	\$1 50			
after 30th June, 1818 - - - - - per lb.	-	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents.
Anchovies, in kegs, until 3d March, 1833 - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	
after 3d March, 1833, to pay in proportion that the kegs bear to a barrel, per bbl.	-	-	-	\$
Annealed iron wire, to pay duty as other wire, per lb.				
Anvils, and parts thereof, until 30th June, 1824, per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, per lb.	-	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents.
Antimonial marine sheathing metal, to pay duty as lead in sheets - - - - - do	3 cents	3 do	3 do	3 do
Anti-corrosive lithic paint - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	15
Antimony, crude, and regulus of - - - - - free.				
Antiquities, all collections of, philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, and charts, statuary, busts, casts, and specimens of sculpture, paintings, drawings, etchings, and engravings, specially imported for the				

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning, academy, school, or college, within the United States, or the territories thereof					
Apparel, wearing, and other personal baggage	free.				
Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported	do				
Apples, pine	per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Aquafortis	do	12½	12½	12½	12½
Argol, (or argal,) crude tartar	do	12½	12½	12½	Free.
Arabic, gum	do	7½	12½	12½	do
Armenian bole	free.				
Arms, fire, other than muskets or rifles	per cent.	20	30	30	30
side	do	20	30	30	30
Arrack, to pay duty as grain spirits	per gal.				
Arrow root	per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Arsenic, white	do	15	15	15	do
Artificial flowers	do	30	30	30	25
Articles, all imported for the use of the United States	free.				
Articles, all composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearls, or precious stones, except gold and silver epaulets, which are exempted from duty	per cent.	7½	12½	12½	12½
Articles, all not specified in the act of 14th July, 1832, either as free or as liable to a different rate of duty, (that is to say, than 15 per cent.,) which, by the then existing laws, were liable to an ad valorem duty higher than 15 per centum, to pay an ad valorem duty of	do				15
Articles, all not enumerated in the act of 14th July, 1832, nor in the previous laws, and which were then liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent., with the exception of certain articles specified, the duties on which being retained, will be found under their appropriate heads	free.				
Articles, all not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty	per cent.	15	15	15	15
Asafoetida	do	15	15	15	Free.
Axes, as manufactures of iron and steel	do	20	25	35	30
Ava root	free.				
Bacon, hams and other, until 30th June, 1824	per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824	per lb.		3 cents	3 cents	3 cents.
Bags, of linen or hemp	per cent.	15	25	25	25
bead, without metal clasps	do	15	15	15	15
with metal clasps	do	15	15	15	25
Baggage, personal, in actual use	free.				
Bagging, cotton, until 30th June, 1824	per cent.	15			
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1828	per sq. yd.		3½ cents.		

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Bagging, cotton, from 30th June, 1828, to 30th June, 1829	- per sq. yd.	-	-	4½ cents	
from 30th June, 1829, to 3d March, 1833	- do	-	-	5 do	
after 3d March, 1833	- do	-	-	-	3½ cents.
Balsams, cosmetic	- per cent.	30	30	30	15
medicinal	- do	30	30	30	Free.
of Tolu	- do	30	30	30	do
Bamboos in an unmanufactured state	- do	15	15	15	do
Baizes, until 30th June, 1819	- do	25			
after 30th June, 1819	- do	20			
under the act of 20th of April, 1818, until 30th June, 1826	- do	-	25		
under the act of 1824, from 1st July, 1824, to 30th June, 1825	- do	-	30		
after 30th June, 1825	- do	-	33½		
under the act of 1828, baizes are subjected to the regulations respecting the minimum cost of woollen goods; and after the 30th June, 1828, until the 30th June, 1829, chargeable with a duty of	- do	-	-	40	
after 30th June, 1829	- do	-	-	45	
under the act of 1832, from and after 3d March, 1833	- per sq. yd.	-	-	-	16 cents.
Band iron, slit or hammered, to 30th June, 1824	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	- per lb.	-	3 cents	3½ cents	3 cents.
Barley	- per cent.	15	15	15	15
Barilla	- free.				
Bark of the cork tree, unmanufactured	- do				
alcornoque	- do				
canilla alba	- do				
cascarilla	- do				
Peruvian, or Jesuit's	- do				
Baskets, of straw or grass	- per cent.	15	15	15	15
of willow	- do	15	15	15	25
Bead purses and bags, with metal clasps	- do	15	15	15	25
without metal clasps	- do	15	15	15	15
Beads, of glass, (see Glass.)					
amber, wax, or composition	- do	15	15	15	15
all other, strung or otherwise	- do	15	15	15	15
Beams, scale	- do	20	25	35	30
Beans, Tonga and Vanilla	- free.				
Bergamot, essential oil of	- per cent.	30	30	30	15
Beef, to 30th June, 1824	- do	15			
after 30th June, 1824	- per lb.	-	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents.
Beer, ale, and porter, in casks	- per gal.	10 cents	15 do	15 do	15 do
in bottles	- do	15 do	20 do	20 do	20 do
Beeswax	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Bladders	- do	15	15	15	do
Black pepper	- per lb.	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents	do
Black lead pencils	- per cent.	15	40	40	25
Black and other dyed or stained linens	- do	15	25	25	25

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Blank books - - - - - per cent.	30	30	30	30
Blankets, of wool, the value of which at the place whence imported shall not exceed 75 cents each - - - - - do	15	25	35	5
Blankets, the value of which at the place whence imported shall exceed 75 cents each - - - - - do	15	25	35	25
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	2½ cents	2½ cents	2½ cents.
Black plates, or black tin plates, to pay duty as sheet iron, to 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cwt.	\$2 50			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	3 do	3½ do	3 do
Bleaching powder - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Berries, juniper - - - - - do	15	15	15	do
used for dyeing - - - - - free.				
Bichromate of potash - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	12½
Binders' boards, to 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents.
Bindings, of woolen or worsted - - - - - per cent.	25	30	35	25
other, according to the material of which made, as whether being a manufacture of linen, silk, &c. - - - - - do				
Blue, Prussian - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
Blue vitriol, to 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	7½			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents.
Boards and plank - - - - - per cent.	30	30	30	25
Bockings and baizes, (see Baizes) - - - - - do				
Bodkins, of silver - - - - - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
of iron, steel, or brass - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
Bolting cloths - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
Bolts, of iron, brass, or composition - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
of copper - - - - - per lb.	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents.
Bolt rope, to pay duty as tarred cordage - - - - - do	3 do	4 do	4 do	4 do
Bole, Armenian - - - - - free.				
Bombazetts, worsted stuff goods - - - - - per cent.	15	25	25	Free.
Bombazines, silk and worsted goods - - - - - do	15	20	33½	do
Boots and bootees - - - - - per pair	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50
Bonnets, for women, other than Leghorn, &c., considered as coming under the general classification of millinery - - - - - per cent.	30	30	30	25
Bonnets, of leghorn, chip, grass, &c., (see Hats, &c.) - - - - - do				
Books, specially imported for philosophical societies, colleges, schools, &c. - - - - - free.				
Books, of professional men, emigrating to the United States, considered as implements of trade - - - - - do				
Books, printed, imported previous to the 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	15			
printed previous to the year 1775 - - - - - per vol.	-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents.
printed in Latin or Greek, bound - - - - - per lb.	-	15 do	15 do	15 do
unbound - - - - - do	-	13 do	13 do	13 do
printed in English, bound - - - - - do	-	30 do	30 do	30 do
unbound - - - - - do	-	26 do	26 do	26 do

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Books, printed in other languages - - - per vol.	-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cts.
printed, and half bound, technically so called, with a leather back, considered as bound books.				
blank - - - - - per cent.	30	30	30	30
Botany, specimens of - - - - - free.				
Bottles, black, quart and other, (see Glass) - per gross				
Box boards, (see Paper) - - - - - per lb.				
Boxes, shell or paper - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	15
Braids, flats and plaits, of Leghorn, for making hats and bonnets - - - do	30	50	50	30
Braces and bits, carpenters' - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
Brads, tacks, and sprigs, (see Iron.)				
Brass, old, fit only for remanufacture - - - free.				
in pigs and bars - - - - - do				
wire - - - - - per cent.	20	25	25	25
saddlery - - - - - do	20	25	30	30
runners and tips, for umbrellas - - - do	20	25	25	25
saddlery - - - - - do	20	25	25	30
kettles, in nests - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
sheet, and rolled - - - - - do	15	15	15	25
manufactures of, not specified - - - do	20	25	25	25
Bracelets, hair - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
Brazing copper - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Braziers' rods, round iron, from 3-16 to $\frac{1}{2}$ of an inch diameter, to 30th June, 1824 - - - do	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per lb.		3 cents	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.	3 cts.
Brazil pebble, for spectacles - - - per cent.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brazil wood - - - - - free.				
Braziletto - - - - - do				
Bristles - - - - - per lb.	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cts.
Bridles - - - - - per cent.	30	30	30	30
Bridle bits, of all kinds - - - - - do	20	30	35	30
Brimstone and sulphur - - - - - free.				
Bristol stones - - - - - per cent.	7	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bronze powder - - - - - do	20	25	25	Free.
Brushes, of all kinds - - - - - do	30	30	30	30
Buckles - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
Burlaps - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
Buttons, metal - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
mother of pearl, with metal eyes and shanks - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
mother of pearl, without metal eyes, &c. - - - - - do	15	15	20	20
glass, with metal eyes and shanks - - - do	20	25	25	25
silver - - - - - do	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
composition metal, covered, having metal eyes and shanks - - - do	20	25	25	25
fine wove Florentine, with metal eyes and shanks - - - - - do	20	25	33 $\frac{1}{2}$	25
Button-moulds - - - - - do	20	20	20	15
Bunting, considered as worsted stuff goods - - - do	15	25	25	Free.
Brooms, of hair or palm-leaf - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
Bullion, gold or silver - - - - - free.				

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Burr stones, unwrought - - - - -	free.			
Busts and casts, specially imported - - - - -	do			
Butter, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	15			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents.
Cabinets of coins and gems, specially imported - - - - -	free.			
Cabinet wares - - - - -	30	30	30	30
Cables, chain, or parts thereof, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	20			
Cables, chain, or parts thereof, after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents.
Cables, tarred - - - - -	3 cents	4 do	4 do	4 do
untarred - - - - -	4 do	5 do	5 do	5 do
Calomel - - - - -	15	15	15	15
Calaminaris lapis - - - - -	free.			
Camels' hair - - - - -	do			
Camlets, of goats' hair or camels' hair - - - - -	15	15	15	Free.
Camwood - - - - -	free.			
Camphor, crude and refined, to 30th June, 1824, per cent. - - - - -	15			
crude, after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	8 cents	8 cents	Free.
refined, after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	12 do	12 do	do
Canilla alba - - - - -	free.			
Cantharides - - - - -	do			
Cannon, iron - - - - -	20	25	25	25
Cambric, linen, and cambric handkerchiefs - - - - -	15	25	25	15
Canes, walking - - - - -	30	30	30	25
Canvas, brown, or <i>wide canvas</i> , and sometimes invoiced <i>floor cloths</i> , imported in such a state as only to constitute the substratum for oilcloth carpeting or oilcloth floorcloths - - - - -	15	25	25	25
linen - - - - -	15	25	25	25
Candles, spermaceti - - - - -	6 cents	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents.
wax - - - - -	6 do	6 do	6 do	6 do
tallow - - - - -	3 do	5 do	5 do	5 do
Caps for women, as millinery - - - - -	30	30	30	25
Caps and hats of fur, leather, or wool - - - - -	30	30	30	30
Caps and hats of silk, as millinery - - - - -	30	30	30	30
Carpeting, Brussels, to 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	25			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	50 cents	70 cents	63 cents.
Wilton, to 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	25			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	50 do	70 do	63 do
treble ingrained, to 30th June, 1824, per cent. - - - - -	25			
after 30th June, 1824, sq. yard - - - - -	-	50 do	70 do	63 do
Venetian and other ingrained, to 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	25			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	25 do	40 do	35 do
made of tow, flax, or any other material, until the 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	15	30		
made of wool, flax, hemp, or cotton, or parts of either, until 3d March, 1833 - - - - -	-	20 cents	32 do	
all other, under the act of 1832 - - - - -	-	-	-	25

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Carbonate of soda - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	15
Carboys, with wicker work around them - - - do	20	20	20	20
Carriages, and parts of carriages - - - do	30	30	30	30
Carriage springs, as parts of carriages - - - do	30	30	30	30
Cards, playing - - - - - per pack	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents.
blank and visiting, to 30th June, 1824, per cent.	30			
after 30th June, 1824, per lb.	-	15 do	15 do	15 do
Caraway, essential oil of - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	15
Capers - - - - - do	30	30	30	Free.
Casement rods, slit, rolled, or hammered, until 30th June, 1824 - - - do	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per lb.	-	3 cents	3½ cents	3 cents.
Castings, iron, vessels of, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per lb.	-	1½ cent	1½ cent	1½ cent.
all other, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per lb.	-	1 do	1 do	1 do
Castor oil, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per gall.	-	40 cents	40 cents	40 cents.
Cascarilla, bark of - - - - - free.				
Cassia - - - - - per lb.	6 cents	6 do	6 do	Free.
oil of - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	15
Cashmere of Thibet, shawls, &c. - - - do	15	15	15	15
Castanas (chesnuts) - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Casts, of bronze, plaster, and of other materials, specially imported - - - free.				
Catsup - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	do
Cayenne pepper - - - - - per lb.	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents.
Cement, Roman - - - - - free.				
Chafing dishes, of copper - - - - - per cent.	20	25	25	25
Chain warp, made of tow, used in manufac- turing carpets - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
Chalk - - - - - free.				
Chamomile, or chamomile flowers - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Charts and maps specially imported - - - free.				
Chinaware - - - - - per cent.	20	20	20	20
Chip, hats and bonnets made of - - - do	30	30	50	30
Chisels, socket - - - - - do	20	25	35	30
Chromate of potash - - - - - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Cheese - - - - - per lb.	9 cents	9 cents	9 cents	9 cents.
Cheroots, or East India cigars - - - per M.	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50
Cherry brandy or rum to pay duty as spirits distilled from other materials than grain, according to proof - - - - - per gall.				
Children's shoes - - - - - per pair	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents.
Chocolate - - - - - per lb.	3 do	3 do	3 do	3 do
Citron, preserved - - - - - per cent.	30	30	30	25
in its natural state - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
Cigars - - - - - per M.	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50
Cinnamon - - - - - per lb.	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	Free.
oil of - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	do
Clay, unwrought - - - - - free.				
Cloves - - - - - per lb.	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	do
oil of - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	do

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Coffee - - - - -	per lb.	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents	Free.
Cloth, bolting - - - - -	per cent.	15	15	15	do
hair, and hair seating - - - - -	do	15	15	15	15
hempen and sailcloth, (except Russian and German linens, Russia and Holland duck) - - - - -	do	20			
Cloths, oil, of every description (see Oilcloths)		15	30		
floor, patent, printed or painted, until 30th June, 1828 - - - - -	do	30	30		
after 30th June, 1828 - - - - -	sq. yard	-	-	50 cents	43 cents
all milled and fulled, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kendal cottons, of which wool shall be the only material, not exceeding in value 35 cents per square yard, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	per cent.	25			
after 30th June, 1824, and until 30th June, 1825 - - - - -	do	-	30		
after 30th June, 1825 - - - - -	do	-	33½		
after 30th June, 1828, until 30th June, 1829 - - - - -	do	-	-	40	
after 30th June, 1829, until 3d March, 1833 - - - - -	do	-	-	45	
after 3d March, 1833, until 31st December, 1833 - - - - -	do	-	-	-	5
after 31st December, 1833, under the act of 2d March, 1833 - - - - -	do	-	-	-	50
Clothing ready-made - - - - -	do	30	30	50	50
Coach laces, of cotton, or any other material	do	25	35	35	35
Coach furniture - - - - -	do	20	25	25	30
Coal - - - - -	per bushel	5 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents
Coke - - - - -	free.				
Coin, gold and silver - - - - -	do				
cabinets of, specially imported - - - - -	do				
Cocoa - - - - -	per lb.	2 do	2 do	2 do	Free.
Cocoa-nuts and shells - - - - -	per cent.	15	15	15	do
Coculus indicus - - - - -	do	15	15	15	do
Cochineal - - - - -	free.				
Collections of antiquity, specially imported - - - - -	do				
Colombo root - - - - -	do				
Comfits and sweetmeats of all kinds, preserved in sugar or brandy - - - - -	per cent.	30	30	30	25
Composition rods and bolts, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	per lb.	4 cents			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	per cent.	-	25	25	25
nails and spikes, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	per lb.	4 cents			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	per cent.	-	25	25	25
beads - - - - -	do	15	15	15	15
Copperas - - - - -	per cwt.	\$1 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00
Copper, in pigs and bars - - - - -	free.				

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Copper, in plates and sheets, for sheathing ships	-	-	free.				
for the use of the mint	-	-	do				
old, fit only for remanufacture	-	-	do				
brazier's in plates or sheets	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	15
vessels	-	-	do	20	25	35	25
coal-hods	-	-	do	20	25	35	25
scales	-	-	do	20	25	35	25
warming-pans	-	-	do	20	25	35	25
chafing dishes	-	-	do	20	25	35	25
rods and bolts	-	-	per lb.	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
nails and spikes	-	-	do	4 do	4 do	4 do	4 do
bottoms, cut round, turned up at the edge, &c.	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	15
manufactures of, not specified	-	-	do	20	25	25	25
Copperplate paper, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	do	30			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents
Coral	-	-	free.				
Coriander seed	-	-	do				
Cork tree, bark of	-	-	do				
Corks, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	12 cents	12 cents	12 cents
Corrosive sublimate	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	15
Cordage, tarred, and cables	-	-	per lb.	3 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
untarred, and yarn	-	-	do	4 do	5 do	5 do	5 do
Cordials, anniseed and all other cordials to pay duty as spirits distilled from other materials than grain, according to proof	-	-	per gall.				
Cords and tassels for window blinds, to pay duty according to the materials of which they are composed	-	-	per cent.				
Cotton cloths, or cloths of which cotton shall be the material of chief value, under the act of 1816, and a component material, under the acts of 1824 and 1828, (excepting nankeens imported directly from China,) the original cost of which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 20 per cent. if imported from the Cape of Good Hope, or from places beyond it, and 10 per cent. from any other place, shall be less than 25 cents per square yard, under the act of 1816; 30 cents per square yard, under the act of 1824; and 35 cents per square yard, under the act of 1828, shall, with such additions, be taken and deemed to have cost such values, respectively, per square yard, and shall be charged with duty accordingly	-	-	per cent.	25	25	25	
Cotton cloths: Provided that all manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value 30 cents the square yard, shall be valued at 30 cents per square yard; and if dyed, colored, printed,							

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value 35 cents the square yard, shall be valued at 35 cents per square yard: excepting nankeens, imported directly from China	- - - - - per cent.	-	-	-	25
Cotton cloths, and manufactures of cotton, exceeding in value, at the place whence imported, the minimums prescribed by the acts of 1816, 1824, 1828, and 1832	- - - - - do	25	25	25	25
Cotton twist, cotton yarn, and cotton thread, all unbleached and uncolored, the original cost of which shall be less than 60 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 60 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly	- - - - - do	25	25	25	25
Cotton twist, cotton yarn, and cotton thread, all bleached or colored, the original cost of which shall be less than 75 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 75 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly	- - - - - do	25	25	25	25
Cotton stockings	- - - - - do	20	25	25	25
all other manufactures of, or of which cotton shall be the material of chief value, under the act of 1816, except cotton stockings, until the 30th June, 1819	- - - - - do	25			
after 30th June, 1819	- - - - - do	20			
<i>Note.</i> —The act of the 20th of April, 1818, continues the operation of the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act of the 27th of April, 1816, until the 30th of June, 1826		25			
Cotton, all other manufactures of, or of which cotton shall be a component material, under the acts of 1824, 1828, and 1832	- - - - - do	-	25	25	25
Cotton and silk, manufactures of, according to the material of chief value, under the act of 1816—if silk	- - - - - do	15			
if cotton	- - - - - do	25			
Cotton and silk, manufactures of, under the acts of 1824, 1828, and 1832	- - - - - do	-	25	25	25
Cotton bagging, until 30th June, 1824	- - - - - do	2			
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1828	- - - - - per sq. yd.	-	3½ cents		
from 30th June, 1828, to 30th June, 1829	- - - - - do	-	-	4½ cents	
from 30th June, 1829, to 3d March, 1833	- - - - - do	-	-	5 cents	
after 3d March, 1833	- - - - - do	-	-	-	3½ cents
unmanufactured	- - - - - per lb.	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
Cosmetics	- - - - - per cent.	30	30	30	15
Cream of tartar	- - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Crude tartar	- - - - - do	7½	12½	12½	Free.
antimony	- - - - - free.				

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Crude saltpetre	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
mineral salt	-	-	- do	15	15	15	Free.
Crystals, for watches	-	-	- do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Cummin seed	-	-	- free.				
Currants	-	-	- per lb.	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	Free.
Cutting knives	-	-	- per cent.	20	30	40	30
Dates	-	-	- do	15	15	15	Free.
Demijohns, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- do	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- each	-	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents
Diamonds, glaziers' and other	-	-	- per cent.	7½	12½	12½	12½
Door chains, as manufactures of iron	-	-	- do	20	25	25	25
rollers, as manufactures of iron	-	-	- do	20	25	25	25
Down, of all kinds	-	-	- do	15	15	15	15
Drawing-knives	-	-	- do	20	25	35	30
Drawings, etchings, and engravings, specially imported	-	-	- free.				
Duck, Russia	-	-	- per piece of 52 archeens	\$2 00			
Holland	-	-	- do	2 50			
ravens	-	-	- do	1 25			
ravens, considered as sail duck	-	-	- per cent.	-	15		
sail, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	- do	-	15	15	
from 30th June, 1828, to 30th June, 1829	-	-	- per sq. yd.	-	-	9 cents	
from 30th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1830	-	-	- do	-	-	9½ do	
from 30th June, 1830, to 30th June, 1831	-	-	- do	-	-	10 do	
from 30th June, 1831, to 30th June, 1832	-	-	- do	-	-	10½ do	
from 30th June, 1832, to 30th June, 1833	-	-	- do	-	-	11 do	
from 30th June, 1833, to 30th June, 1834	-	-	- do	-	-	11½ do	
from 30th June, 1834, to 30th June, 1835	-	-	- do	-	-	12 do	
from 30th June, 1835, to 30th June, 1836	-	-	- do	-	-	12½ do	
under the act of 1832	-	-	- per cent.	-	-	-	15
Dyewood	-	-	- free.				
Dyeing drugs, and vegetables used principally for and in composing dyes, not specified, and not subject to other rates of duty	-	-	- per cent.	7½	12½	12½	Free.
Drugs, medicinal, all not specified, and not subject to other rates of duty	-	-	- do	15	15	15	Free.
Earthenware	-	-	- do	20	20	20	20
Elephants' teeth	-	-	- free.				
Embroidery, with gold or silver thread	-	-	- per cent.	7½	12½	12½	12½
Engravings, books of	-	-	- do	15	15	15	Free.
Epsom salts, (sulphate of magnesia,) until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- do	7½			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per lb.	-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
Etchings, drawings, and engravings, specially imported	-	-	- free.				
Fans	-	-	- per cent.	30	30	30	25

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Feathers, for beds, &c.	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	15
ornamental	-	-	- do	30	30	30	25
Felt, patent adhesive, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	- free.	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per cent.	-	-	15	Free.
Felts, or hat bodies, composed wholly or partly of wool, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	- do	20	25	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	-
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	- each	-	-	-	18 cents.
Figs	-	-	- per lb.	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	Free.
Filbers	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Flints	-	-	- do	15	15	15	Free.
Fiddles	-	-	- do	30	30	30	25
Fire-arms, muskets, including bayonets, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- do	20	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- each	-	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50
rifles, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- each	-	2 50	2 50	2 50
other than muskets and rifles	-	-	- per cent.	20	30	30	30
Fish, dried or smoked	-	-	- per quintal	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00
salmon, pickled	-	-	- per bbl.	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
mackerel	-	-	- do	1 50	1 50	1 50	1 50
all other	-	-	- do	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 00
anchovies and sardines, and other in kegs, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	-
after 3d March, 1833, when imported in kegs, in proportion that the kegs bear to a barrel	-	-	- per bbl.	-	-	-	1 00
Flannels, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	25	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824, and until 30th June, 1825	-	-	- do	-	30	-	-
from 30th June, 1825, to 30th June, 1828	-	-	- do	-	33 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	-
after 30th June, 1828, and until 30th June, 1829, on flannels, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 50 cents per square yard, shall be deemed to have cost 50 cents per square yard, and be charged thereon with a duty of	-	-	- do	-	-	40	-
after 30th June, 1829	-	-	- do	-	-	45	-
under the act of 1832, after the 3d of March, 1833	-	-	- per sq. yd.	-	-	-	16 cents.
Flags, mats, matting, &c., made of, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per cent.	30	30	-	-
after 30th June, 1828, and until 3d March, 1833	-	-	- per sq. yd.	-	-	15 cents	-
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	- per cent.	-	-	-	5
Flats, of Leghorn, straw, chip, or grass, for making hats or bonnets	-	-	- do	30	50	50	30
Flat irons, or sad irons	-	-	- do	20	25	25	25
Flaxseed, or linseed	-	-	- do	15	15	15	15
Flax, unmanufactured, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	- do	15	15	-	-

A—Continued.

				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Flax, unmanufactured, from 30th June, 1828,							
to 30th June, 1829 -	per ton			-	-	\$35 00	
from 30th June, 1829,							
to 30th June, 1830 -	do			-	-	40 00	
from 30th June, 1830,							
to 30th June, 1831 -	do			-	-	45 00	
from 30th June, 1831,							
to 30th June, 1832 -	do			-	-	50 00	
from 30th June, 1832,							
to 30th June, 1833 -	do			-	-	55 00	
under the act of 1832	free.						
all manufactures of, or of which flax							
shall be the material of chief value,							
under the act of 1816 -	per cent.	15					
all manufactures of, or of which flax							
shall be a component material, under							
the acts of 1824 and 1828, not specified	do	-	25	25			
all manufactures of, not specified, under							
the act of 1832	do	-	-	-	25		25
linens, bleached and unbleached	do	15	25	25		15	
under the act of the 2d of March,							
1833, linens, bleached and un-							
bleached, table linen, linen nap-							
kins, and linen cambrics	free.						
Floor-cloths, patent, printed or painted, until							
30th June, 1828 -	per cent.	30	30				
after 30th June, 1828	per sq. yd.	-	-	50 cents	43 cents.		
Floor mattings, of flags, or other materials,							
until 30th June, 1828	per cent.	30	30				
from 30th June, 1828, to 3d March, 1833	per sq. yd.	-	-	15 cents.			
after 3d March, 1833	per cent.	-	-	-	5		
Floor-cloths, made of tow, flags, or any other							
material	do	30	30				
Flour, of wheat, until 30th June, 1824	do	15					
after 30th June, 1824	per cwt.	-	50 cents	50 cents	50 cents.		
Flowers, chamomile	per cent.	15	15	15	Free.		
artificial	do	30	30	30	25		
Foil, tin	do	15	15	15	Free.		
Fossil, or crude mineral salt	do	15	15	15	do		
Frames for pictures or paintings, of wood	do	30	30	30	25		
Frames and sticks for umbrellas or parasols	do	30	30	30	25		
Frocks, Guernsey, as ready-made clothing	do	30	30	50	50		
Furniture, household	do	30	30	30	30		
coach and harness	do	30	30	30	30		
Furs, undressed, of all kinds	free.						
dressed	per cent.	15	15	15	12½		
Fur hats and caps	do	30	30	30	30		
Fustic	free.						
Gamboge	per cent.	15	15	15	Free.		
Gems, specially imported	free.						
Gilt wares of all kinds	per cent.	20	25	25	25		
Ginger, ground, until 30th June, 1824	do	15					
after 30th June, 1824	per lb.	-	2 cents	2 cents	Free.		
root	per cent.	15	15	15	do		

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Glass ware, or manufactures of glass, not specified - - - - - per cent.	20			
manufactures of, mixed with metal, &c. - - - - - do	20	20		
cut, and not specified, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. - - - - - per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents.
plain, and all other articles of glass, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. - - - do	-	2 do	2 do	2 do
Glass bottles, black, not exceeding one quart, per gross	\$1 44	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00
exceeding one, and not exceeding two quarts, until 30th June, 1824, per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per gross	-	2 50	2 50	2 50
exceeding two, and not exceeding four quarts, until 30th June, 1824, per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, until 3d March, 1833 - - - per gross	-	3 00	3 00	
after 3d March, 1833 - - - do	-	-	-	2 50
Glass bottles, of the capacity of one gallon, with wicker-work around them, considered as demijohns, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - each	-	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents.
Glass demijohns, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - each	-	25 do	25 do	25 do
Glass vials, (apothecaries'), not exceeding the capacity of four ounces each, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per gross	-	\$1 00		
Glass vials, (apothecaries'), exceeding the capacity of four, and not exceeding eight ounces, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per gross	-	1 25		
Glass vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each, after 30th June, 1828 - - - - - do	-	-	\$1 75	
Glass vials and bottles, above six, but not exceeding eight ounces each, after 30th June, 1828 - - - - - do	-	-	1 25	
Glass vials and bottles, not exceeding the capacity of six ounces each - - - - - do	-	-	-	\$1 75
Glass vials and bottles, exceeding six ounces, and not exceeding the capacity of sixteen ounces each - - - - - do	-	-	-	2 25
Glass vials and bottles, perfumery and fancy, not exceeding the capacity of four ounces each - - - - - do	-	-	-	2 50
Glass vials and bottles, perfumery and fancy, exceeding four, and not exceeding the capacity of sixteen ounces each - - - do	-	-	-	3 25
Glass vials, invoiced "Fancy essence bottles," considered as coming under the general classification of vials and bottles, and to pay duty accordingly.				

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Glass bottles, green, pocket and other, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.			per lb.	-	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents
Glass bottles, empty, in liquor cases, if cut glass, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.			per lb.	-	3 do	3 do	3 do
Glass bottles, empty, in liquor cases, if not cut glass, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.			per lb.	-	2 do	2 do	2 do
Glass bottles, empty, in gin cases, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per gross	-	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50
Glass plates, polished, used for looking-glasses, window lights, carriage doors, &c., until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.			per lb.	-	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents.
Glass shades, for timepieces, or mantel ornaments, if plain, or uncut, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.			per lb.	-	2 do	2 do	2 do
Glass shades, for timepieces, or mantel ornaments, if cut glass, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	30			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.			per lb.	-	3 do	3 do	3 do
Glass beads, if entirely of glass, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent.			per lb.	-	2 do	2 do	2 do
Glass beads, if entirely of glass, and cut, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.			per lb.	-	3 do	3 do	3 do
Glass, manufactures of, or articles of glass, which cannot fairly be brought within the operation of law, (such as looking-glasses in frames, looking-glass plates, silvered, and various other articles,) as it would be extremely difficult, and in some cases impracticable, to ascertain the precise weight of the glass separately from the other materials connected with it, in such manner as to justify the exaction of the specific duty per pound on such articles	-	-	- per cent.	20	20	20	20
window, not exceeding 8 by 10 inches, p. 100sq. ft.				\$2 50	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00
exceeding 8 by 10, and not above 10 by 12 inches	-	-	- do	2 75	3 50	3 50	3 50

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Glass, window, exceeding 10 by 12, and not above 10 by 15 inches p. 100 sq. ft.	\$3 25	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$4 00
exceeding 10 by 15 inches - do	3 25	4 00	5 00	4 00
in plates and sheets, uncut - do	3 25	4 00	5 00	4 00
Glue - per lb.	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents.
Glauber salts, or sulphate of soda, until 30th June, 1824 - per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824 - per lb.	-	2 do	2 do	2 do
Glaziers' diamonds - per cent.	7½	12½	12½	12½
Gloves, woolen - do	20	30	35	25
other, according to the material of which they are made, whether of linen, cotton, silk, leather, &c. - do				
Gold and silver laces, invoiced <i>fin, mi fin, argent fin</i> , and <i>argent mi fin</i> - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
watches, and parts of watches - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Gold leaf, and all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty - do	15	15	15	15
Gold and silver, all articles composed wholly or chiefly of - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
coin - free.				
epaulets - do				
Gold dust - do				
Goats' hair, Angora - do				
Grass, baskets made of - per cent.	15	15	15	15
hats and bonnets made of - do	30	50	50	30
Sisal and Manilla, suitable for some of the purposes for which hemp is used - do	15	15	15	Free.
slippers made of - do	15	15	15	Free.
Grapes - do	15	15	15	Free.
Grindstones - do	15	15	15	Free.
Gum Arabic - do	7½	12½	12½	Free.
Gum Senegal - do	7½	12½	12½	Free.
Gunpowder - per lb.	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents.
Guernsey frocks, as ready-made clothing - per cent.	30	30	50	50
Gypsum, or plaster of Paris - free.				
Haerlem oil - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Hair, of the Angora goat - free.				
camels' - do				
not made up for head-dresses - per cent.	15	15	15	15
unmanufactured - do	15	15	15	Free.
pencils - do	15	15	15	Free.
bracelets - do	15	15	15	15
brooms of - do	15	15	15	15
human, manufactured as millinery - do	30	30	30	25
Haircloth, and hair seating - do	15	30	30	15
Hair powder, perfumed - do	30	30	30	15
Halters, made of Sisal grass, for horses - do	15	15	15	Free.
Hams, and other bacon, until 30th June, 1824 - do	15			
after 30th June, 1824 per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents.
Hammers and sledges, for blacksmiths, until 30th June, 1824 - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 per lb.	-	2½ do	2½ do	2½ do
Hangings, paper - per cent.	30	40	40	40

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Harness, as a manufacture of leather - per cent.	30	30	30	30
furniture of all descriptions - do	20	25	25	30
Hartshorn - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Hatchets - - - - - do	20	25	25	30
Hats or bonnets, of straw, chip, or grass - do	30			
Hats or bonnets.—On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per cent. ad valorem, shall exceed one dollar each, shall be charged with a duty of - - - do	-	50	50	
Hats or bonnets.—On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and on all hats or bonnets of straw, chip, or grass, which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per cent. ad valorem, shall be less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be deemed to have cost one dollar each, and be charged with duty accordingly - - - do	-	50	50	
Hats or bonnets.—On all flats, braids, or plaits, for making hats, of Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass - - - do	30	50	50	30
Hats or bonnets.—On all Leghorn hats or bonnets, and on all hats or bonnets of chip, straw, or grass, and all flats, braids, or plaits, for making hats or bonnets - - - do	-	-	-	30
Hats, the material of which is ratan, and which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per cent. ad valorem, shall exceed one dollar each, shall be charged with a duty of - - - do	30	50	50	
Hats, the material of which is ratan, and which, at the place whence imported, with the addition of 10 per cent. ad valorem, shall be less than one dollar each, shall, with such addition, be deemed to have cost one dollar each, and be charged with duty accordingly - - - do	30	50	50	
Hats, the material of which is ratan, under the act of 1832 - - - do	-	-	-	30
Hats, palmetto, made of the leaf of the palm tree, according to judicial decision - do	15	15	15	15
Hats or bonnets made of cotton cloths, complete, with the exception of lining and band - do	30	30	30	25
Hats or caps of wool - - - do	30	30	30	30
fur - - - do	30	30	30	30
leather - - - do	30	30	30	30
silk, as millinery - - - do	30	30	30	25
Hat bodies, made wholly or partly of wool, until 3d March, 1833 - - - do				
after 3d March, 1833 - - - each	-	-	-	18 cents.
Head dresses, ornaments for - - - per cent.	30	30	30	25
Hemlock - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Hempseed oil, to 30th June, 1824 - - - do	15			

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Hempseed oil, after 30th June, 1824 -	- per gall.	-	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents.
Hemp, unmanufactured, until 30th June, 1829 -	- per ton	\$30 00	\$35 00	\$45 00	
from 30th June, 1829, until 30th June, 1830 -	- do	-	-	50 00	
from 30th June, 1830, to 30th June, 1831	- do	-	-	55 00	
from 30th June, 1831, to 3d March, 1833	- do	-	-	60 00	
after 3d March, 1833 -	- do	-	-	-	\$40 00
Hemp, manufactures of, not specified	- per cent.	20	25	25	25
Hempen cloth and sail-cloth -	- do	20			
Hempen linens, sail duck, &c. (see these respective heads.)					
Henbane -	- do	15	15	15	Free.
Hides and skins, raw -	- free.				
Horns, ox and other -	- do				
Horn plates, for lanterns -	- per cent.	15	15	15	do
Horn tips and horn spoons -	- do	15	15	15	do
Horses for breed -	- free.				
all other -	- per cent.	15	15	15	do
Hooks, reaping, or sickles -	- do	20	30	40	30
Hosiery, woolen -	- do	20	25	35	25
of cotton, linen, hemp, &c. -	- do	20	25	25	25
of silk, until 3d March, 1833	- do	15	20	20	
under the act of 2d March, 1833 -	- free.				
Hoop iron and sheet iron, until 30th June, 1824	- per cwt.	\$2 50			
after 30th June, 1824	- per lb.	-	3 cents	3½ cents	3 cents.
Hessians, if they do not come within the denomination of cotton bagging, within the contemplation of the law -	- per cent.	20	25	25	25
Indigo, until 30th June, 1829 -	- per lb.	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	
from 30th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1830	- do	-	-	20 do	
from 30th June, 1830, to 30th June, 1831	- do	-	-	30 do	
from 30th June, 1831, to 30th June, 1832	- do	-	-	40 do	
from 30th June, 1832, to 3d March, 1833	- do	-	-	50 do	
after 3d March, 1833 -	- per cent.	-	-	-	15
Ingrain carpets and carpeting, until 30th June, 1824 -	- do	20	25		
after 30th June, 1824	- per sq. yd.	-	25 cents	40 cents	35 cents.
Implements and tools of trade of persons emigrating to the United States -	- free.				
Instruments, musical, of wood -	- per cent.	30	30	30	30
of brass -	- do	20	25	25	25
of copper -	- do	20	25	25	25
of ivory -	- do	15	15	15	15
strings for -	- do	15	15	15	Free.
philosophical, specially imported	- free.				
India-rubber -	- per cent.	15	15	15	do
Indicus, coculus -	- do	15	15	15	do
Ipecacuanha -	- do	15	15	15	do
Iris (or orris) root -	- free.				
Inventions of models and machinery -	- do				

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Iron and steel, all manufactures of, or of which iron or steel is a component material, not otherwise specified - - - per cent.				20	25	25	25
<i>"Provided, That all articles manufactured in whole or in part of sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or iron wire, shall constitute the greatest weight, and which are not otherwise specified, shall pay the same duty per pound that is charged by this act (1832) on sheet, rod, hoop, bolt, or bar iron, or iron wire, of the same number respectively: Provided, also, That the said last mentioned rates shall not be less than the said duty of 25 per cent. ad valorem."</i> It was found impracticable to enforce this proviso. Its operation was suspended by the acts of 30th of June, 1824, 3d of March, 1835, 1st of March, 1837; and by 31st of May, 1838, repealed.							
Iron, or iron and steel, all manufactures of, partly finished, to pay the same rates of duty as if entirely finished.							
fire-arms, not specified - - - per cent.	-	-	-	20	30	30	30
side-arms - - - do	-	-	-	20	30	30	30
cutting knives - - - do	-	-	-	20	30	40	30
drawing-knives - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	35	30
hatchets, axes, and adzes - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	35	30
socket chisels - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	35	30
steelyards and scalebeams - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	35	30
vices - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	35	30
sickles, or reaping hooks - - - do	-	-	-	20	30	40	30
scythes - - - do	-	-	-	20	30	40	30
spades and shovels - - - do	-	-	-	20	30	40	30
squares, of iron or steel - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	35	30
wood screws - - - do	-	-	-	20	30	40	30
screws, weighing 25 lbs. or upwards - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	25	25
bridle bits of all descriptions - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	35	25
screw bolts, with burr or nut - - - do	-	-	-	20	25	25	25
Iron or steel wire, not exceeding No. 18 - - per lb.	-	-	-	5 cents	5 cents		
exceeding No. 18 - - - do	-	-	-	9 do	9 do		
not exceeding No. 14 - - - do	-	-	-	-	-	6 cents	5 cents.
exceeding No. 14 - - - do	-	-	-	-	-	10 do	9 do
Iron tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 oz. per M., until 30th June, 1818 - - per cent.	-	-	-	20			
after 30th June, 1818 - - per lb.	-	-	-	-	5 cents	5 do	5 do
tacks, brads, and sprigs, above 16 oz. per M., until 30th June, 1818 - - per cent.	-	-	-	20			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824 - - per lb.	-	-	-	-	4 do		
after 30th June, 1824 - - do	-	-	-	-	-	5 do	5 do
nails, cut or wrought, until 30th June, 1818 - - do	-	-	-	3 cents			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824 - - do	-	-	-	-	4 cents		
after 30th June, 1824 - - do	-	-	-	-	-	5 cents	5 cents.

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Iron spikes, until 30th June, 1818	-	-	per lb.	2 cents			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824	-	-	do	-	3 cents		
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	do	-	-	4 cents	4 cents
chain cables, or parts thereof, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	3 cents	3 do	3 do
mill cranks, of wrought iron, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	4 do	4 do	4 do
mill irons, of wrought iron, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	4 do	4 do	4 do
mill saws, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	each	-	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00
anchors, and parts of, until 30th June, 1818	-	-	per cwt.	\$1 50			
after 30th June, 1818	-	-	per lb.	-	2 cents	2 cents	2 cents
anvils, and parts of, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	2 do	2 do	2 do
smith's hammers and sledges, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	2½ do	2½ do	2½ do
castings, vessels of, until 30th June, 1818	-	-	per cent.	20			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cwt.	-	75 do		
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	1½ do	1½ do	1½ do
castings, all other, until 30th June, 1818	-	-	per cent.	20			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cwt.	-	75 do		
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	1 do	1 do	1 do
weights, cast, with rings of wrought iron about them	-	-	per cent.	20	25	25	25
without any wrought iron about them, until 30th June, 1818	-	-	do	20			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cwt.	-	75 cents		
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	-	1 cent	1 cent
[Act of 1832, all vessels of cast iron, and all castings of iron, with handles, rings, hoops, or other addition of wrought iron, to pay the same rates of duty as if made entirely of cast iron]							
Iron hoops, manufactured, and fit for use in the state in which they are imported	-	-	per cent.	20	25	25	25
hoop, other, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cwt.	\$2 50			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	3 cents	3½ cents	3 cents
sheet, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cwt.	\$2 50			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	3 do	3½ do	3 do
round, as braziers' rods, 3-16 to ½ inch in diameter, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	3 do	3½ do	3 do

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Iron nail or spike rods, slit, rolled, or ham- mered, until 30th June, 1824 - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - per lb.	-	3 cents	3½ cents	3 cents
nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered, un- til 30th June, 1824 - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - per lb.	-	3 do	3½ do	3 do
slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods, until 30th June, 1824 - - per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - per lb.	-	3 do	3½ do	3 do
cannon - - per cent.	20	25	25	25
pig iron, until 30th June, 1818 - - do	20			
after 30th June, 1818 - - per cwt.	-	50 cents	62½ cents	50 cents
old and scrap, until 13th September, 1830 per cent.	15	15	15	
after 13th September, 1830 per cwt.	-	-	-	62½ do
"That nothing shall be deemed <i>old iron</i> that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured; and all pieces of iron (<i>except old</i>) of more than six inches in length, or of sufficient length to be made into <i>spikes</i> and <i>bolts</i>, shall be rated as <i>bar</i>, <i>bolt</i>, <i>rod</i>, or <i>hoop iron</i>, as the case may be, and pay duty accordingly."				
Iron, bar, and bolt, manufactured by rolling - per cwt.	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 85	\$1 50
manufactured otherwise - do	45	90	1 12	90
"<i>Provided</i>, That all iron in <i>slabs</i>, blooms, or other form, less finished than iron in <i>bars</i> or <i>bolts</i>, and more advanced than <i>pig iron</i>, (<i>except castings</i>), shall be rated as iron in <i>bars</i> or <i>bolts</i>, and pay duty accordingly."				
Iron, railroad, from and after 13th September, 1830, to pay the same rate of duty which was then imposed on bar and bolt iron of similar manufacture.				
"<i>Provided</i>, That when it shall be satisfactorily proved to the Secretary of the Treasury that any of the said iron imported for the purpose of being applied in the construction of any railroad or inclined plane, by any State or incorporated company, has been actually and permanently laid on any such railroad or inclined plane, that then, and in that case, he may allow to such State or company a drawback on the duty on such railroad iron so laid; or, if the duty on the same shall have been actually paid, he may refund the same: <i>Provided</i>, Such drawback or repayment shall not reduce the duty to be paid on such iron below 25 per cent. ad valorem, nor upon a less quantity than 20 tons." (Act of May 28, 1830.)				
Iron, railroad.—The act of 14th July, 1832, provides "that no iron shall be considered as railroad iron but such as is prepared to be laid upon railroads or inclined planes,				

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
without further manufacture;" "that, whenever any railroad iron may have been imported, or shall hereafter be imported, by any State or incorporated company, for the purpose of being laid down on any railroad, and the bonds given for the duties on the same shall become due before the said iron can be so laid down, the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to extend the time for the payment of so much of said bonds as shall be equal to the amount of the drawbacks to which said State or company may be entitled: <i>Provided</i> , The time shall not be extended beyond three years from the date of the importation; and where any such State or company may have already paid the whole amount of any such bond, the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to cause the amount of the drawback on the same to be refunded on taking bond, with sufficient sureties, that the same shall be repaid should the iron for which said bond may be given not be actually laid down within three years from the time of importation."					
Isinglass	- - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free
Ivory, manufactures of	- - - - do	15	15	15	15
unmanufactured	- - - - do	15	15	15	Free
Japanned coach and harness furniture, common, of all kinds	- - - - do	20	25	25	10
Japanned and common tinned saddlery	- - - - do	20	25	25	10
Japanned wares of all kinds, not otherwise specified	- - - - do	20	25	25	25
Japonica terra	- - - - do	15	15	15	Free
Jewelry, of gold and silver	- - - - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
imitation	- - - - do	20	25	25	25
Juniper berries	- - - - do	15	15	15	Free
oil of	- - - - do	15	15	15	do
Junk, old	- - - - do	15	15	15	do
Kentledge, until 30th June, 1818	- - - - do	20			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824	- - - - per cwt.	-	75 cents		
after 30th June, 1824	- - - - per lb.	-	-	1 cent	1 cent
Kelp	- - - - free.				
Kermes	- - - - do				
Kerseys, plains, and Kendal cottons (see Cloths.)					
Kettles, brass, in nests	- - - - per cent.	20	25	25	25
of cast iron, with drop handles of wrought iron, tinned or untinned	- - - - do	20	25	25	25
Keys, of iron, so called	- - - - do	20	25	25	25
gilt, for watches	- - - - do	20	25	25	25
Knives, cutting	- - - - do	20	30	40	30
drawing	- - - - do	20	25	35	30
Knitting pins or needles	- - - - do	20	25	25	25
Knobs, glass commode, with metal shanks	- - - - do	20	25	25	25

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—					Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.					April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Lac dye	-	-	-	-	free.			
Lace, gold or silver	-	-	-	-	per cent.	7½	12½	12½
thread or cotton	-	-	-	-	do	7½	12½	12½
silk, silk veils, shawls, shades, &c.	-	-	-	-	do	7½	12½	Free
coach, of whatever material	-	-	-	-	do	20	25	35
Lampblack	-	-	-	-	do	15	15	15
Lanterns, horn plates for	-	-	-	-	do	15	15	Free
Lard, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	do	15		
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents
Lapis calaminaris	-	-	-	-	free.			
Lavender, essential oil of	-	-	-	-	per cent.	30	30	30
Lead pencils, black	-	-	-	-	do	15	40	40
in pigs, bar, sheet, and other forms	-	-	-	-	per lb.	1 cent	2 cents	3 cents
old and scrap, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	-	-	per lb.	-	-	2 do
shot	-	-	-	-	do	2 cents	3½ cents	4 do
pipes, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	per cent.	20		
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1828	-	-	-	-	do	-	25	
after 30th June, 1828	-	-	-	-	per lb.	-	-	5 do
nitrate of	-	-	-	-	per cent.	7½	12½	12½
sugar of, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	-	-	do	15	15	15
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	-	-	per lb.	-	-	5 cents
white and red, dry or ground in oil	-	-	-	-	do	3 cents	4 cents	5 do
all manufactures of, not otherwise specified, until 30th June, 1834	-	-	-	-	per cent.	20	25	25
[The act of 30th June, 1834, provides, "That the duty of three cents per pound on lead in pigs, bars, and sheets, shall be considered as extending to all articles manufactured of lead, the value of which does not exceed that of the raw material of which it is composed, excepting lead manufactured into pipes, and old and scrap lead, which shall pay the same duties as heretofore: And provided, That nothing in this section shall extend to or affect the present duties on red and white lead, shot, sugar of lead, and litharge."]								
Leather shoes, for men and women	-	-	-	-	per pair	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents
hats and caps of	-	-	-	-	per cent.	30	30	30
tanned, sole and upper	-	-	-	-	do	30	30	30
sheep, lamb, and other, dressed with alum	-	-	-	-	do	30	30	30
all manufactures of, not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	do	30	30	30
Leaf, gold	-	-	-	-	do	15	15	15
Leghorn hats, and all hats or bonnets of chip, straw, and grass, flats, braids, and plaits, of either, for making hats or bonnets	-	-	-	-	do	30	50	50
Lemons	-	-	-	-	do	15	15	15
Lemons, essential oil of	-	-	-	-	do	30	30	30
Limes	-	-	-	-	do	15	15	15
Linens, bleached and unbleached, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	-	-	do	15	25	25

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1833.
Linens, bleached and unbleached, from 3d March to 31st December, 1833 - per cent.				-	-	-	15
after 3d March, 1833, under the compromise act, all bleached and unbleached linens, table linen, linen napkins, and linen cambrics, were free of duty - free.				-	-	-	-
colored, stained, dyed, striped, or checked - per cent.				15	25	25	25
cambrics and lawns, until 3d March, 1833 - do				15	25	25	25
from 3d March to 31st December, 1833 - do				-	-	-	15
after 31st December, 1833, under the act of 2d March, 1833 - free.				-	-	-	-
tapes or bindings - per cent.				15	25	25	25
hosiery, gloves, mits, &c. - do				15	25	25	35
padding, if not suitable for cotton bagging, until 3d March, 1833 - do				15	25	25	-
from 3d March to 31st December, 1833 - do				-	-	-	15
after 31st December, 1833, under the act of 2d March, 1833 - free.				-	-	-	-
Linseed oil, until 30th June, 1824 - per cent.				15	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824 - per gall.				-	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents
Litharge, until 30th June, 1828 - per cent.				15	15	-	-
after 30th June, 1828 - per lb.				-	-	5 do	5 do
Logwood - free.				-	-	-	-
Mace - per lb.				\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	Free.
Mackerel - per bbl.				1 50	1 50	1 50	\$1 50
Machinery, models of - free.				-	-	-	-
Madder and madder root - do				-	-	-	-
Magnesia, sulphate of, (Epsom salts,) until 30th June, 1824 - per cent.				15	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824 - per lb.				-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
Manganese - per cent.				7½	12½	12½	12½
Manilla grass, used for some purposes as hemp, until 3d March, 1833 - do				15	15	15	-
after 3d March, 1833 - free.				-	-	-	-
Manufactures of brass, copper, iron, steel, lead, pewter, and tin, wool, cotton, silk, flax, hemp, leather, wood, glass, and marble, (see these respective heads.)				-	-	-	-
Manna - per cent.				15	15	15	Free.
Marrow - do				15	15	15	do
Marble, unmanufactured - do				15	30	30	do
manufactures of - do				30	30	30	30
busts of, specially imported - free.				-	-	-	-
Maps and charts, specially imported - do				-	-	-	-
Mats, sheepskin and other, not specified - per cent.				30	30	30	15
Matting, floor, of flags or other materials, until 30th June, 1828 - do				30	30	-	-
from 30th June, 1828, until 3d March, 1833 - per sq. yd.				-	-	15 cents	-

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Matting, floor, of flags or other materials, after 3d March, 1833	- per cent.	-	-	-	5
Materials for composing dyes, not subject to other rates of duty	- do	7½	12½	12½	Free.
Medicinal drugs, not subject to other rates of duty	- do	15	15	15	do
Medals, specially imported	- free.	30	30	30	25
Millinery of all kinds	- per cent.	30	30	30	25
Merino shawls, of combed wool, until 30th June, 1824	- do	25	-	-	-
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1825	- do	-	30	-	-
from 30th June, 1825, to 30th June, 1828	- do	-	33½	-	-
from 30th June, 1828, to 30th June, 1829	- do	-	-	40	-
from 30th June, 1829, to 3d March, 1833	- do	-	-	45	-
after 3d March, 1833	- do	-	-	-	50
Metal busts, specially imported	- free.	20	25	25	25
Mills, patent coffee	- per cent.	20	25	25	25
Mill cranks, of wrought iron, until 30th June, 1824	- do	20	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	- per lb.	-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
Mill irons, of wrought iron, until 30th June, 1824	- per cent.	20	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	- per lb.	-	4 do	4 do	4 do
Mill saws, until 30th June, 1824	- per cent.	20	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	- each	-	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00
Mineralogy, specimens of	- free.	15	15	15	Free.
Mineral salt (crude)	- per cent.	20	25	35	25
Mits, woolen	- do	20	25	25	25
of other materials	- do	20	25	25	25
Models of inventions and machinery	- free.	15	15	15	Free.
Mohair	- per cent.	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents
Molasses	- per gall.	15	15	15	Free.
Mother-of pearl	- per cent.	20	20	20	15
Moulds, button	- do	30	30	30	30
Musical instruments, of wood	- do	20	25	25	25
of brass	- do	20	25	25	25
of copper	- do	15	15	15	15
of ivory	- do	15	15	15	Free.
strings for, of gut	- do	20	25	25	do
strings for, wired	- do	15	15	15	do
Mules	- do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Muriatic acid	- do	15	15	15	Free.
Musk	- do	15	15	15	do
Music, printed, in sheets	- do	30	30	30	15
Mustard, including the bottles	- do	20	-	-	-
Muskets, with bayonets, until 30th June, 1824	- do	-	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50
after 30th June, 1824	- each	-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
Nails and spikes, of copper	- per lb.	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
Nails, iron, cut or wrought, until 30th June, 1818	- do	3 do	-	-	-
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824	- do	-	4 do	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	- do	-	-	5 do	5 do
composition, until 30th June, 1824	- do	4 cents	-	-	-

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Nails, composition, after 30th June, 1824	- per cent.	-	25	25	25
of zinc - - - - -	- do	15	15	15	Free.
Nail rods and nail plates, slit, rolled, and ham-					
mered, until 30th June, 1824	- do	20			
after 30th June, 1824	- per lb.	-	3 cents	3½ cents	3 cents
Nankeens imported direct from China	- per cent.	25	25	25	20
imported from other places, subject to the regulations respecting cotton cloths, (which see.)					
Natural history, specimens of	- free.				
Needles, of all kinds, until 3d March, 1833	- per cent.	20	25	25	
after 3d March, 1833	- free.				
Nets or bags, of silk, as millinery	- per cent.	30	30	30	25
Nicaragua wood	- free.				
Nitrate of lead	- per cent.	7½	12½	12½	12½
Nitre, crude	- do	7½	12½	12½	Free.
refined, until 30th June, 1824	- do	7½			
after 30th June, 1824	- per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
Nuts and berries used for dyeing	- free.				
Nuts, other than those used for dyeing	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Nuts, cocoa, and shells	- do	15	15	15	do
Nutmegs	- per lb.	60 cents	60 cents	60 cents	do
Nux vomica	- per cent.	15	15	15	do
Oakum	- do	15	15	15	do
Oats, until 30th June, 1824	- do	15			
after 30th June, 1824	- per bush.	-	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents
Ochre, yellow, Spanish brown, and all kinds of ochrey earths used as paints, are considered as coming under the denomination of ochre, and, if dry, are liable to a duty of	- per lb.	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent
ground, in oil	- do	1½ cent	1½ cent	1½ cent	1½ cent
Olives	- per cent.	30	30	30	Free.
Oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid,) until 30th June, 1824	- do	7½			
after 30th June, 1824	- per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
Oil, essential, of bergamot	- per cent.	30	30	30	15
of caraway	- do	30	30	30	15
of lavender	- do	30	30	30	15
of lemon	- do	30	30	30	15
of rosemary	- do	30	30	30	15
of roses	- do	30	30	30	15
of orange	- do	30	30	30	15
of nerol, or neroli	- do	30	30	30	15
Oil of almonds	- do	15	15	15	Free.
of anniseed	- do	15	15	15	do
of cassia	- do	15	15	15	do
of cinnamon	- do	15	15	15	do
of cloves	- do	15	15	15	do
of juniper	- do	15	15	15	do
Haerlem	- do	15	15	15	do
palm	- do	15	15	15	do
salad	- do	30	30	30	15

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Oil, olive, in casks - - -	-	-	- per gall.	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	20 cents
spermaceti, of foreign fishing	-	-	- do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do
whale and other fish - - -	-	-	- do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do
castor, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per gall.	-	40 do	40 do	40 do
linseed, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per gall.	-	25 do	25 do	25 do
hempseed, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per gall.	-	25 do	25 do	25 do
rapeseed, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per gall.	-	25 do	25 do	25 do
Oilcloth, patent, printed or painted, for floor-							
cloths, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per cent.	30	30		
after 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per sq. yd.	-	-	50 do	43 do
furniture, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per cent.	15	30		
after 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per sq. yd.	-	-	15 do	12½ do
all other than patent floor-cloth, and							
furniture, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per cent.	15	30		
after 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per sq. yd.	-	-	25 do	12½ do
Old brass, fit only for remanufacture	-	-	- free.				
Old copper, do do	-	-	- do				
Old pewter, do do	-	-	- do				
Old and scrap lead, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	- per lb.	-	-	-	2 do
Old and scrap iron, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	- per cwt.	-	-	-	62½ do
Orange mineral, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per cent.	15	15		
after 30th June, 1828	-	-	- per lb.	-	-	5 cents	5 do
Oranges, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	- free.				
Organs - - -	-	-	- per cent.	30	30	30	30
Ornaments, for head-dresses - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	25
Ornamental feathers - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	25
Onions, until 3d March, 1833 - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	
after 3d March, 1833 - - -	-	-	- free.				
Opium - - -	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Orris (or iris) root - - -	-	-	- free.				
Osnaburgs - - -	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	do
Oxen - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
Ox horns - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
Padding linen, if not suitable for cotton bag-							
ging - - -	-	-	- per cent.	15	25	25	do
Paintings and drawings, specially imported	-	-	- free.				
Painted floor-cloths (see Oilcloth.)							
Palm leaf, brooms of - - -	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	do
Palmetto hats - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
Palm leaves, for making hats - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
Packthread - - -	-	-	- per lb.	4 cents	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents
Palm oil - - -	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Pans, warming, of copper - - -	-	-	- do	20	25	25	25
Pantaloon, wove, considered as ready-made							
clothing - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	50	50

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Paper hangings - - - - - per cent.	30	40	40	40
boxes, for snuff, pin-cases, pocket-books, &c. - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
papier maché, tip or dried pulp - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
folio and quarto post, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	20 cents	20 cents	20 cents.
foolscap, drawing, and writing, of all kinds, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	17 do	17 do	17 do
copperplate, and staining and printing, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	10 do	10 do	10 do
sheathing, wrapping, binders', and box-boards, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	3 do	3 do	3 do
tissue, glass, and sand paper, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	15 do	15 do	15 do
all other—such as is used for lining book covers, ornamental boxes, card racks, &c., until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	15 do	15 do	15 do
Parchment - - - - - per cent.	30	30	30	25
Parasols and umbrellas, of whatever material made - - - - - do	30	30	30	25
sticks and frames for - - - - - do	30	30	30	25
Pastel, or woad - - - - - free.				
Paste, Brazil - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Pastework - - - - - do	7	12½	12½	12½
Pastes, or imitations of precious stones - - - - - do	15	15	15	15
Paste, almond - - - - - do	30	30	30	15
Pasteboards and pressing boards, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents.
Pearl, mother of - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Pearls of all kinds, set or otherwise - - - - - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Pearls, all articles composed wholly or chiefly of - - - - - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Pebble, Brazil, for spectacles - - - - - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Pencils, slate - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
camels' hair - - - - - do	15	15	15	do
black lead - - - - - do	15	40	40	25
Perfumes - - - - - do	30	30	30	15
Perfumed, fancy, shaving, and other soaps - - - - - do	30	30	30	15
Painters' linen cloths, sized, or painted on one side - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
Pepper, black - - - - - per lb.	8 cent.	8 cents	8 cent's	Free.
Cayenne, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	15 do	15 do	15 cents.
Personal baggage and tools, or implements of trade of persons arriving in the United States - - - - - free.				
Pearl barley - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				
Species of merchandise.				
April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.	
Peruvian bark - - - - -	15	15	15	Free.
Pewter, old, fit only for remanufacture - - - - -				free.
all manufactures of, or of which pewter is the material of chief value under the act of 1816, and a component material under subsequent acts, not otherwise specified - - - - -	20	25	25	25
Piano fortes - - - - -	30	30	30	30
strings for, of wire - - - - -	20	25	25	Free.
Pickles - - - - -	30	30	30	15
Pimento - - - - -	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	Free.
Philosophical apparatus, specially imported - - - - -				free.
Pins, knitting - - - - -	20	25	25	25
all other pound, in paper - - - - -	20	25	25	Free.
Pineapples - - - - -	15	15	15	do
Pipes, smoking - - - - -	15	15	15	do
lead, until 30th June, 1828 - - - - -	20	25		do
after 30th June, 1828 - - - - -			5 cents	5 cents.
Pitch, Burgundy - - - - -	15	15	15	Free.
Plants - - - - -				free.
Planks and boards - - - - -	30	30	30	25
Plated and silvered wire - - - - -	20	25	25	5
wares of all kinds, not specified - - - - -	20	25	25	25
saddlery of all kinds, except bridle bits - - - - -	20	25	25	30
bridle bits - - - - -	20	25	35	30
coach and harness furniture - - - - -	20	25	25	30
Plaster of paris - - - - -				free.
busts and casts of - - - - -				do
Plates, horn, for lanterns - - - - -	15	15	15	Free.
Playing cards - - - - -	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents.
Plates, stereotype - - - - -	20	25	25	25
Platina - - - - -	15	15	15	Free.
Plains, kerseys, and Kendal cottons (see Cloths) - - - - -				
Plaits, of Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass, for making hats or bonnets - - - - -	30	50	50	30
Polished steel saddlery of all descriptions, except bridle bits - - - - -	20	25	25	30
bridle bits - - - - -	20	25	35	30
Porcelain ware - - - - -	20	20	20	20
Pork, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	15			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -		2 cents	2 cents	2 cents.
Porter, ale, and beer, in casks - - - - -	10 cents	15 do	15 do	15 do
in bottles - - - - -	15 do	20 do	20 do	20 do
Potatoes, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	15			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -		10 do	10 do	10 do
Potash, chromate of - - - - -	7½	12½	12½	12½
bi chromate of - - - - -	7½	12½	12½	12½
prussiate of - - - - -	7½	12½	12½	12½
Powder, bleaching - - - - -	15	15	15	15
hair, perfumed - - - - -	30	30	30	15
for the teeth - - - - -	30	30	30	15
gun - - - - -	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents.
bronze - - - - -	20	25	25	Free.

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Precious stones of all kinds, set or otherwise, per cent.	7½	12½	12½	12½
Preparations, anatomical - - - - - free.				
Prepared quills - - - - - per cent.	15	25	25	15
Pressing boards (see Paper.)				
Preserves or sweetmeats of all kinds, in sugar				
or brandy - - - - - do	30	30	30	25
Prints and engravings - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Printing types, old and new - - - - - do	20	25	25	25
paper, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents.
Printed, painted, or stamped floor cloths, until				
30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	30	30		
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per sq. yd.	-	-	50 do	43 do
Prunes and plums - - - - - per lb.	3 cents	4 cents	4 cents	Free.
Prussian blue - - - - - per cent.	20	20	20	15
Prussiate of potash - - - - - do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Prunella shoes and slippers - - - - - per pair	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents.
Pyrolignite of lead, (an impure sugar of lead,) until 30th June, 1828 - - - - - per cent.	20	25		
after 30th June, 1828 - - - - - per lb.	-	-	5 do	5 do
Quinine - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	15
Quassia wood - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Quicksilver - - - - - do	15	15	15	do
Quills prepared for use - - - - - do	15	25	25	15
unprepared - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Quarto post paper (see Paper.)				
Rags of all kinds - - - - - free.				
Raisins, Muscatel - - - - - per lb.	3 cents	4 cents	4 cents	Free.
all other - - - - - do	2 do	3 do	3 do	3 cents.
Raw hides and skins - - - - - free.				
silk - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	12½
Ratans, unmanufactured - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Ravens duck, not exceeding 52 archeens to the piece, considered as sail duck, (which see) - - - - - per piece	\$1 25			
Rapeseed, oil of, to 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per gal.	-	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents.
Red wood - - - - - free.				
Reeds, unmanufactured - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Regulus of antimony - - - - - free.				
Red lead, dry, or ground in oil - - - - - per lb.	3 cents	4 cents	5 cents	5 cents.
Red, Venetian, considered as an ochre - - - - - do	1 do	1 do	1 do	1 do
Refined saltpetre, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per cent.	7½			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	3 do	3 do	3 do
Ready-made clothing - - - - - per cent.	30	30	50	50
Reaping-hooks or sickles - - - - - do	20	30	40	30
Rhubarb - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Rifles, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - each	-	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50
Rochelle salts (tartrate of potash and soda) - - - - - per cent.	15	15	15	15
Rock salt, fossil, or crude mineral - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
Rods, braziers', from 3-16 to 8-16 inch in diameter, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - - do	20			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - - per lb.	-	3 cents	3½ cents	3 cents.

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
1835	1834	1833	1832	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Rods, spike or nail, slit, rolled, or hammered, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	3 cents	3½ cts.	3 cents.
casement, slit, rolled, or hammered iron, for, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	3 do	3½ do	3 do
Rods and bolts, of copper	-	-	-	4 cents	4 do	4 do	4 do
of composition, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	4 do			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	25	25	25
Roman, or blue vitriol, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	15			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents.
cement	-	-	-	15	15	15	Free.
Roofing slates, (see Slates)	-	-	-	15			
Rosewater	-	-	-	15	15	15	do
Roses, essential oil of	-	-	-	30	30	30	15
Rosemary, essential oil of	-	-	-	30	30	30	15
Rosin	-	-	-	15	15	15	Free.
Root, arrow	-	-	-	-			
ava	-	-	-	-			
colombo	-	-	-	-			
orris, or iris	-	-	-	-			
madder	-	-	-	-			
ginger	-	-	-	-			
Rottenstone	-	-	-	15	15	15	Free.
Rubber, India	-	-	-	15	15	15	do
Saddlery, common tinned or japanned	-	-	-	20	25	25	10
plated, brass, and polished steel	-	-	-	20	25	25	30
Saddles	-	-	-	30	30	30	30
Saffron	-	-	-	-			
Sago	-	-	-	-			
Sail duck, Russia	-	-	-	15	15	15	Free.
Holland	-	-	-	\$2 00			
ravens	-	-	-	2 50			
Russia, Holland, and ravens, until 30th June, 1828	-	-	-	1 25			
after 30th June, 1828, until 30th June, 1829	-	-	-	-	15	15	
from 30th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1830	-	-	-	-	-	9 cents	
from 30th June, 1830, to 30th June, 1831	-	-	-	-	-	9½ do	
from 30th June, 1831, to 30th June, 1832	-	-	-	-	-	10 do	
from 30th June, 1832, to 30th June, 1833	-	-	-	-	-	10½ do	
from 30th June, 1833, to 30th June, 1834	-	-	-	-	-	11 do	
from 30th June, 1834, to 30th June, 1835	-	-	-	-	-	11½ do	
from 30th June, 1835, to 30th June, 1836	-	-	-	-	-	12 do	
under the act of 1832	-	-	-	-	-	12½ do	
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
	-	-	-	20 cents	20 cents	20 cents	10 cents.

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Salt, fossil or mineral -	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	Free
Saltpetre, crude	-	-	do	7½	12½	12½	do
refined, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	do	7½	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
Salts, glauber, or sulphate of soda, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	15	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	2 do	2 do	2 do
Epsom, or sulphate of magnesia, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	15	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	4 do	4 do	4 do
Rochelle, or tartrate of potash and soda	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	15
Salad oil	-	-	do	30	30	30	15
Salmon, pickled	-	-	per bbl.	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00	\$2 00
Sandal wood, in powder or dust, used as a dye	-	-	free.	-	-	-	-
Sand paper, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	30	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents
Sal soda, dry, used in the manufacture of glass, &c.	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	Free
Sarsaparilla	-	-	free.	-	-	-	-
Sardines—pickled fish, in kegs, until the 3d of March, 1833	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	-
after 3d March, 1833, in proportion that the kegs bear to a barrel	-	-	per bbl.	-	-	-	\$1 00
Saws, for saw-mills, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	each	-	\$1 00	\$1 00	1 00
Sculpture, specimens of, specially imported	-	-	free.	-	-	-	-
Scalebeams	-	-	per cent.	20	25	35	30
Scales, copper	-	-	do	20	25	35	25
Screws, of iron, (wood serews)	-	-	do	20	30	40	30
weighing 25 lbs., or upwards	-	-	do	20	25	25	25
Scythes	-	-	do	20	30	40	30
Scrap and old iron, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	do	15	15	15	-
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	per cwt.	-	-	-	62½ cents
lead, until 3d March, 1833	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	-
after 3d March, 1833	-	-	per lb.	-	-	-	2 cents
Scroll iron, slit, rolled, or hammered, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	per cent.	20	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	-	3 cents	3½ cents	3 cents
Sealingwax	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	15
Seating, hair, and hair cloth	-	-	do	15	30	30	15
Seed, cummin	-	-	free.	-	-	-	-
anise	-	-	do	-	-	-	-
coriander	-	-	do	-	-	-	-
Senegal, gum	-	-	per cent.	7½	12½	12½	Free
Senna	-	-	do	15	15	15	do
Segars, or cigars	-	-	per M.	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50	\$2 50
Seines, and seine twine	-	-	per lb.	4 cents	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents
Shawls, cashmere, made entirely of camels' hair	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	Free
merino, of worsted, or combed wool, subject to duty as woollen cloths.	-	-	do	-	-	-	50
merino, of wool	-	-	do	7½	12½	12½	12½
and shades, of lace	-	-	do	-	-	-	-

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Shawls, of silk, (see Silk.)					
Sheathing copper, suited to the sheathing of ships	free.				
Sheathing paper, until 30th June, 1824	per cent.	30			
after 30th June, 1824	per lb.	-	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
Sheetings, brown Russia, of 52 archeens per piece, until 30th June, 1818	per cent.	15			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824	per piece	-	\$1 60		
from 30th June, 1824, to 31st December, 1833	per cent.	-	-	25	
after 31st December, 1833	free.				
Russia white, not exceeding 52 archeens to the piece, until 30th June, 1818	per cent.	15			
from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824	per piece	-	\$2 50		
from 30th June, 1824, until 31st December, 1833	per cent.	-	25	25	
after 31st December, 1833	free.				
Shellac	per cent.	15	15	15	Free
Shells, cocoa	do	15	15	15	do
Shell, tortoise	do	15	15	15	do
Shell boxes	do	15	15	15	15
Shoes and slippers, of silk	per pair	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents
of leather	do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do
of prunella, nankeen, &c.	do	25 do	25 do	25 do	25 do
for children	do	15 do	15 do	15 do	15 do
Shovels, of iron	per cent.	20	30	40	30
Shot, leaden	per lb.	2 cents	3½ cents	4 cents	4 cents
Sickles or reaping hooks	per cent.	20	30	40	30
Sienna de terra, (as dry ochre)	per lb.	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent
Side arms	per cent.	20	30	30	25
Silk hats and caps for women, considered as millinery	do	30	30	30	25
all manufactures of, or of which silk shall be the material of chief value under the act of 1816, and a component material under subsequent acts, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, (except sewing silk,) until 3d March, 1833	do	15	25	30	
after 3d March, 1833	do	-	-	-	10
all manufactures of, or of which silk is the material of chief value under the act of 1816, and a component material under subsequent acts, imported from other places, (except sewing silk,) until 3d March, 1833	do	15	20	20	
after 3d March, and until 31st December, 1833	do	-	-	-	5
after 31st December, 1833	free.				
sewing	per cent.	15	20	20	40
raw	do	15	15	15	12½

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Silk shoes and slippers	per pair	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents	30 cents
Silk and worsted shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, until 30th June, 1824	per cent.	20			
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1825	do		30		
from 30th June, 1825, until 3d March, 1833	do			33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
from 3d March to 31st December, 1833	do				10
after 31st December, 1833	free.				
Silvered and plated wire	per cent.	20	25	25	5
Silver, all articles composed wholly or chiefly of	do	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
watches and parts of watches	do	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
bullion	free.				
specie	do				
epaulets	per cent.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Free
Slates, cyphering	do	15	15	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	25
roofing, &c., until 30th June, 1828	do	15	25		
roofing, &c., after 30th June, 1828, and until 3d March, 1833—					
Not above 12 by 16 inches in length	per ton			\$4 00	
12 by 14	do			5 00	
14 by 16	do			6 00	
16 by 18	do			7 00	
18 by 20	do			8 00	
20 by 24	do			9 00	
Above 24 inches in length	do			10 00	
of all kinds, after 3d March, 1833	per cent.				25
Sledges and hammers for blacksmiths, until 30th June, 1824	do	20			
after 30th June, 1824	per lb.		2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents	2 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents
Sisal grass, an article used for some purposes as hemp	per cent.	15	15	15	Free
Skins and hides, raw	free.				
Smoking pipes, of clay	per cent.	15	15	15	do
Snuff	per lb.	12 cents	12 cents	12 cents	12 cents
Soaps, fancy or perfumed, shaving, Windsor, and wash balls	per cent.	30	30	30	15
all other	per lb.	3 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
Socket chisels	per cent.	20	25	25	30
Soda, carbonate of	do	15	15	15	15
ash	do	15	15	15	Free
Spades and shovels	do	20	30	40	30
Spider nets, as manufactures of cotton, subject to the regulations respecting cotton cloths, and to pay duty accordingly.					
Spanish brown, as dry ochre	per lb.	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent
Specimens of botany	free.				
of mineralogy	do				
of natural history	do				
Spelter, in sheets or otherwise	do				
Spermaceti oil, of foreign fishing	per gall.	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents
candles	per lb.	6 do	8 do	8 do	8 do
Spikes, of iron, until 30th June, 1818	do	2 do			

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Spikes, of iron, from 30th June, 1818, to 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	3 cents	-	-
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	-	4 cents	4 cents
of copper, or composition - - - - -	4 cents	4 cents	4 do	4 do
Spirits distilled from foreign materials, viz:				
From grain, 1st proof - - - - -	42 do	42 do	57 do	57 do
2d " - - - - -	45 do	45 do	60 do	60 do
3d " - - - - -	48 do	48 do	63 do	63 do
4th " - - - - -	52 do	52 do	67 do	67 do
5th " - - - - -	60 do	60 do	75 do	75 do
above 5th proof - - - - -	75 do	75 do	90 do	90 do
From other materials, 1st proof - - - - -	38 do	38 do	53 do	53 do
2d " - - - - -	38 do	38 do	53 do	53 do
3d " - - - - -	42 do	42 do	57 do	57 do
4th " - - - - -	48 do	48 do	63 do	63 do
5th " - - - - -	57 do	57 do	72 do	72 do
above 5th proof - - - - -	70 do	70 do	85 do	85 do
Spices, mace - - - - -	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 00	Free
nutmegs - - - - -	60 cents	60 cents	60 cents	do
cinnamon - - - - -	25 do	25 do	25 do	do
cloves - - - - -	25 do	25 do	25 do	do
pepper, black - - - - -	8 do	8 do	8 do	do
pepper, Cayenne, African, &c., until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	15	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	15 do	15 do	15 cents
pimento - - - - -	6 cents	6 do	6 do	Free
cassia - - - - -	6 do	6 do	6 do	do
ginger, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	15	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824 - - - - -	-	2 do	2 do	do
Sponges - - - - -	15	15	15	do
Spoons, of horn - - - - -	15	15	15	do
Squares, of iron or steel - - - - -	20	25	35	30
Square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, and cut in pieces not exceeding the length used for stretchers - - - - -	20	12	12	12
Steel - - - - -	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$1 50	\$1 50
all manufactures of, or of which steel was the material of chief value under the act of 1816, and a component material under subsequent acts, not otherwise specified - - - - -	20	25	25	25
Steel saddlery, polished, of all kinds, not specified - - - - -	20	25	25	30
Steelyards - - - - -	20	25	35	30
Statues and statuary, specially imported - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Stamped, printed, and painted floor cloths, (see Floor-cloths.) - - - - -	-	-	-	-
Sticks and canes, walking - - - - -	30	30	30	25
Sticks or frames for umbrellas or parasols - - - - -	30	30	30	25
Stockings, woolen - - - - -	20	25	35	25
cotton - - - - -	20	25	25	25
Stones, filtering - - - - -	15	15	15	Free
polishing - - - - -	15	15	15	do
rotten - - - - -	15	15	15	do

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Stones, burr, unwrought	-	-	free.				
wrought	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Bristol	-	-	do	7½	12½	12½	12½
precious, all articles composed wholly	-	-	do	7½	12½	12½	12½
or chiefly of	-	-	do	7½	12½	12½	12½
of all kinds, set or otherwise	-	-	do	20	20	20	20
Stoneware	-	-	do	30	30	30	30
Straw hats or bonnets	-	-	do	15	15	15	15
baskets	-	-	do	20	12	12	12
Stretchers of square wire, for umbrellas, &c.	-	-	do	15	15	15	Free.
Strings for musical instruments, of gut, &c.	-	-	do	20	25	25	do
of wire	-	-	do	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents	25 cents.
Stuff shoes and slippers	-	-	per pair	15	25	25	Free.
goods, (worsted)	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	15
Sublimate, corrosive	-	-	do	15	15	15	15
Sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts, until	-	-	do	15	—	—	—
30th June, 1824	-	-	do	15	—	—	—
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	—	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents.
of quinine	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	15
Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, until 30th	-	-	do	7½	—	—	—
June, 1824	-	-	do	—	—	—	—
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	—	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents.
Sulphur and brimstone	-	-	free.				
Sumac	-	-	do				
Sugar, brown	-	-	per lb.	3 cents	3 do	3 do	2½ do
white clayed, or powdered	-	-	do	4 do	4 do	4 do	3½ do
loaf, pulverized or otherwise	-	-	do	12 do	12 do	12 do	12 do
lump, do do	-	-	do	10 do	10 do	10 do	10 do
candy	-	-	do	12 do	12 do	12 do	12 do
sirup of sugar cane	-	-	do	—	—	—	2½ do
Sunn, an article like Sisal grass, used for some	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
purposes as hemp	-	-	do	30	30	30	25
Sweetmeats, preserved in sugar or brandy	-	-	do	15	15	15	Free.
Tapioca	-	-	do	7½	12½	12½	do
Tartar, crude	-	-	do	15	15	15	do
cream of	-	-	do	15	15	15	do
in a prepared state, as medicine	-	-	do	15	15	15	do
emetic	-	-	do	15	15	15	15
Tartaric acid	-	-	do	15	15	15	15
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 oz. per	-	-	do	20	—	—	—
M, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	do	—	—	—	—
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	—	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents.
Tacks, brads, and sprigs, above 16 oz. per M,	-	-	per cent.	20	—	—	—
until 30th June, 1824	-	-	do	—	—	—	—
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	per lb.	—	5 do	5 do	5 do
Tallow, rendered or otherwise	-	-	do	1 cent	1 do	1 do	1 do
candles	-	-	do	3 do	5 do	5 do	5 do
Tamarinds	-	-	per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Tarred cordage and cables	-	-	per lb.	3 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents.
Teas, from India, China, &c —	-	-	do				
Bohea	-	-	do	12 do	12 do	12 do	Free.
Souchong, and other black	-	-	do	25 do	25 do	25 do	do
Imperial, gunpowder, and Gomee	-	-	do	50 do	50 do	50 do	do
Hyson and young hyson	-	-	do	40 do	40 do	40 do	do
Hyson skin, and other green	-	-	do	28 do	28 do	28 do	do

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				
Species of merchandise.				
April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.	
Teas, from other places than China, &c.—				
Bohea - - - - -	per lb.	14 cents	14 cents	14 cents
Souchong, and other black - - -	do	34 do	34 do	34 do
Imperial, gunpowder, and Gomee - -	do	68 do	68 do	68 do
Hyson and young hyson - - -	do	56 do	56 do	56 do
Hyson skin, and other green - - -	do	38 do	38 do	38 do
Teas, from China, India, &c., under the "act of the 20th of May, 1830"—				
Bohea - - - - -	do	-	-	4 do
Souchong, and other black - - -	do	-	-	10 do
Imperial, gunpowder, and Gomee - -	do	-	-	25 do
Hyson and young hyson - - -	do	-	-	18 do
Hyson skin, and other green - - -	do	-	-	12 do
Teas, from other places than China, India, &c, under the "act of the 20th of May, 1830"—				
Bohea - - - - -	do	-	-	6 do
Souchong, and other black - - -	do	-	-	18 do
Imperial, gunpowder, and Gomee - -	do	-	-	37 do
Hyson and young hyson - - -	do	-	-	27 do
Hyson skin, and other green - - -	do	-	-	20 do
Teas of all kinds, imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, whether in vessels of the United States, or in foreign vessels, if entitled to the benefit of the 10th section of the act of the 14th of July, 1832.				
do	do	-	-	10 cents.
Teas imported in Austrian vessels, to be placed on the same footing as if imported in American vessels.				
Teeth of elephants and other animals -	per cent.	15	15	15
Thibet, cashmere of - - - - -	do	15	15	15
Thread, cotton (see Cotton thread.)				
lace - - - - -	do	7½	12½	12½
of flax or hemp - - - - -	do	15	25	25
Terra japonnica, or catechew - - -	do	15	15	15
Te ra de sienna, a brown bole, or ochre -	per lb.	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent
Ticklenburgs - - - - -	per cent.	15	15	15
Tiles, roofing - - - - -	do	15	25	25
paving - - - - -	do	15	15	15
Tin foil - - - - -	do	15	15	15
granulated and powdered tin, in grain, both being materials for composing dyes	do	7½	12½	12½
in pigs and bars - - - - -	free.	-	-	-
in plates or sheets - - - - -	per cent.	15	15	15
all manufactures of, or of which tin is the material of chief value under the act of 1816, and a component material under subsequent acts, not otherwise specified - - - - -	do	20	25	25
Tinned saddlery, common, of all descriptions	do	20	25	25
Tips of horn or bone, for canes or umbrellas	do	15	15	15
Tippe's of fur, ready-made - - - - -	do	15	15	15
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars				
per lb.	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents	10 cents.

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Tobacco, unmanufactured	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	15
Tooth powders	-	-	- do	30	30	30	15
Tonga beans	-	-	- do	30	30	30	Free.
Tolu, balsam of	-	-	- do	30	30	30	do
Tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States	-	-	- free.				
Tortoise shell	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	do
Teutenegue	-	-	- free.				
Teutania metal, in sheets	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	do
Tow, of hemp or flax	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
Tissue paper (see Paper.)							
Trees	-	-	- free.				
Turmeric	-	-	- do				
Turtle and turtle shell	-	-	- do				
Tulle, considered as coming under the general classification of laces	-	-	- per cent.	7½	12½	12½	12½
Twine and packthread, and seine twine	-	-	- per lb.	4 cents	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents.
Types, printing, old as well as new	-	-	- per cent.	20	25	25	15
Undressed furs	-	-	- free.				
Unmanufactured flax (see Flax.)							
hair	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
ivory	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
marble	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
ratans	-	-	- free.				
reeds	-	-	- do				
tobacco	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	15
wood	-	-	- free.				
wool (see Wool.)							
Umbrellas and parasols, of whatever materials made	-	-	- per cent.	15	25	25	25
Untarred cordage and yarn	-	-	- per lb.	4 cents	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents.
Volonia, (or velania,) used in dyeing and tanning	-	-	- free.				
Vanelloes	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Vanilla beans	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
Vegetables used in dyeing and composing dyes	-	-	- free.				
Verdigris	-	-	- per cent.	7½	12½	12½	12½
Vellum	-	-	- do	30	30	30	30
Venetian red, as ochre	-	-	- per lb.	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent.
carpeting (see Carpeting.)							
Veils, lace, of silk	-	-	- per cent.	7½	12½	12½	Free.
of thread or cotton	-	-	- do	7½	12½	12½	12½
Vessels, of copper	-	-	- do	20	35	35	25
of cast iron, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- do	20			
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per lb.	-	1½ cent	1½ cent	1½ cent.
Vices	-	-	- per cent.	20	25	35	30
Vicunia wool, used as undressed furs in the manufacture of hats	-	-	- free.				
Vials and bottles, (apothecaries,) until 30th June, 1824	-	-	- per cent.	20			
after 30th June, 1824, not exceeding 4 ounces in capacity	-	-	- per gross	-	\$1 00		

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.					Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
					April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Vials and bottles, (apothecaries',) after 30th June, 1824, exceeding 4 and not exceeding 8 ounces - - - per gross					-	\$1 25		
not exceeding 6 ounces in capacity - - - do					-	-	\$1 75	
exceeding 6 and not exceeding 8 ounces - - - do					-	-	1 25	
not exceeding 6 ounces in capacity - - - do					-	-	-	\$1 75
exceeding 6 and not exceeding 16 ounces - - - do					-	-	-	2 25
Vials, perfumery and fancy, viz:								
not exceeding 4 ounces in capacity - - - do					-	-	-	2 50
exceeding 4 and not exceeding 16 ounces - - - do					-	-	-	3 25
invoiced "Fancy essence bottles," considered as coming under the general classification of vials and bottles, and to pay duty accordingly.								
Vinegar, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.					15			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per gal.					-	8 cents	8 cents	8 cents.
Vomica, nux - - - per cent.					15	15	15	Free.
Viuiol, white, or sulphate of zinc - - - do					15	15	15	do
blue or Roman, or sulphate of copper, until 30th June, 1824 - - - do					7½			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per lb.					-	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
oil of, or sulphuric acid, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.					7½			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per lb.					-	3 do	3 do	3 do
Visiting cards to pay duty as all other paper, until 30th June, 1824 - - - per cent.					30			
after 30th June, 1824 - - - per lb.					-	15 do	15 do	15 do
Wafers - - - per cent.					30	30	30	25
Walking canes and sticks - - - do					30	30	30	25
Wares, China - - - do					20	20	20	20
earthen - - - do					20	20	20	20
stone - - - do					20	20	20	20
japanned, not specified - - - do					20	25	25	25
plated and gilt, not specified - - - do					20	25	25	25
glass, cut, not specified, until 30th June, 1824 - - - do					20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to a specific duty of 3 cents per pound - - - do					-	30	30	30
glass, plain, not specified, until 30th June, 1824 - - - do					20			
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per lb. - - - do					-	20	20	20
Wares, cabinet - - - do					30	30	30	30
Warming pans, of copper - - - do					20	25	35	25
Washes and washballs - - - do					30	30	30	15
Watches, and parts of watches - - - do					7½	12½	12½	12½
Watch crystals - - - do					7½	12½	12½	12½

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Water, rose - - - - -	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Wax, bees' - - - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
beads - - - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	15
candles - - - - -	-	-	- per lb.	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents	6 cents.
Wearing apparel, and personal baggage of persons arriving in the United States -	-	-	- free.				
Weld - - - - -	-	-	- do				
Whalebone, the product of foreign fishing -	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	12½
Whale oil, of foreign fishing -	-	-	- per gal.	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents.
Wheat, until 30th June, 1824 -	-	-	- per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824 -	-	-	- per bush.		25 do	25 do	25 do
Wheat flour, until 30th June, 1824 -	-	-	- per cent.	15			
after 30th June, 1824 -	-	-	- per cwt.		50 do	50 do	50 do
Whetstones - - - - -	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
Whips - - - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	30
White arsenic - - - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	Free.
White vitriol - - - - -	-	-	- do	15	15	15	do
White lead, dry, or ground in oil -	-	-	- per lb.	3 cents	4 cents	5 cents	5 cents.
White clayed sugar - - - - -	-	-	- do	4 do	4 do	4 do	3½ do
Whiting, and Paris white - - - - -	-	-	- do	1 do	1 do	1 do	1 do
Willow sheets, used in the manufacture of hats and bonnets - - - - -	-	-	- per cent.	30	30	50	30
Wilton carpeting, (see Carpeting.) -	-	-	-				
Windsor soap - - - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	30
Window glass, not above 8 by 10 inches -	-	-	p. 100 sq. ft.	\$2 50	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00
10 by 12 inches -	-	-	- do	2 75	3 50	3 50	3 50
10 by 15 inches -	-	-	- do	3 25	4 00	4 00	4 00
above 10 by 15 inches -	-	-	- do	3 25	4 00	5 00	4 00
uncut, in plates - - - - -	-	-	- do	3 25	4 00	5 00	4 00
Wines, (see page 86) - - - - -	-	-	- per gal.				
Wire, brass - - - - -	-	-	- per cent.	20	25	25	25
silvered, or plated - - - - -	-	-	- do	20	25	25	5
square, cut in lengths, suitable as stretchers for umbrellas and parasols -	-	-	- do	20	12	12	12
iron or steel, annealed or otherwise, until 30th June, 1824 -	-	-	- do	20			
after 30th June, 1824, not above No. 18 -	-	-	- per lb.		5 cents		
above No. 18 - - - - -	-	-	- do		9 do		
not above No. 14 - - - - -	-	-	- do			6 cents	5 cents.
above No. 14 - - - - -	-	-	- do			10 do	9 do
cap and bonnet, wrapped or covered, until 3d March, 1833 -	-	-	- per cent.	20	25	30	
after 3d March, 1833 -	-	-	- per lb.				12 do
Woad, or pastel - - - - -	-	-	- free.				
Wood, dye, of all kinds - - - - -	-	-	- do				
quassia - - - - -	-	-	- per cent.	15	15	15	Free.
all manufactures of, not otherwise enumerated -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	25
boards and plank - - - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	30
walking canes and sticks - - - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	25
frames and sticks for umbrellas, &c. -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	25
cabinet wares - - - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	30
musical instruments of - - - - -	-	-	- do	30	30	30	30

A—Continued.

		Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.		April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Wood screws -	- - - - - per cent.	20	30	40	30
Wool, unmanufactured, until the 30th June, 1824 -	- - - - - do	15			
after 30th June, 1824, and until 30th June, 1828, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 10 cents per lb. -	- - - - - do	-	15		
unmanufactured, exceeding 10 cents per lb., until 1st June, 1825 -	- - - - - do	-	20		
afterwards, until 1st June, 1826 -	- - - - - do	-	25		
after 1st June, 1826 -	- - - - - do	-	30		
unmanufactured, (under the act of 1828,) in addition to a specific duty of 4 cents per lb., until 30th June, 1829 -	- - - - - do	-	-	40	
from 30th June, 1829, to 30th June, 1830 -	- - - - - do	-	-	45	
after 30th June, 1830 -	- - - - - do	-	-	50	
unmanufactured, (under the act of 1832,) the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed 8 cents per lb. -	- - - - - free.				
<i>Provided, That if any wool so imported shall be fine wool, mixed with dirt or other material, and thus reduced in value to 8 cents per lb., or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as in their opinion it would have cost, had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon shall be charged in conformity with such appraisal.</i>					
Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall exceed 8 cents per lb., in addition to a specific duty of 4 cents per lb. -	- - - - - per cent.	-	-	-	40
imported on the skin, shall be estimated, as to weight and value, as other wool.					
all manufactures of, or of which wool is the material of chief value, not otherwise specified -	- - - - - do	25			
all manufactures of, or of which wool shall be a component material, (except <i>worsted stuff goods</i> and <i>blankets</i>), and such manufactures of wool, not including <i>flannels</i> and <i>baizes</i> , the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 33½ cents per square yard, until 30th June, 1825 -	- - - - - do	-	30		
after 30th June, 1825 -	- - - - - do	-	-	33½	
all manufactures of, or of which wool shall be the only material, (except <i>flannels</i> and <i>baizes</i>), the actual value					

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square yard - - - - -				25	25		
Wool, all manufactures of, or of which wool shall be a component material, (excepting <i>blankets, worsted stuff goods, bombasins, hosiery, gloves, mitts, caps, and bindings</i> ,) the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed the square yard value of $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents, and not exceed 50 cents; 50 cents, and not exceed \$1 00; \$1 00, and not exceed \$2 50; \$2 50, and not exceed \$4 00,—be deemed and taken to have cost the latter values per square yard, and pay duty accordingly, until 30th June, 1829 -						40	
after 30th June, 1829 -						45	
all manufactures of, or of which wool shall be a component material, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall exceed \$4 00 the square yard, there shall be levied and collected, until 30th June, 1829, a duty of - - - - -						45	
after 30th June, 1829 -						50	
all manufactures of, or of which wool shall be a component material, not otherwise specified - - - - -							50
manufactures of, not exceeding $33\frac{1}{2}$ cents per square yard, after 30th June, 1828, and until 3d March, 1833				per sq. yd.		14 cents	
after 3d March, and until 31st December, 1833 -				per cent.			5
after 31st December, 1833 -				do			50
all <i>milled and fulled cloth</i> , known by the name of <i>plains, kerseys</i> , or <i>Kendal cottons</i> , composed wholly of wool, the value whereof, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed 35 cents per square yard, until 31st December, 1833 -				do			5
after 31st December, 1833 -				do			50
manufactures of, flannels and baizes, until 30th June, 1824, subject to the regulations respecting woollen cloths, under the acts of 1824 and 1828 -				do	25		
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1825 -				do		30	
from 30th June, 1825, to 30th June, 1828 -				do		$33\frac{1}{2}$	
from 30th June, 1828, to 30th June, 1829 -				do		40	

A—Continued.

Rates of duty payable under the acts of—				Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
Species of merchandise.				April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Wool, manufactures of, flannels and baizes, from 30th June, 1829, to 3d March, 1833 - - - - -						45	
after 3d March, 1823 - - - - -						-	16 cents
manufactures of, merino shawls of wool, until 30th June, 1824, subject to the regulations respecting woollen cloths, under the acts of 1824 and 1828 - - - - -				per cent. 25			
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1825 - - - - -				do -	30		
from 30th June, 1825, to 30th June, 1828 - - - - -				do -	33½		
from 30th June, 1828, to 30th June, 1829 - - - - -				do -		40	
from 30th June, 1829, to 3d March, 1833 - - - - -				do -		45	
after 3d March, 1833 - - - - -				do -		-	40
manufactures of, woollen and worsted hosiery, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -				do 20			
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1825 - - - - -				do -	30		
from 30th June, 1825, to 30th June, 1828 - - - - -				do -	33½		
from 30th June, 1828, to 3d March, 1833 - - - - -				do -		35	
after 3d March, 1833 - - - - -				do -		-	25
woollen and worsted gloves, mitts, stockings, and bindings, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -				do 25			
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1825 - - - - -				do -	30		
from 30th June, 1825, to 30th June, 1828 - - - - -				do -	33½		
from 30th June, 1828, to 3d March, 1833 - - - - -				do -		35	
after 3d March, 1833 - - - - -				do -		-	25
woollen yarn, until 30th June, 1824 - - - - -				do 25			
from 30th June, 1824, to 30th June, 1825 - - - - -				do -	30		
from 30th June, 1825, to 30th June, 1828 - - - - -				do -	33½		
from 30th June, 1828, to 3d March, 1833 - - - - -				do -		35	
after 3d March, 1833, in addition to a specific duty of 4 cents per lb. - - - - -				do -		-	50
Woollen blankets, the value whereof, at the place whence exported, shall not exceed 75 cents each - - - - -				do 15	25	35	5
Woollen blankets, the value whereof, at the place whence exported, shall exceed 75 cents each - - - - -				do 15	25	35	25
Woollen carpets and carpeting—Brussels, Wilton, and Turkey - - - - -				do 25			

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—			
	April 27, 1816.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	July 14, 1832.
Woolen carpets and carpeting—				
Treble ingrained - - - - - per cent.	25	50	70	63
Venetian and other ingrained - - - do	25	25	40	35
Wool hats and caps - - - - - do	30	30	30	30
Worsted stuff goods, until 3d March, 1833 - - - do	15	25	25	
from 3d March to 31st December, 1833 - - - do	-	-	-	10
under the act of 2d Mar., 1833, after 31st December, 1833 - - - free.				
[To come under the denomination of "worsted stuff goods," the articles must be composed entirely of worsted, and be of that class of goods well known and understood by merchants as coming under the denomination of "worsted stuff goods," namely—bombazettes, camlets, calimaucos, circassians, moreens, taboreens, taborets, wild bores, bird's eye, and the like.]				
Worsted webbing, or stockinet, considered liable to duty as manufactures of wool, under the acts of 1816, 1824, 1828, and 1832 - - - per cent.	25	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	45	50
Worsted yarn - - - - - do	25	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	20
bindings - - - - - do	25	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	35	25
Worsted and silk goods, bombazines, shawls, poplins, poplinets, tabinets, Norwich crapes, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, until 3d March, 1833 - - - do	25	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
from 3d March to 31st December, 1833 - - - do	-	-	-	10
after 31st December, 1833, under the act of 2d March, 1833 - - - free.				
Yarn, linen or flaxen - - - - - per cent.	15	25	25	25
worsted - - - - - do	25	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	20
woolen, until 3d March, 1833 - - - do	25	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	33 $\frac{1}{3}$	
after 3d March, 1833, in addition to a specific duty of 4 cents per lb. - - - do	-	-	-	50
Zinc nails - - - - - do	15	15	15	Free.
in plates - - - - - do	15	15	15	do

A—Continued.

Duties laid upon certain articles imported, under the act of the 20th of April, 1818, and 1830, compared with the rates of duty payable under the act of 1816, and subsequent years.

Species of merchandise.	Rates of duty payable under the acts of—					
	April 27, 1816.	April 20, 1818.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	May 20, 1830.	July 14, 1832.
Silver plated saddlery, coach and harness furniture	20	25	25	25	-	30
Glassware, cut, not specified, until 30th June, 1824	20	30	-	-	-	30
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to a specific duty of 3 cents per lb.	20	-	30	30	-	20
plain, not otherwise specified, until 30th June, 1824	-	-	20	25	-	25
after 30th June, 1824, in addition to a specific duty of 2 cents per lb.	-	-	20	25	-	5 cents
Copper, manufactures of, or of which copper is the material of chief value, not specified	3 cents	5 cents	5 cents	5 cents	-	5 do
Iron, tacks, brads, and sprigs, until 30th June, 1818	20	25	5 do	5 do	-	5 do
after 30th June, 1818, not exceeding 16 oz. per M.	20	25	4 do	5 do	-	4 do
exceeding 16 oz. per M.	20	25	4 do	4 do	-	62½ do
nails	20	50 do	50 do	62½ do	-	1½ do
spikes	20	75 do	1½ do	1½ do	-	1½ do
pig iron, until 30th June, 1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
castings, until 30th June, 1818	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1818, and until 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	-	-	-	-	-	-
castings, vessels of	-	-	-	-	-	-

all other bar and bolt, manufactured otherwise than by rolling, until 30th June, 1818	do per cwt.	45 cents	-	1 do	1 do	-	1 do
after 30th June, 1818, and until 30th June, 1824	do	75 cents	-	90 do	-	-	90 do
after 30th June, 1824, and until 30th June, 1828	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1828, and until 3d March, 1833	per lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 3d March, 1833	per cwt.	-	-	-	-	-	-
anchors, and parts of, until 30th June, 1818	do	\$1 50	-	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1818	per lb.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheeting, Russia, brown and white, until 30th June, 1818	per cwt.	\$1 00	-	2 cents	-	-	2 do
after 30th June, 1818, and until 30th June, 1824	per cent.	15	-	\$2 50	-	-	\$2 50
brown, not exceeding 52 archeens in each piece	per piece	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	per cent.	-	-	1 60	-	-	25
white, not exceeding 52 archeens in each piece	per piece	-	-	\$2 50	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt, until 31st December, 1830	per bushel	20 cents	-	25	-	-	25
after 31st December, 1830	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 31st December, 1831	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alum	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheeting, Russia, brown and white, until 30th June, 1818	per cwt.	\$1 00	-	2 cents	-	-	2 do
after 30th June, 1818, and until 30th June, 1824	per cent.	15	-	\$2 50	-	-	\$2 50
brown, not exceeding 52 archeens in each piece	per piece	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	per cent.	-	-	1 60	-	-	25
white, not exceeding 52 archeens in each piece	per piece	-	-	\$2 50	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt, until 31st December, 1830	per bushel	20 cents	-	25	-	-	25
after 31st December, 1830	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 31st December, 1831	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alum	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sheeting, Russia, brown and white, until 30th June, 1818	per cwt.	\$1 00	-	2 cents	-	-	2 do
after 30th June, 1818, and until 30th June, 1824	per cent.	15	-	\$2 50	-	-	\$2 50
brown, not exceeding 52 archeens in each piece	per piece	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	per cent.	-	-	1 60	-	-	25
white, not exceeding 52 archeens in each piece	per piece	-	-	\$2 50	-	-	-
after 30th June, 1824	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salt, until 31st December, 1830	per bushel	20 cents	-	25	-	-	25
after 31st December, 1830	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
after 31st December, 1831	do	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alum	do	-	-	-	-	-	-

Do not on mence' under the seal of 1812 to 1841

Do not on mence' under the seal of 1812 to 1841

V-Continued

A—Continued.

Table showing the duties on wines, under the several acts from 1816 to 1841.

Duties on wines, under the several acts from 1816 to 1841.									
Description of wine.	April 27, 1816.	March 3, 1819.	May 22, 1824.	May 19, 1828.	May 24, 1828.	Treaty with France, July 4, 1831.	July 14, 1832.	July 4, 1836.	Sept. 11, 1841.
	per gall.								
Wine—Madeira -	\$1 00	-	\$1 00	\$1 00	\$0 50	-	\$0 25	\$0 12½	-
Burgundy -	1 00	-	1 00	1 00	10	-	5	2½	-
Champagne -	1 00	-	1 00	1 00	15	-	7½	3	-
Rhenish -	1 00	-	1 00	1 00	15	-	7½	3	-
Tokay -	1 00	-	1 00	1 00	30	-	15	7	-
Sherry -	60	-	60	60	50	-	25	12	-
St. Lucar -	60	-	60	60	15	-	7½	3	-
Of France, in bottles -	70	\$0 30	30	30	30	\$0 22	11	5	-
Red, of France, in casks -	25	15	15	15	10	6	3	1	-
Other, of France, in casks -	25	15	15	15	15	10	5	2	-
Red, of Spain, in casks -	25	15	15	15	10	-	5	2	-
Other, of Spain, in casks -	25	15	15	15	15	-	7½	3	-
Lisbon -	50	-	50	50	30	-	15	7½	-
Oporto -	50	-	50	50	30	-	15	7½	-
Other, of Portugal -	50	-	50	50	30	-	15	7½	-
Sicily -	50	-	50	50	30	-	15	7½	-
Other Mediterranean -	25	15	15	15	15	-	7½	3	-
Teneriffe and other Canary -	40	-	40	40	30	-	15	7½	-
Fayal and other Western island -	40	-	40	40	30	-	15	7½	-
Of other countries, in bottles -	70	30	30	30	30	-	15	7½	-
Of other countries, in casks -	25	15	15	15	15	-	7½	3	-
Of Germany -	25	15	15	15	15	-	7½	3	-
Of Austria -	25	15	15	15	10	-	5	2½	-

NOTE.—The act of 1836 reduced the duties on wines below a duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem, (except French wines, in bottles, &c.) The act of 1841 raised the duties to 20 per cent. ad valorem.

11th of September, 1831.

SHOWING

DISSE
of the 2d of
the biennial
and also the
1841.

no funds to substantiate expenditures; United States Treasury
and various commissions; 1881, March, to 1881, July, to
United States Treasury and 1881, July, to 1881, July, to

A—Continued.

Comparative tariff, showing the rates of duty on merchandise imported under the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and the act of the 2d of March, 1833, commonly known as the compromise act, with the biennial reductions under the latter act until the 30th June, 1842, and also the rates of duty payable under the act of the 11th of September, 1841.

Species of merchandise.	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Rate of duty.					Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
		1834 and 1835, per cent. 1-10, or 10	1836 and 1837, per cent. 2-10, or 20	1838 and 1839, per cent. 3-10, or 30	1840 and 1841, per cent. 4-10, or 40	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1.	To June 30, 1842.	
Absynthe, a cordial (see other Spirits)	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
oil of, or wormwood	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
Acorns	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
Acid, benzoic, until 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
from that day	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
boracic, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
from that day	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
citric, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
from that day	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
muratic	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
nitric, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
from that day	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
oxalic, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
from that day	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
pyroligneous, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
from that day	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
tartaric, in crystals or powder	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
sulphuric, or oil of vitriol	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
Adzes, manufactures of iron and steel	30	29	28	27	26	3 cents	3 cents,	
	30	29	28	27	26	26	23	

Adhesive patent felt	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alba canella, bark of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almonds, until October 1, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-
afterwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almonds, oil of, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-
afterwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Almond paste	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alcornoque, bark of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ale, in casks	-	-	-	-	-	-
in bottles	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aloes	-	-	-	-	-	-
Alumina	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amber	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amber beads	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ambergris	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aniseed	-	-	-	-	-	-
oil of	-	-	-	-	-	-
cordial (see other Spirits)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annatto, or annotto, or rocou	-	-	-	-	-	-
Angora goats' hair	-	-	-	-	-	-
Animals, for breed	-	-	-	-	-	-
not for breed, until 1st October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-
afterwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anatomical preparations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchors, or parts thereof	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anchovies, pickled, in kegs (see Fish)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Annealed iron wire, not above No. 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
above No. 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anvils, and parts thereof	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antimonial marine sheathing metal to pay duty as lead	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anti-corrosive lithic paint	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antiquities, all collections of, specially imported by order and for the use of any society incorporated for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the en- couragement of the fine arts, or by order and for the use of any seminary of learning, school, or college	-	-	-	-	-	-
Antimony, crude	-	-	-	-	-	-
regulus of	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel, wearing, and other personal baggage of immigrants in use	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparatus, philosophical, specially imported for philosophical societies, col- leges, &c.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apples, pine, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-
afterwards	-	-	-	-	-	-

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
	1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1,	To June 30, 1842.
Tariff of 1832 and 1833.						
Rate of duty.						
Aquafortis -	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Argol, or argal (crude tartar)	-	-	-	-	20	20
Arabic gum -	30	29	27	26	26	23
Armenian bole -	25	24½	23½	23	23	21½
Arsenic, white, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrow-root -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arms, fire, other than muskets and rifles -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arrack, an intoxicating beverage made in India, by distilling the fermented juice of the cocoa-nut, the palmyra tree, and rice in the husk (see Spirits.)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Articles imported for the use of the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-
Articles composed wholly or chiefly of gold, silver, pearl, or precious stones, (except gold and silver epaulets, which are exempted from duty)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Articles, all not specified in the act of the 14th of July, 1832, either as free or as liable to a different duty, (to wit, than 15 per cent.,) and which, by the existing laws, were liable to an ad valorem duty higher than 15 per cent., to pay an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent.	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Articles, all not enumerated in the act of the 14th of July, 1832, nor in the previous laws, and which were then liable to an ad valorem duty of 15 per cent., with the exception of certain specified articles, (the duties on which being retained.) The articles will be found under their appropriate heads.	15	15	15	15	20	20

A—Continued.

A—Continued.					
Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.	Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.		
1834 and 1835, per cent. 1-10, or 10	1836 and 1837, per cent. 2-10, or 20	1838 and 1839, per cent. 3-10, or 30	1840 and 1841, per cent. 4-10, or 40	Rate of duty.	
3 cents 15	2.79 cts. 15	2.63 cts. 15	2.28 cts. 15	2.05 cts. 15	2.05 cts. 20
15	15	15	15	15	20
Band iron, slit, rolled, or hammered	per lb.				1.19 cts.
Barley	per cent.				20
Barilla	free.				
Bark of the cork-tree, unmanufactured	do				
alcornoque	do				
canella alba	do				
cascarilla	do				
Peruvian, or Jesuit's	do				
Baskets of straw or grass	per cent.				
of willow, chip, &c.	do				
Bead purses, with metal clasps	do				
without metal clasps	do				
Beads, amber, wax, or composition	do				
all other, not enumerated	do				
strung or unstrung, of all kinds	do				
Beams, for scales	do				
Beans, Tonga, or Tonkay, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.				
from that day	per cent.				
Vanilla	free.				
all other, not specified, until the 1st of October, 1841	do				
from that day	per cent.				
Beef, dried or pickled	per lb.				
Beer, in casks	per gall.				

	20 cents	20 cents	20 cents	19.97 cts.	19.71 cts.	19.71 cts.	19.54 cts.
in bottles	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Beeswax, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Benzoates, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Benzoic acid, or flor benzoin, to the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Benzoin, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Benzoin gum, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bergamot, oil or essence of	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Berries, used for dyeing	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
juniper	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Bichromate of pot-ash	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bezoar stones, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bick-irons	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Binders' boards, paper	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Bindings, woollen or worsted	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
other, according to the material of which the article is composed	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Birds-eye stuff, linen, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
worsted stuff, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bismuth, until the 1st of October 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
oxide of, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bitter apple, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bitumen, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Bladders, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.	free.
from that day	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Black lead-pencils	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Blank books	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Blacksmiths' hammers and sledges	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
Black plates, or black tin plates, to pay duty as sheet iron, (which see)	do	do	do	do	do	do	do
Blankets, of wool, the value whereof at the place whence imported shall not exceed 75 cents each	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.

V-Continued

A—Continued.

Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.
	1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, 2-10, or 20 per cent.	1838 and 1839, 3-10, or 30 per cent.	1840 and 1841, 4-10, or 40 per cent.		
Blankets, of wool, the value whereof at the place whence imported shall exceed 75 cents each	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½
Bleaching powder	15	15	15	15	20	20
Blue, Prussian	4 cents	3.74 cts.	3.49 cts.	3.60 cts.	3.60 cts.	1.48 cts.
Blue vitriol	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½
Blue guineas cottons	\$1 50	24½	24	23½	23	21½
Blooms, iron in, subject to the same duty as iron in bolts or bars, (which see)	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½
Boards, plank and scantling	12	12	12	12	20	20
The act of 1841 provides "that boards, planks, staves, scantling, sawed timber, and all other descriptions of wood which shall have been wrought into shapes that fit them respectively for any specific and permanent use, without further manufacture, shall be deemed and taken as manufactured wood."						
Bobinet lace	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Bockings and baizes	16 cents	15.16 cts.	14.43 cts.	13.93 cts.	12.51 cts.	10.12 cts.
Bodkins, ivory, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	20	20
of bone, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	20	20
of gold or silver	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
of iron, steel, or brass, &c.	25	24½	23½	23	23	21½
plated or gilt	25	24½	23½	23	23	21½
Bolting cloths	15	15	15	15	20	20

Bolts, of iron, brass, or composition, for fastenings	do	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
of copper	per lb.	4 cents	3.93 cts	3.91 cts.	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents
Bolt rope, as tarred cordage, (which see)	do	4 do						
Bolt iron, manufactured by rolling	per cwt.	\$1.50	\$1.39	\$1.30	\$1.20	\$1.07	\$1.07	68 do
manufactured otherwise	do	90 cents	86.33 cts.	84.18 cts.	79.74 cts.	76.63 cts.	76.33 cts.	64.36 cts.
Bole, Armenian	free.							
Bombazines, until the 1st of October, 1841	do							
from that day	per cent.						20	20
Bombazines, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.							
from that day	per cent.						20	20
Bonnets, of Leghorn, straw, chip, or grass	do	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
of fur, leather, or wool	do	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
of linen or muslin	do	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
of silk, considered as millinery	do	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
for women, &c., other than those enumerated, considered as millinery	do	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Bonnet wire, covered with silk, cotton, flaxen yarn or thread	per lb.	12 cents	11.07 cts.	10.49 cts	10.97 cts.	12 cents	12 cents	7.43 cts.
Boucho leaves, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.							
from that day	per cent.						20	20
Bone tips, or tips or horn	free.							
Bone, whale, rosettes of	per cent.	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
of foreign fishing	do	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Bone, manufactures of, not specified, viz: until the 1st of October, 1841	free.							
from that day	per cent.						20	20
Books, specially imported for philosophical societies, colleges, schools, &c.	free.							
of professional men emigrating to the United States, considered as im-	do							
plements of trade or profession	do							
of prints and engravings	do							
printed, previous to the year 1775, until the 1st of October, 1841	per vol.							
from that day	per cent.							
printed in Latin or Greek, bound	per lb.							
unbound	do							
printed in English, bound	do							
unbound	do							
printed in other languages, until the 1st of October, 1841	do							
from that day	per vol.							
Books half bound, (technically so-called,) with leather backs, con-	per cent.							
sidered as bound books.	do							
specially imported	free.							
The notes in any book, although in a different language from the work,								
do not change the duty; for instance, a Hebrew book, with notes in								
Latin, will still be subject to the duty on books printed in the Hebrew								
language.								

A—Continued.

A—Continued.		Reductions under the act of 1833.				Rate of duty.		Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
		Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.		Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1,	To June 30, 1842.
Species of merchandise.									
Books of engravings, or lithographic, being the patterns of iron work, &c., will pay according to the language of the title page and references.									
in sheets, neither folded nor stitched, but printed in such a manner as to constitute a regular series of volumes, will pay the same duty as they would if put up in volumes.									
pamphlets and sheets, folded and stitched, to pay duty according to the language in which they are printed.									
Boots and booties	per pair	\$1 50	\$1 40	\$1 12	\$1 22	\$1 16		\$1 16	87.52 cts.
Boot webb	per cent.	25	24½	24	23½	23		23	21½
Botany, specimens of	free.								
Bottles, (see Glass)	per gross								
Borax or tincal	free.								
Boracic acid	do								
Box boards, paper	per lb.	3 cents	2.99 cts.	2.97 cts.	2.54 cts.	2.66 cts.		2.66 cts.	2.37 cts.
Boxes, of shell or paper	per cent.	15	15	15	15	15		20	20
Boxes, of paper, such as lucifer matches are imported in	do	15	15	15	15	15		20	20
Brass, old, fit only for remanufacture	free.								
in pigs and bars	do								
sheet and rolled	per cent.	25	24½	24	23½	23		23	21½
saddlery of all descriptions	do	30	29	28	27	26		26	23
keutles, in nests	do	25	24½	24	23½	23		23	21½
wire	do	25	24½	24	23½	23		23	21½

manufactures of, not specified, or of which brass is a component material	do	25	24	23	23	23	21
Brads, tacks, and sprigs, (see Iron)	per lb.	25	24	23	23	23	21
Braids, in ornaments, for head dresses	per cent.	25	24	23	23	23	21
Braids, hair, made up for head dresses	do	25	24	23	23	23	21
hair, not made up for head dresses	do	15	15	15	15	20	20
straw, for making bonnets or hats	do	30	28	26	26	26	23
Bracelets, hair	do	15	15	15	15	20	20
Braces and bits for carpenters	do	25	24	23	23	23	21
Braziers' rods, or round iron, from 3-16 to 8-16 inch diameter	per lb.	3 cents	2.75 cts.	2.38 cts.	2.38 cts.	2.38 cts.	1.35 cts.
Braziers' copper	per cent.	15	15	15	15	20	20
Brazil pebble, prepared for spectacles	do	12	12	12	12	20	20
Brazil wood	free.	2	4	3	3	3	3
Brazilleto	do	3	3	3	3	3	3
Brazil paste, until the 1st of October, 1841	per cent.	15	15	15	15	20	20
from that day	do	15	15	15	15	20	20
Bricks	do	30	28	26	26	26	23
Bridles	do	30	28	26	26	26	23
Bridle bits, plated, brass or polished steel	do	10	10	10	10	20	20
of common tinned and japanned	do	12	12	12	12	20	20
Bristol stones	do	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents	3 cents
Bristles, to 1st of October, 1841	per lb.	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents
from that day	free.	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents
Bristol boards (as paper not specified)	per lb.	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents
Bronze, casts and busts in, specially imported	free.	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents	15 cents
Bronze and bronze powder	per cent.	25	24	23	23	23	21
Brimstone and sulphur	free.	25	24	23	23	23	21
Brussels carpeting	p. sq. yd.	63 cents	59.51 cts.	56.78 cts.	49.32 cts.	49.32 cts.	37 cents.
Buckles, of iron, tin, &c., for braces or suspenders	per cent.	25	24	23	23	23	21
Brushes of all kinds	do	25	24	23	23	23	21
Brucine, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	25	24	23	23	23	21
from that day	per cent.	25	24	23	23	23	21
Bullion, gold or silver	free.	25	24	23	23	23	21
Buttons, metal	per cent.	25	24	23	23	23	21
Button-moulds	do	15	15	15	15	20	20
Buttons, mother of pearl	do	15	15	15	15	20	20
Butter (no drawback allowed on exportation)	per lb.	5 cents	4.75 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.06 cts.	4.06 cts.	3.59 cts.
Bulb, or bulbous roots, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	5 cents	4.75 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.06 cts.	4.06 cts.	3.59 cts.
from that day	per cent.	5 cents	4.75 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.06 cts.	4.06 cts.	3.59 cts.
Burgundy pitch	free.	5 cents	4.75 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.06 cts.	4.06 cts.	3.59 cts.
Burr-stones, wrought or unwrought	do	5 cents	4.75 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.06 cts.	4.06 cts.	3.59 cts.
Busts, of marble, metal, or plaster, specially imported	do	5 cents	4.75 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.06 cts.	4.06 cts.	3.59 cts.
Bunting, considered as worsted stuff goods, until the 1st of October, 1841	do	5 cents	4.75 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.06 cts.	4.06 cts.	3.59 cts.

V—Continued

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1, To June 30, 1842.
Rate of duty.						
Bunting, considered as worsted stuff goods, from the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20
Burlaps, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20
Building tiles	15	15	15	15	15	20
Brooms, of palm leaf	15	15	15	15	15	20
Butt hinges	15	15	15	15	15	20
Cabinets of coins and gems, specially imported	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½
Cabinet wares	30	29	28	27	26	23
Cables, chain, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part	3 cents	2.78 cts.	2.60 cts.	2.35 cts.	2.13 cts.	1.42 cts.
tarred	4 cents	3.45 cts.	3.38 cts.	3.13 cts.	2.89 cts.	2.11 cts.
untarred	5 cents	4.57 cts.	4.17 cts.	3.88 cts.	3.34 cts.	2.20 cts.
Caddie balls	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½
Cajiput, or cajiputa, oil of, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20
Calaminaris, lapis	-	-	-	-	-	20
Calf skins, raw, salted, or pickled	-	-	-	-	-	20
tanned and dressed	30	29	28	27	26	23
Calomel	15	15	15	15	15	15
Cambrie and cambrie linen handkerchiefs, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20
from that day	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½
Cambrie handkerchiefs, cotton, hemmed	-	-	-	-	-	20

Cameos, real	-	-	-	-	-	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
imitation	-	-	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	20	20
Camels' hair	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
pencils of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camlets, of goats' hair or camels' hair, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camomile flowers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camphor, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Camwood	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canary seed, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancrorum oculi, or crabs' eye, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canella alba	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cantharides	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cannon, iron	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Candles, tallow	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
wax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
spermaceti	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canes, walking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Canvass, brown, wide	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
linen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
for floor cloths, or wearing apparel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
for sails, such as sail duck	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caps, for women, as millinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caps and hats, of fur, leather, or wool	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
of silk, as millinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carpeting, Brussels, Wilton, and Saxony	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
treble ingrained and imperial	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
other ingrained and Venetian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
all other, of wool, hemp, and flax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carbonate of soda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carboys (glass)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carriages, and parts of carriages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carriage springs and steps, as parts of carriages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Caraway, essential oil of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cards, playing (no drawback allowed on exportation)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cards, visiting, as other paper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capers, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gasement rods, slit, rolled, or hammered	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

V-Continued

A—Continued.

	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.		
		1-10, or 10	2-10, or 20	3-10, or 30	4-10, or 40	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1.	To June 30, 1842.
Rate of duty.							
Castings, iron, vessels of	1½ ct.	1.42 cts.	1.38 cts.	1.34 cts.	1.15 cts.	1.15 cts.	0.93 cts.
all other	1 do	0.95 cts.	0.87 cts.	0.88 cts.	0.86 cts.	0.86 cts.	0.68 cts.
Cascarilla bark							
Caraway, oil of, until the 1st of October, 1841	40 cents	39.50 cts.	37.17 cts.	36.91 cts.	33 cents	33 cents	24.48 cts.
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Castor oil							
Cassia, until the 1st of October, 1841							
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
oil of, until the 1st of October, 1841							
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Cashmere of thibet	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Castanas (chestnuts)							
Cast and busts of bronze or plaster, or metal, specially imported							
Catechu, or terra japonica, until the 1st of October, 1841							
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Catsup							
Cayenne, Chili, and African pepper							
Cement, Roman, until the 1st of October, 1841	15 cents	14.52 cts.	13.53 cts.	13.54 cts.	12.34 cts.		
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Chafing dishes, of copper	25	24½	24	23½	23	20	21½
Chain, or warp, made of tow or flax, for manufacturing carpets	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Chain cables	3 cents	2.78 cts.	2.60 cts.	2.35 cts.	2.13 cts.	2.13 cts.	1.42 cts.

[illegible]

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Rate of duty.	Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.		1840 and 1841, 4-10, or 40 per cent.	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1.
Cloths, all woolen	50	47	44	41	38	29	29
Coaches, or parts thereof	30	29	28	27	26	23	23
Coach furniture	30	29	28	27	26	23	23
Coach lace-of all kinds	35	33.50	32	30.50	29	24.50	24.50
Coal and coal screenings, per heaped bushel	6 cents	5.58 cts	5.13 cts.	4.70 cts.	4.28 cts.	3.14 cts.	3.14 cts.
Cobalt, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cochineal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coculus indicus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocoa, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocoa-nuts, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cocoa-nut shells, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
oil, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Coins, of gold, silver, or copper	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
cabinets of, specially imported	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Collections of antiquity, specially imported	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Colocynth, or colocynthida, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

December, 1833

any company, no, exceeding 22 cents per bushel, until the 1st of October, 1841.

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Cologne water	do	23	26	26	27	28	29	30	do
Colombo root	free.								
Coke, (judicial decision,) until the 1st of October, 1841	do								
Comfits and sweetmeats of all kinds, preserved in sugar or brandy	per cent.								
Composition beads	do	20	20	23	23	24	24	25	do
rods and bolts	do	20	23	15	15	15	15	15	do
nails and spikes	do	20	23	20	23	24	24	25	do
Concans, India	do	20	23	23	23	24	24	25	do
Copperas	do	20	23	23	23	24	24	25	do
Copper, in pigs and bars	per cwt.	20	23	23	23	24	24	25	do
old, fit only for remanufacture	free.								
in plates and sheets, suited to the sheathing of ships	do								
for the use of the mint	do								
braziers', weighing over 34 ounces	per cent.								
bottoms, cut round, and raised on the edge	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
plates, engraved	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
plates or sheets to engrave upon, if polished	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
vessels	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
coal-hods	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
scales	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
warming pans	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
chafing dishes	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
manufactures of, not specified	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
rods and bolts	per lb.	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
nails and spikes	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
Copperplate paper	do	20	20	21	21	21	21	21	do
Coral, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.								
from that day	per cent.								
Copal gum, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.								
from that day	per cent.								
Coriander seed	free.								
Cork tree, the bark of	free.								
Corks	do								
Corrosive sublimate	per lb.								
Cordage, tarred	per cent.								
untarred, and yarn	per lb.								
Cordage and cables of Manilla or sisal grass, jute, or bark, to pay duty as un-	do								
tarred cordage	do								
Cordials, anniseed, and all other, to pay duty as spirits distilled from materials	do								
other than grain, according to proof	per gall.								

A—Continued.

	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Rate of duty.		Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, 2-10, or 20 per cent.	1838 and 1839, 3-10, or 30 per cent.	1840 and 1841, 4-10, or 40 per cent.				
Cords and tassels for window blinds, to pay duty according to the material of which they are composed	15	15	15	15	15			20	20
Cosmetics	25	24½	24	23½	23			23	21½
Cotton, all manufactures of, or of which cotton shall be a component material, not otherwise provided for	25	24½	24	23½	23			23	21½
Cotton cloths, or manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value 30 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 30 cents per square yard, and pay duty accordingly	25	24½	24	23½	23			23	21½
Cotton cloths, or manufactures of cotton, or of which cotton shall be a component part, if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value 35 cents per square yard, shall be valued at 35 cents per square yard, and pay duty accordingly	25	24½	24	23½	23			23	21½
Cotton nankeens direct from China	25	24½	24	23½	23			23	21½
Cotton twist, yarn, and thread, all unbleached and uncolored, the original cost of which shall be less than 60 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 60 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly	25	24½	24	23½	23			23	21½
Cotton twist, yarn, and thread, all bleached or colored, the original cost of which shall be less than 75 cents per pound, shall be deemed and taken to have cost 75 cents per pound, and shall be charged with duty accordingly	25	24½	24	23½	23			23	21½
Cotton bagging	3½ cents	3.40 cts.	3.31 cts.	3.08 cts.	2.94 cts.			2.94 cts.	2.34 cts.
Cotton, unmanufactured	3 cents	2.93 cts.	2.99 cts.	2.80 cts.	2.50 cts.			2.50 cts.	1.98 cts.

	per cent.	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Cottons and silk, manufactures of -	-							
Cottons, Kendal, the material being entirely of wool, and not exceeding 35 cents per square yard, until the 31st of December, 1833 afterwards -	-	5	47	44	41	38	38	29
Cotton hosiery, gloves, mitts, caps, and bindings -	do	50	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Cotton lace (except coach lace) -	do	25	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Grapes, silk, from beyond the Cape of Good Hope -	do	10	10	10	10	10	20	20
Cream of tartar -	free.							
Crude tartar -	do							
Antimony -	do							
Saltpetre -	do							
Mineral salt, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day -	per cent.							
Crystals for watches -	do							
Cubebs, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day -	free.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Cudbear, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Cummin seed -	free.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Currents, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day -	do							
Cutting knives -	per cent.	30	29	28	27	26	26	20
Cutlasses -	do	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	23
Cutlery -	do	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Dates, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day -	free.							
Demijohns -	per cent.							
Diamonds, glaziers' and other -	each	25 cents	23, 10 cts.	21, 23 cts.	19, 28 cts.	17, 35 cts.	17, 35 cts.	11, 51 cts.
Door chains, the chains wrought iron, plate cast iron, all japanned, with screw holes drilled -	per cent.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Door rollers, the plate cast iron, japanned, roller cast and turned, with a wire pin -	do	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Down of all kinds -	do							
Dowlas, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day -	free.							
Drawing knives -	per cent.	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Drawing paper -	do	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Drawings, etchings, and engravings, specially imported -	per lb.							
Dressed furs -	free.							
Duck, sail -	per cent.	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
	do	17 cents	15, 32 cts.	14, 24 cts.	12, 73 cts.	11, 21 cts.	11, 21 cts.	6, 90 cts.
	per cent.	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
	do	15	15	15	15	15	20	20

A—Continued.

[illegible]

A—Continued.

A—Continued.		Reductions under the act of 1833.					Rate of duty.					Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.		Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1, 1842.	To June 30, 1842.					
Frankincense, from the 1st of October, 1841	per cent.	25	25	25	25	25	20	20					
Frankfort black, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	1	1	1	1	1	20	20					
French green, until the 1st of October, 1841	per cent.	50	50	50	50	50	20	20					
Fringes, for coachmakers or upholsterers, made of cotton, or cotton and silk	per cent.	50	50	50	50	50	20	20					
Frieze, or ratteens	per cent.	50	50	50	50	50	20	20					
Frizettes, of hair	per cent.	50	50	50	50	50	20	20					
Frosts, (glass,) until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	1	1	1	1	1	20	20					
Fruits, preserved in brandy or sugar	per cent.	25	25	25	25	25	20	20					
Furniture, coach and harness	per cent.	30	30	30	30	30	20	20					
Furs, undressed, of all kinds	free.	1	1	1	1	1	20	20					

dressed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fur, hats and caps of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fustic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gamboge	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Galbanum, gum, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gallengal, or gallengal root, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Garracine, or extract of madder	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gems, specially imported	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ginger, ground and in root, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glass, cut, and not specified, besides an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent., subject to the biennial reductions under the act of 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
plain, and all articles not specified, besides an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent., subject to the biennial reductions under the act of 1833	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
manufactures of, or articles of glass which cannot fairly be brought within the operation of law, (such as looking-glasses in frames, look- ing-glass plates silvered, and various other articles,) as it would be extremely difficult, and in some cases impracticable, to ascertain the precise weight of the glass separately from the other materials con- nected with it, in such manner as to justify the exaction of the specific duty per pound on such articles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
bottles, black and green, in capacity not exceeding 1 quart	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
bottles, black and green, in capacity not exceeding 2 quarts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vials and bottles, (apothecaries') not exceeding 6 oz. each in capacity - exceeding 6, and not exceeding 16 oz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vials and bottles, (perfumery,) not exceeding the capacity of 4 oz. each - exceeding 4 oz., and not exceeding 16 oz.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
bottles, black or green, of the capacity of 1 gallon, with wicker work around them, considered as demijohns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
demijohns	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
window, not above 8 by 10 inches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
not above 10 by 12 inches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
above 10 by 12 inches	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glauber salts, or sulphate of soda	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glue	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glaziers' diamonds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gloves, Angora, worsted, and woolen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
cotton or linen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

A—Continued.

A—Continued.

	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.		
Gloves, silk, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.						
from that day	free.						
leather	per cent.						
all other, according to the material of which they are made.	do						
Gold lace	do						
leaf	do						
coin and bullion	free.						
epaulets and wings	do						
watches, and parts of	do						
dust	per cent.						
all articles composed wholly or chiefly of	free.						
Goats' hair, Angora, until the 1st of October, 1841	per cent.						
from that day	per cent.						
Grass baskets	per cent.						
hats or bonnets of	do						
slippers	do						
Grass, sisal and Manilla, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.						
from that day	per cent.						
Grass-cloth, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.						
from that day	per cent.						
Grass bags, until the 1st of October, 1841	per cent.						
from that day	per cent.						

	29	28	27	26	26	23
Grass flats, braids, or plaits, for making hats or bonnets -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grapes, until the 1st of October, 1841 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grindstones -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guava jelly or paste -	25	24½	23½	23	23	21½
Guernsey frocks -	50	44	41	38	38	29
Gunny bags, until the 1st of October, 1841 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Guano, until the 1st of October, 1841 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gum arabic -	-	-	-	-	-	-
senegal -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gunpowder -	8 cents	7.80 cts.	7.55 cts.	6.78 cts.	6.78 cts.	2.89 cts.
Gypsum, or plaster -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Haerlem oil -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hair, Angora, goats', or camels', until the 1st of October, 1841 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day -	-	-	-	-	-	-
for head-dresses, not made up -	-	-	-	-	-	-
unmanufactured -	15	15	15	15	15	20
pencils -	-	-	-	-	-	-
bracelets -	-	-	-	-	-	-
brooms of -	-	-	-	-	-	-
human, manufactured, as millinery -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hair-cloth and hair seating -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Halters, of sisal grass, for horses, until the 1st of October, 1841 -	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hangings, paper -	30	29	27	26	26	20
Harness and harness furniture, of all descriptions -	30	29	27	26	26	23
Hartshorn -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hams and other bacon -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hammers, blacksmiths -	3 cents	2.81 cts.	2.69 cts.	2.71 cts.	2.71 cts.	2.37 cts.
Hatchets -	2½ cents	2.35 cts.	2.07 cts.	1.94 cts.	1.94 cts.	1.46 cts.
Hats and bonnets, of Leghorn, chip, straw, or grass, and all flats, braids, or plaits, for making hats or bonnets -	30	29	27	26	26	23
Hats and caps, of fur, wool, or leather -	30	29	27	26	26	23
Hats or caps of silk, considered as millinery -	25	24½	23½	23	23	21½
Hat bodies, or felts, made wholly or partly of wool -	18 cents	17.27 cts.	16.33 cts.	14.85 cts.	14.85 cts.	13.60 cts.
Head-dresses, ornaments for -	25	24½	23½	23	23	21½
Hemlock -	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hempseed oil -	25 cents	23.88 cts.	22.13 cts.	-	-	-
Hemp, unmanufactured -	\$2 00	\$1 90	\$1 80	\$1 80	\$1 80	\$1 54
manufactures of, not specified -	25	24½	23½	23	23	21½

А—Совмещ.

A—Continued.

From or to which place, not exceeding 100 lbs.	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Rate of duty.	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1, 1842.	Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.			
Iron tacks, brads, and sprigs, not above 16 ounces per M.	5 cents	4.86 cts.	4.85 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.53 cts.	4.53 cts.	4.53 cts.	4.00 cts.
Iron tacks, brads, and sprigs, above 16 ounces per M.	5 cents	4.80 cts.	4.70 cts.	4.30 cts.	4.05 cts.	4.05 cts.	4.05 cts.	3.36 cts.
Iron nails, cut or wrought, not above 16 ounces per M.	5 cents	4.66 cts.	4.38 cts.	4.00 cts.	3.75 cts.	3.75 cts.	3.75 cts.	2.69 cts.
Iron cables, chain, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part in the United States.	4 cents	3.69 cts.	3.41 cts.	3.12 cts.	2.80 cts.	2.80 cts.	2.80 cts.	1.74 cts.
Iron cables, chain, or parts thereof, manufactured in whole or in part in the United States.	3 cents	2.78 cts.	2.60 cts.	2.35 cts.	2.13 cts.	2.13 cts.	2.13 cts.	1.42 cts.
Iron mill saws, not exceeding 100 lbs.	\$1 00	95.90 cts.	93.30 cts.	89.43 cts.	87.24 cts.	87.24 cts.	87.24 cts.	79.00 cts.
Iron mill cranks and mill irons, of wrought iron, not exceeding 100 lbs.	4 cents	3.77 cts.	3.40 cts.	1.75 cts.	1.64 cts.	1.64 cts.	1.64 cts.	1.31 cts.
Iron anchors, and parts thereof, of wrought iron, not exceeding 100 lbs.	2 cents	1.94 cts.	1.83 cts.	1.83 cts.	1.74 cts.	1.74 cts.	1.74 cts.	1.49 cts.
Iron anvils, and parts thereof, of wrought iron, not exceeding 100 lbs.	2 cents	1.92 cts.	1.87 cts.	2.07 cts.	1.94 cts.	1.94 cts.	1.94 cts.	1.46 cts.
Iron blacksmiths' hammers and sledges, not exceeding 100 lbs.	2 1/2 cents	2.35 cts.	2.21 cts.	1.24 cts.	1.15 cts.	1.15 cts.	1.15 cts.	0.93 ct.
Iron castings, vessels of, not exceeding 100 lbs.	1 1/2 cents	1.42 cts.	1.38 cts.	0.88 ct.	0.86 ct.	0.86 ct.	0.86 ct.	0.67 ct.
Iron (of other) all other	1 cent	0.95 ct.	0.87 ct.					
Iron, round iron, or braziers' rods, of from 3-16 to 8-16 inches in diameter	3 cents	2.76 cts.	2.58 cts.	2.30 cts.	2.38 cts.	2.38 cts.	2.38 cts.	1.35 cts.
Iron, round iron, or braziers' rods, of from 3-16 to 8-16 inches in diameter	3 cents	2.81 cts.	2.57 cts.	2.28 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.20 cts.
Iron, round iron, or braziers' rods, of from 3-16 to 8-16 inches in diameter	3 cents	2.79 cts.	2.63 cts.	2.28 cts.	2.05 cts.	2.05 cts.	2.05 cts.	1.19 cts.
Iron, round iron, or braziers' rods, of from 3-16 to 8-16 inches in diameter	3 cents	2.77 cts.	2.57 cts.	2.35 cts.	2.15 cts.	2.15 cts.	2.15 cts.	1.41 cts.
Iron sheet and hoop, not exceeding 100 lbs.	\$1 50	\$1 40	\$1 30	\$1 20	\$1 07	\$1 07	\$1 07	68 cts.
Iron bar and bolt, manufactured wholly or part by rolling								

A—Continued.

	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Rate of duty.	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1.	To June 30, 1842.
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.			
Species of merchandise.								
Iron, railroad.—The act of the 1st of July, 1836, declares that the act of the 14th of July, 1832, shall not be so construed as to include spikes, pins, or chains as railroad iron.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	
Iron, railroad.—The act of the 11th September, 1841, repeals the act of the 14th July, 1832, and lays a duty on such iron, from the 1st October, 1841, of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
“Provided, That such repeal shall not operate, nor shall such duties be imposed, on any railroad iron which shall be imported under the provisions of the said act prior to the 3d day of March, 1843, and laid down on any railroad or inclined plane, of which the construction has been already commenced, and which shall be necessary to complete the same.”								
Isinglass, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Ivory, unmanufactured	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	
manufactures of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Japanned and common tinned saddlery, of all kinds	15	15	15	15	15	20	20	
Japanned wares of all kinds, not specified	10	10	10	10	10	20	20	
Japonica terra, until the 1st of October, 1841	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½	
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Jewelry, of gold or silver	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	
Juniper berries	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	
oil of	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Junk, old, until the 1st of October, 1841	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20	

A--Continued.

Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.	Payable under the act of 1841; re- duction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.
Leather, unmanufactured	30	28	27	26	26	23
Leather, manufactures of, not specified	30	28	27	26	26	23
Leaf, gold	15	15	15	15	20	20
Leghorn hats or bonnets, and all hats or bonnets, of straw, chip, or grass, and flats, braids, and plaits, of either, for making hats or bonnets	30	28	27	26	26	23
Lemons, until the 1st of October, 1841	12	12	12	12	20	20
from that day	=	=	=	=	20	20
Limes, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	20	20
from that day	=	=	=	=	20	20
Linens, bleached and unbleached, until the 1st of October, 1841	30	28	27	26	26	23
from that day	=	=	=	=	20	20
Linens, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	20	20
from that day	=	=	=	=	20	20
Linen cambrics, until the 1st of October, 1841	25	24	23	23	23	21
from that day	=	=	=	=	23	21
Linen, dyed or colored	25	24	23	23	23	21
Linen padding, if not suitable for cotton bagging	15	15	15	15	20	20
Linen tapes	25	24	23	23	23	21
Linseed oil	25 cents	23.87 cts.	22.78 cts.	20.53 cts.	18.73 cts.	15.68 cts.
Linseed or flaxseed	5 cents	4.60 cts	4.25 cts	3.45 cts.	3.68 cts.	2.25 cts.
Liubarge	25	24	23	23	23	21
Logwood	25	24	23	23	23	21
Lucifer matches	25	24	23	23	23	21
Mace, until the 1st of October, 1841	25	24	23	23	23	21

[illegible]

А. — Конный.

A—Continued.

	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.		
Molasses	5 cents	4.84 cts.	4.87 cts.	4.61 cts.	4.13 cts.	4.13 cts.	3.02 cts.
Mother of pearl	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Moulds, button	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
Musical instruments, of wood	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
of brass	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
of copper	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
of ivory	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	12½
Mules, until the 1st of October, 1841	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
from that day	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Muriatic acid	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Musk	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Music, printed in sheets, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
from that day	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Mustard, including the bottles	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Muskets, with bayonets	\$1.50	\$1.40	\$1.33	\$1.23	\$1.16	\$1.16	\$0.79
Nails, of iron, cut or wrought	5 cents	4.66 cts.	4.38 cts.	4 cents	3.75 cts.	3.75 cts.	2.70 cts.
Nails and spikes, of copper	4 cents	3.98 cts.	3.93 cts.	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents.
Nails, of zinc, until the 1st of October, 1841	3 cents	2.81 cts.	2.57 cts.	2.28 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.20 cts.
from that day	3 cents	2.81 cts.	2.57 cts.	2.28 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.20 cts.
Nail and spike rods, of slit, rolled, or hammered iron	3 cents	2.81 cts.	2.57 cts.	2.28 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.20 cts.
Nail plates, of slit, rolled, or hammered iron	3 cents	2.81 cts.	2.57 cts.	2.28 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.20 cts.
Nankeens, imported direct from China	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
imported from other places than China, to pay duty as cotton cloths,	20	20	20	20	20	20	20

[illegible]

A—Continued.

A—Continued.									
		Reductions under the act of 1833.					Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.		
		Rate of duty.					To June 30, 1842.		
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		Rate of duty.					To June 30, 1842.		

Orris (or iris) root -	do	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	20	30
Onions, until the 1st of October, 1841	do	-	-	-	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
from that day -	per cent.	-	-	-	32	32	32	32	32	20	20
Oxen, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Ox and other horns -	free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Osnaburghs, until the 1st of October, 1841	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Packthread (see Twine) -	per lb.	-	-	-	5 cents	-	-	-	-	20	20
Padding, linen, if not suitable for cotton bagging	per cent.	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Paintings and drawings, specially imported	free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Painters' colors, until the 1st of October, 1841	do.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
from that day -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Palm leaves, for making hats	free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
Palm leaf, brooms of -	per cent.	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Palmetto hats, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	30
from that day -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Palm oil -	per lb.	-	-	-	20 cents	18.90 cts.	17.67 cts.	16.49 cts.	14.67 cts.	9.65 cts.	9.65 cts.
Pans, warming, of copper -	do	-	-	-	17 cents	15.32 cts.	14.24 cts.	12.73 cts.	11.21 cts.	6.90 cts.	6.90 cts.
Pantaloon, wove, considered as ready-made clothing	do	-	-	-	10 cents	9.41 cts.	9.52 cts.	8.77 cts.	8.13 cts.	5.71 cts.	5.71 cts.
Paper hangings -	do	-	-	-	3 cents	2.99 cts.	2.97 cts.	2.54 cts.	2.66 cts.	2.37 cts.	2.37 cts.
Paper boxes -	do	-	-	-	15 cents	14.03 cts.	13.62 cts.	13.12 cts.	12.09 cts.	8.79 cts.	8.79 cts.
Paper, folio and quarto post	per cent.	-	-	-	25	24	24	23	23	21	21
foolscap, writings, and drawing	do	-	-	-	25	24	24	23	23	21	21
copperplate, stainers', and printers'	free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
sheathing, binders', boxboards, and wrapping	per cent.	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
all other -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Parasols and umbrellas, of whatsoever material made	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
sticks and frames for -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Parchment -	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Pastel, or woad -	free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Paste, almond -	per cent.	-	-	-	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Paste, Brazil, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Pastework -	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Paris white and whiting -	per lb.	-	-	-	12	12	12	12	12	0.64 ct.	0.39 ct.
Pasteboard, to pay duty as "other paper" -	do	-	-	-	1 cent	0.92 ct.	0.82 ct.	0.72 ct.	0.64 ct.	0.64 ct.	0.39 ct.
Pearl, mother of -	free.	-	-	-	15 cents	-	-	-	-	20	20
Pearls, all kinds, set or otherwise -	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
all articles composed wholly or chiefly of	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Pebble, Brazil, for spectacles -	do	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20

V—Continued

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Rate of duty.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.
	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	1834 and 1835, per cent., 1-10, or 10	1836 and 1837, per cent., 2-10, or 20	1838 and 1839, per cent., 3-10, or 30	1840 and 1841, per cent., 4-10, or 40	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1,	To June 30, 1842.		
Pencils, slate, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
camels' hair, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
black lead	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Paving tiles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Perfumes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Perfumed, fancy, shaving, and other soap	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Painters' linen cloth, sized or painted on one side	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pepper, black, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Cayenne, African, or Chilean	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Personal baggage, tools, and implements of trade of persons arriving in the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pearl barley, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Peruvian bark	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pewter, old, fit only for remanufacture	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
all manufactures of, or of which pewter is a component material, not specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Piano fortes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pickles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		

[illegible]

A—Continued.

Longer, measuring, until the 1st of October, 1841	Tariff of 1832 and 1833	Reductions under the act of 1833				Rate of duty.	Payable under the act of 1841, reduction under the act of 1833.	Payable under the act of 1841, reduction under the act of 1833.
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.			
Powder, hair, perfumed, or on exhibition	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Preparations, anatomical	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prepared quills, or on exhibition	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Pressing boards, to pay duty as "other paper"	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Preserves or sweetmeats, of all kinds, in sugar or brandy	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prints and engravings, books of, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prints and engravings, books of, from that day	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prints and engravings, books of, specially imported	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Printing paper	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Printing types, old or new	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Printed, painted, or stamped floor-cloth, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prunes and plums, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prunes and plums, from that day	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prussian blue	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prunella shoes and slippers	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prunella or lasting, used in the manufacture of buttons and shoes	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Prussiate of potash	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Pyrolignite of lead (an impure sugar of lead)	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Quassia wood, until the 1st of October, 1841	15	15	15	15	15	15	20	20

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A—Continued.

	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Rate of duty.	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1.	Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.
		1834 and 1835, 1-10, or 10 per cent.	1836 and 1837, 2-10, or 20 per cent.	1838 and 1839, 3-10, or 30 per cent.	1840 and 1841, 4-10, or 40 per cent.				
Rottenstone	free.								
Rubber, India	per cent.	15	15	15	15		20		20
Russia duck	free.								
sheetings and linens, until the 1st October, 1841	per cent.	10	10	10	10		20		20
Rust of iron, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.								
from that day	per cent.	30	29	27	26		26		23
Saddlery, common tinned or japanned	do	30	29	27	26		26		23
plated brass and polished steel	do	30	29	27	26		26		23
Saddles	free.								
Saffron	per cent.	15	15	15	15		20		20
Sago	per cent.	10	10	10	10		20		20
Sail-duck	per bush.	10 cents	9.25 cts.	8.56 cts.	7.88 cts.		6.98 cts.		4.91 cts.
Salt	free.								
Salt, fossil or crude mineral, until the 1st of October, 1841	per cent.	2 cents	1.88 cts.	1.70 cts.	1.93 cts.		20		20
from that day	per lb.	4 cents	3.68 cts.	3.33 cts.	3.26 cts.		3.12 cts.		0.86 ct.
Salts, glauber, (sulphate of soda)	do	15	15	15	15		20		20
epsom, (sulphate of magnesia)	per cent.	3 cents	2.89 cts.	2.69 cts.	2.44 cts.		2.15 cts.		3 cents
Rochelle, (tartrate of potash and soda)	free.								
Saltpetre, crude	per lb.	15	15	15	15		20		20
refined	per cent.	3 cents	2.89 cts.	2.69 cts.	2.44 cts.		2.15 cts.		3 cents
Salad oil	per cent.	15	15	15	15		20		20

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A—Однимъ—

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Rate of duty.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.
		1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.		
Shawls, of silk and worsted, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day	15 30	15 29	15 28	15 27	15 26	20 20	20 20
of cashmere	4 cents	3.67 cts.	3.42 cts.	3.53 cts.	3.20 cts.	26	23
Shovels, iron	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
Shot, leaden	1 cent	24½	24	23½	23	23	23
Sickles, or reaping-hooks	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	23
Sienna de terra, as dry ochre	25	10	10	10	10	20	20
Side arms	10	38	36	34	32	20	20
Silk hats or caps, for women, considered as millinery	40	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Silk, all manufactures of, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, (except sewing silk)	12½	5	5	5	5	20	20
all manufactures of, or of which silk shall be a component material, coming from other places, (except sewing silk)	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
sewing	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
raw	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Silk and worsted, all manufactures of, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Silvered or plated wire	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Silver, all manufactures composed wholly or chiefly of	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
watches, and parts of	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
coin and bullion	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
epaulets and wings	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20

	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Slates of all kinds -	2½ cents						
Syrup of sugar-cane, in casks, (see Sugar)	2½ cents	2.35 cts.	2.21 cts.	2.07 cts.	1.94 cts.	1.94 cts.	1.46 cts.
Sledges and hammers for blacksmiths -	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Sisal grass, an article used for some purposes as hemp, until 1st October, 1841 from that day -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Skins, raw or undressed -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smoking pipes, of clay, until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sauff -	12 cents	12 cents	12 cents	12 cents	11.50 cts.	20	20
Soap, fancy or perfumed, including Windsor and wash balls all other -	15	15	15	15	15	20	5.74 cts.
Socket chisels -	4 cents	3.73 cts.	3.49 cts.	3.18 cts.	2.96 cts.	2.96 cts.	2.23 cts.
Soda, carbonate of -	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
ash -	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Spades, iron -	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
Spider net, to pay duty as cotton cloths, and subject to the regulations respecting such cloths.	1 cent						
Spanish brown, as dry ochre -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spelter, in sheets and otherwise -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spermaceti oil, of foreign fishing -	25 cents	24.55 cts.	22.96 cts.	25 cents	22.14 cts.	22.14 cts.	20.07 cts.
of American fishing -	8 cents						
candles -	3 cents	2.81 cts.	2.57 cts.	2.28 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.97 cts.	1.20 cts.
Spike or nail rods, of iron, slit, rolled, or hammered -	4 cents	3.69 cts.	3.41 cts.	3.12 cts.	2.80 cts.	2.80 cts.	1.74 cts.
Spikes, of iron -	4 cents	3.98 cts.	3.93 cts.	4 cents	4 cents	4 cents	4 cts.
of copper -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spirits, foreign distilled, viz:	57 cts.						
From grain, 1st proof -	60 cts.						
2d proof -	63 cts.						
3d proof -	67 cts.						
4th proof -	75 cts.						
5th proof -	90 cts.						
above 5th proof -	53 cts.						
From other materials, 1st proof -	53 cts.						
2d proof -	57 cts.	52.97 cts.	48.02 cts.	43.19 cts.	41 cents	41 cents	23.53 cts.
3d proof -	63 cts.						
4th proof -	72 cts.						
5th proof -	85 cts.						
above 5th proof -	-						
Cordials, to pay duty as <i>other spirits</i> -	-						
Spices, <i>fnace</i> , until the 1st of October, 1841 from that day -	-					20	20

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Rate of duty.					Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.		To June 30, 1842.
		1834 and 1835, 1-10, or 10 per cent.	1836 and 1837, 2-10, or 20 per cent.	1838 and 1839, 3-10, or 30 per cent.	1840 and 1841, 4-10, or 40 per cent.	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1.			
Spices, nutmegs, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
cinnamon, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
cloves, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
pepper, black, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
pimento, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
cassia, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
ginger, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
ginger, in root, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
pepper, Cayenne, Chili, and African	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Sponges	-	15 cents	14.17 cts.	13.28 cts.	13.10 cts.	11.73 cts.	11.73 cts.	20	20
Spoons, of horn, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Squares, of iron or steel	-	30	29	28	27	26	26	20	20
Square wire, used for umbrella stretchers, cut in pieces not exceeding the length used for stretchers	-	12	12	12	12	20	20	20	20

Steel	all manufactures of, or of which steel shall be a component material, not otherwise specified	per cwt.	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50	\$1 50
	saddlery, polished, of all descriptions	-	24½	24	23½	23	23	23	21½	21
	steelyards and scalebeams	-	29	28	27	26	26	26	23	23
	Steel or iron wire, not exceeding No. 14	-	30	28	27	26	26	26	23	23
	exceeding No. 14	-	5 cents	4.62 cts.	3.90 cts.	3.44 cts.	3.44 cts.	3.44 cts.	2.18 cts.	2.18 cts.
	Sprigs, not exceeding 16 oz. per M	-	9 cents	8.50 cts.	7.29 cts.	6.71 cts.	6.71 cts.	6.71 cts.	4.76 cts.	4.76 cts.
	exceeding 16 oz. per M	-	5 cents	4.86 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.53 cts.	4.53 cts.	4.53 cts.	4 cents.	4 cents.
	Statues and statuary	-	5 cents	4.80 cts.	4.30 cts.	4.05 cts.	4.05 cts.	4.05 cts.	3.36 cts.	3.36 cts.
	Stamped, printed, or painted floor cloths	-	43 cents	40.83 cts.	38.55 cts.	35.15 cts.	33.94 cts.	33.94 cts.	24.35 cts.	24.35 cts.
	Stainers' paper (see Paper)	-	10 cents.							
	Sticks and walking canes	-	25	24½	23½	23	23	23	21½	21½
	Sticks or frames, for umbrellas and parasols	-	25	24½	23½	23	23	23	21½	21½
	Stockings, woolen	-	25	24½	23½	23	23	23	21½	21½
	cotton and linen	-	25	24½	23½	23	23	23	21½	21½
	silk, until the 1st of October, 1841	-								
	from that day	-								
	Stones, filtering, until the 1st of October, 1841	-								
	from that day	-								
	polishing	-								
	Stone, rotten	-								
	Stones, burr, unwrought	-								
	Stoneware	-								
	Stones, Bristol	-								
	precious, and all articles composed wholly or chiefly of	-								
	precious, of all kinds, set or otherwise	-								
	Straw hats, or bonnets	-								
	baskets	-								
	Stretchers, square wire, used in the manufacture of umbrellas, cut in pieces	-								
	not exceeding the length used for umbrellas	-								
	Strings, for musical instruments, of gut or wire, until the 1st of October, 1841	-								
	from that day	-								
	Stuff shoes and slippers	-								
	Stuff goods, worsted, until the 1st of October, 1841	-								
	from that day	-								
	Sublimate, corrosive	-								
	Sulphate of magnesia, or Epsom salts	-								
	of quinine	-								
	of copper, or blue vitriol	-								
	of soda, or glauher salts	-								
	Sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol	-								

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Rate of duty.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	1834 and 1835, per cent. 1-10, or 10	1836 and 1837, per cent. 2-10, or 20	1838 and 1839, per cent. 3-10, or 30	1840 and 1841, per cent. 4-10, or 40	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1,	To June 30, 1842.			
Sulphur and brimstone	free.					1.86 ct.	1.07 ct.			
Sumac	do					2.52 cts.	1.19 ct.			
Sugar, brown	per lb.	2½ cents	2.23 cts.	2.04 cts.	1.86 ct.	1.86 ct.	1.07 ct.			
white clayed	do	3½ cents	2.80 cts.	2.79 cts.	2.52 cts.	2.52 cts.	1.19 ct.			
loaf, in a pulverized, liquid, or other form	do	12 cents	10.07 cts.	7.53 cts.	7.96 cts.	7.96 cts.	4.59 cts.			
lump, in a like form	do	10 cents	8.61 cts.	7.63 cts.	6.84 cts.	6.84 cts.	3.92 cts.			
candy	do	12 cents	10.33 cts.	8.98 cts.	8.77 cts.	8.77 cts.	5 cents.			
sirup of, and sirup of sugar cane	do	2½ cents	2.09 cts.	1.92 ct.	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.				
Sunn, an article like sisal grass, used for some purposes as hemp, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.									
from that day	per cent.	25	24½	23½	23	20	20			
Sweetmeats, preserved in sugar or brandy	do					23	21½			
Tapioca	free.									
Tartar, crude	do									
cream of	do									
in a prepared state, as medicine	do									
emetic	do									
Tacks, not exceeding 16 oz. per M	per cent.	15	15	15	15	20	20			
exceeding 16 oz. per M	per M	5 cents	4.85 cts.	4.55 cts.	4.53 cts.	4.53 cts.	4 cents.			
Tallow, rendered or otherwise	per lb.	5 cents	4.70 cts.	4.30 cts.	4.05 cts.	4.05 cts.	3.36 cts.			
candles	do	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent	1 cent.			
Tamarinds	do	5 cents	4.33 cts.	4.07 cts.	3.91 cts.	3.91 cts.	3.61 cts.			

	per lb.	4 cents	3.45 cts.	3.38 cts.	3.13 cts.	2.89 cts.	2.89 cts.	2.11 cts.
Tarred cordage and cables								
Teas of all kinds, imported from China, or places east of the Cape of Good Hope	free.							
Teas of all kinds, imported from places this side of the Cape of Good Hope, whether imported in vessels of the United States or in foreign vessels, if entitled to the benefit of the 10th section of the act of the 14th of July, 1832	per lb.							
Teeth of elephants and other animals	free.							
Thibet, cashmere of	per cent.	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Thread, cotton, (see Cotton.)								
lace, (see Lace.)								
of flax or hemp	per cent.	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½	21½
Terra japonica, or catechew, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.							
from that day	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Terra de sienna, a brown bole, or ochre	per lb.	1 cent						
Ticklenburgs, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.							
from that day	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Tiles, building or roofing	do	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
paving	do	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Tin foil	free.							
granulated or powdered tin, in grain, both being materials for composing dyes	do							
in pigs and bars	do							
in plates and sheets	do							
all manufactures of, or of which tin is a component material, not otherwise specified	per cent.	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½	21½
Tinned saddlery, common, of all descriptions	do	10	10	10	10	10	20	20
Tips of horn or bone, for canes and umbrellas	free.							
Tippets of fur, ready-made, as millinery	per cent.	25	24½	24	23½	23	21½	21½
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and cigars	per lb.	10 cents	9.36 cts.	8.94 cts.	8.03 cts.	8.25 cts.	7.32 cts.	7.32 cts.
unmanufactured	per cent.	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Tooth powder	do	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Tonga beans, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.							
from that day	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Tolu, balsam of	free.							
Tools of trade of persons arriving in the United States	do							
Tortoise shell	do							
Teutenegue	do							
Teutania metal, in sheets, until the 1st of October, 1841	do							
from that day	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Tow, of hemp or flax, until the 1st of October, 1841	free.							
from that day	per cent.	-	-	-	-	-	20	20
Treble ingrained carpeting	per sq. yd.	63 cents	59.51 cts.	56.78 cts.	52.98 cts.	49.32 cts.	49.32 cts.	37.00 cts.

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rate of duty.					Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	To June 30, 1842.
	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	1834 and 1835, per cent.	1836 and 1837, per cent.	1838 and 1839, per cent.	1840 and 1841, per cent.		
Trees and plants -	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
Turmeric -	5 cents	4.83 cts.	4.70 cts.	4.91 cts.	4.50 cts.	4.50 cts.	4.08 cts.
Turtles and turtle shell. -	15 cents	15	15	15	15	20	20
Tulle, considered as coming under the general classification of lace -	15	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Twine and packthread, and seine twine -	25	4.83 cts.	4.70 cts.	4.90 cts.	4.50 cts.	4.50 cts.	4.08 cts.
Tissue paper, to pay duty as <i>other paper</i> -	5 cents	15	15	15	15	20	20
Types, printing, old and new -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Umbrellas and parasols, of whatever materials made -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Untarred cordage and yarn -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Valonia, (or velania,) a name given to the acorns of a species of oak which grows on the coast of Natolia, used for dyeing and tanning -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Vanilla, (or vanelloes,) used as a perfume -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Vanilla beans -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Vegetables, used in dyeing and composing dyes -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Verdigris, until the 1st of October, 1841 -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
from that day -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Venetian red, as an ochre -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
carpeting -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Veils, lace, of silk, until the 1st of October, 1841 -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
from that day -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
of thread or cotton -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Vessels, of copper -	15	15	15	15	15	20	20

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	Reductions under the act of 1833.				Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
		1834 and 1835, 1-10, or 10 per cent.	1836 and 1837, 2-10, or 20 per cent.	1838 and 1839, 3-10, or 30 per cent.	1840 and 1841, 4-10, or 40 per cent.		Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1,
Rate of duty.							
Whalebone, the product of foreign fishing	12½	13½	12½	12½	12½	20	20
of American fishing	15 cents	14.30 cts.	14.30 cts.	12.79 cts.	12.39 cts.	12.39 cts.	8.81 cts.
Whale oil, of foreign fishing	25 cents	24.55 cts.	22.96 cts.	25 cents	22.14 cts.	22.14 cts.	20.47 cts.
of American fishing	50 cents	49.95 cts.	46.86 cts.	50 cents	45.22 cts.	45.22 cts.	38 cents
spermaceti, of foreign fishing	25 cents	23.10 cts.	20.38 cts.	18.71 cts.	15.85 cts.	15.85 cts.	8.44 cts.
spermaceti, of American fishing							
Wheat flour							
Wheat							
Whetstones, until the 1st of October, 1841							
from that day	30	29	28	27	26	20	20
Whips							
White arsenic, until the 1st of October, 1841							
from that day							
White vitriol							
White lead, dry, or ground in oil	5 cents	4.61 cts.	4.29 cts.	3.92 cts.	3.49 cts.	3.49 cts.	2.33 cts.
White clayed sugar	3½ cents	2.97 cts.	2.80 cts.	2.79 cts.	2.52 cts.	2.52 cts.	1.19 cts.
Whiting and Paris white	1 cent	0.92 ct.	0.82 ct.	0.72 ct.	0.64 ct.	0.64 ct.	0.39 ct.
Willow sheets, used in the manufacture of hats and bonnets	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
Wilton carpeting	63 cents	59.91 cts.	56.78 cts.	52.98 cts.	49.32 cts.	49.32 cts.	37 cents
Windsor soap	15	15	15	15	15	20	20
Window glass, not exceeding 8 by 10 inches	\$3 00	\$2 76	\$2 59	\$2 34	\$2 08	\$2 08	\$1 35
not exceeding 10 by 12 inches	3 50	3 24	2 98	2 70	2 34	2 34	1 51

exceeding 10 by 12 inches all imported in plates, uncut, shall be charged with the highest rate of duty on window glass.	4 00	3 74	3 52	3 25	2 91	2 91	1 76
Wines—Madeira - - - - -	50 cents	25 cents	18.75 cts.	12.50 cts.	12.50 cts.	12.50 cts.	12.50 cts.
Sherry - - - - -	50 cents	25 cents	18.75 cts.	12.50 cts.	12.50 cts.	12.50 cts.	12.50 cts.
Sicily - - - - -	30 cents	15 cents	11.25 cts.	7.33 cts.	7.35 cts.	7.35 cts.	7.35 cts.
Red, of France, in casks - - -	6 cents	3 cents	2.25 cts.	1.50 cts.	1.50 cts.	1.50 cts.	1.50 cts.
Other, of France, in casks - - -	10 cents	5 cents	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.
Of France, in bottles or cases -	22 cents	11 cents	5.50 cts.	5.50 cts.	5.50 cts.	5.50 cts.	5.50 cts.
Red, of Spain and Austria, in casks -	10 cents	4.93 cts.	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.	2.50 cts.
Other, of Spain, Austria, Germany, and the Mediterranean, in casks -	15 cents	7.42 cts.	5.58 cts.	3.75 cts.	3.75 cts.	3.75 cts.	3.75 cts.
Of other countries, in casks - -	30 cents	15 cents	11.25 cts.	7.50 cts.	7.50 cts.	7.50 cts.	7.50 cts.
Of other countries, in bottles -	30 cents	15 cents	11.25 cts.	7.50 cts.	7.50 cts.	7.50 cts.	7.50 cts.
Wine, imported in bottles, in addition to the duty on the wine, the bottles are chargeable with a duty of - - -	\$2 00	\$1 90	\$1 81	\$1 71	\$1 63	\$1 63	\$1 26
Wire, brass - - - - -	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
silvered or plated - - - - -	5	5	5	5	5	5	20
square, used for umbrella stretchers, cut in pieces not exceeding the length used for stretchers - -	12	12	12	12	12	20	20
iron and steel, not exceeding No. 14 -	5 cents	4.62 cts.	4.26 cts.	3.90 cts.	3.44 cts.	3.44 cts.	2.18 cts.
exceeding No. 14 - - - - -	9 cents	8.50 cts.	7.91 cts.	7.29 cts.	6.71 cts.	6.71 cts.	4.76 cts.
cap and bonnet, covered with silk, cotton, or thread - - -	12 cents	11.07 cts.	10.49 cts.	10.97 cts.	12 cents	12 cents	7.43 cts.
Woad or pastel, used as a dye - -	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Wood, all manufactures of, not otherwise specified - - - - -	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
The act of 1841 provides "That boards, planks, staves, scantling, sawed tim- ber, and all other descriptions of wood which shall have been wrought into shapes that fit them respectively for any specific and permanent use, without further manufacture, shall be deemed and taken as manufactures of wood."							
Wood-screws - - - - -	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
Wood, quassia - - - - -							
Wood, dye, Brazil - - - - -							
Brazilieto - - - - -							
log - - - - -							
Nicaragua - - - - -							
red - - - - -							
sandal, in a powdered state, in which it is exclusively used for dye- ing - - - - -							
all other dye-wood - - - - -							

A—Continued.

Species of merchandise.	Rate of duty.					Payable under the act of 1841; reduction under the act of 1833.	
	Tariff of 1832 and 1833.	1834 and 1835, 1-10, or 10 per cent.	1836 and 1837, 2-10, or 20 per cent.	1838 and 1839, 3-10, or 30 per cent.	1840 and 1841, 4-10, or 40 per cent.	Tariff of 1841, from Oct. 1.	To June 30, 1842.
Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed eight cents per pound, shall be imported free of duty: <i>Provided</i> , That if any wool so imported shall be <i>fine</i> wool mixed with dirt or other material, and thus reduced in value to eight cents per pound or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as in their opinion it would have cost had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon shall be charged in conformity with such appraisal.	40	38	36	34	32	32	26
The act of 1841 further provides, that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and any part thereof is worth more than eight cents per pound, valued as aforesaid, that part shall pay a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.							
Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall exceed eight cents per pound, besides a specific duty of four cents per pound	50	47	44	41	38	38	29
imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value as other wool.	50	47	44	41	38	38	29
manufactures of, all milled and felled cloth, known by the name of <i>plains</i> , <i>kerseys</i> , or <i>Kendal cottons</i> , composed entirely of wool	50	47	44	41	38	38	29
merino shawls made of	50	47	44	41	38	38	29
manufactures of, not otherwise specified	50	47	44	41	38	38	29
hats and caps of	30	29	28	27	26	26	23
felts or hat bodies, made wholly or partly of	18 cents	17.27 cts.	16.30 cts.	16.33 cts.	14.55 cts.	14.55 cts.	13.60 cts.

Species of merchandise.

Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall not exceed eight cents per pound, shall be imported free of duty: *Provided*, That if any wool so imported shall be *fine* wool mixed with dirt or other material, and thus reduced in value to eight cents per pound or under, the appraisers shall appraise said wool at such price as in their opinion it would have cost had it not been so mixed, and a duty thereon shall be charged in conformity with such appraisal.

The act of 1841 further provides, that when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, and any part thereof is worth more than eight cents per pound, valued as aforesaid, that part shall pay a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem.

Wool, unmanufactured, the value whereof, at the place of exportation, shall exceed eight cents per pound, besides a specific duty of four cents per pound

imported on the skin, shall be estimated as to weight and value as other wool.

manufactures of, all milled and felled cloth, known by the name of *plains*, *kerseys*, or *Kendal cottons*, composed entirely of wool

merino shawls made of

manufactures of, not otherwise specified

hats and caps of

felts or hat bodies, made wholly or partly of

Woolen hosieryg, loves, mits, and bindings	-	-	-	-	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
yarn, besides a specific duty of four cents per pound	-	-	-	-	50	47	44	41	38	38	29
blankets, the value whereof, at the place whence exported, shall not exceed 75 cents each	-	-	-	-	5	5	5	5	5	20	20
blankets, the value whereof, at the place whence exported, shall exceed 75 cents each	-	-	-	-	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
Worsted stuff goods, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	20	20
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
[To come under the denomination of "worsted stuff goods," the articles must be composed entirely of worsted, and be of that class of goods well known and understood by merchants as coming under the denomination of "worsted stuff goods," namely—bombazettes, camlets, calimancoes, circassians, moreens, taboreens, taborets, wild boars, bird's eye, and the like.]											
Worsted yarn	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Worsted and silk shawls, and all other manufactures of silk and worsted, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worsted and silk goods, to wit—bombazines, shawls, poplins, poplinets, tabinets, Norwich crapes, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, until the 1st of October, 1841	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
from that day	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worsted webbing, or stockinet, considered as manufactures of wool	-	-	-	-	50	47	44	41	38	38	29
Wrapping paper (see Paper)	-	-	-	-	3 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Writing paper (see Paper)	-	-	-	-	17 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yarn, cotton (see Cotton thread)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
linen, or made of flax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
woolen, besides a specific duty of 4 cents per pound	-	-	-	-	25	24½	24	23½	23	23	21½
worsted	-	-	-	-	50	47	44	41	38	38	29
tarred, to pay duty as tarred cordage	-	-	-	-	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
untarred, to pay duty as untarred cordage	-	-	-	-	4 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Zinc	-	-	-	-	5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	-
in nails	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
in sheets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Omitted on page 47—

Coffee, under the act of May 20, 1830.

after the 31st of December, 1830, 2 cents per pound.

after the 31st of December, 1831, 1 cent per pound.

Cocoa, after the 31st of December, 1830, 1 cent per pound.

Omitted on page 109—

Glass, manufactures of, under the act of 1832, 20 per cent. ad valorem.

A—Continued.

Table exhibiting the biennial reductions of duty under the 1st section of the act of the 2d of March, 1833, on merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty exceeding 20 per cent.

Years ending December 31.	Biennial reductions.	Ad valorem duties.				
		25 per cent.	30 per cent.	35 per cent.	40 per cent.	50 per cent.
	10ths.					
1834 and 1835 -	.1	24½ per cent.	29 per cent.	33½ per cent.	38 per cent.	47 per ct.
1836 and 1837 -	.2	24 do	28 do	32 do	36 do	44 do
1838 and 1839 -	.3	23½ do	27 do	30½ do	34 do	41 do
1840 and 1841 -	.4	23 do	26 do	29 do	32 do	38 do
1842, to 30th June	.7	21½ do	23 do	24½ do	26 do	29 do
1842, after 30th June	-	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do	20 do

The 4th section of the act of the 2d of March, 1833, declares that, in addition to the articles now exempt by the act of the 14th of July, 1832, and the existing laws, from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the 31st day of December, 1833, and until the 30th day of June, 1842, shall also be admitted to entry free of duty, viz:

Bleached and unbleached linens.

Table linen.

Linen napkins.

Linen cambrics.

Worsted stuff goods.

Shawls and other manufactures of silk and worsted.

Manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, (except sewing silk.)

The 5th section of the act exempts from duty after the 30th of June, 1842, the following articles, viz:

Indigo.

Quicksilver.

Sulphur.

Crude saltpetre.

Grindstones.

Refined borax.

Emery.

Opium.

Tin, in plates and sheets.

Gum Arabic.

Gum Senegal.

Lac dye.

Madder.

Madder root.

Nuts and berries, used in dyeing.

Saffron.

Turmeric.

Woad, or pastel.

Aloes.

Ambergris.

Burgundy pitch.

Cochineal.

Chamomile flowers.

Coriander seed.

Catsup.

Chalk.

Coculus indicus.

Horn plates, for lanterns.

Ox horns and other horns.

Horns and tips.

India-rubber.

Ivory, manufactured.

A—Continued.

Juniper berries.
 Musk.
 Nuts of all kinds.
 Oil of juniper.
 Ratans and reeds, unmanufactured.
 Tortoise shell.
 Tin foil.
 Shellac.
 Vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes.
 Weld, and all articles chiefly employed for dyeing.

The same section declares that the following articles shall *not* be exempted from duty, viz:

Alum.
 Copperas.
 Bi-chromate of potash.
 Prussiate of potash.
 Chromate of potash.
 Nitrate of lead.
 Aquafortis.
 Tartaric acids.

And all imports on which the 1st section of this act may operate, and all articles now admitted to enter free from duty, or paying a less rate of duty than 20 per centum ad valorem, before the said 30th day of June, 1842, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty (not exceeding 20 per centum ad valorem) as shall be provided for by law.

The 6th section of the same act provides "That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said 30th of June, 1842, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent, or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law, nor to prevent the passage of any act, prior to the 30th day of June, 1842, in the contingency either of excess or deficiency of revenue altering the rates of duties on articles which, by the aforesaid act of 14th July, 1832, are subject to a less rate of duty than *twenty* per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies."

The act of 1841 declares that all articles not exempted from duty, and not *specially provided for*, paying a duty less than 20 per cent., shall be charged with a duty of 20 per centum ad valorem. The following table enumerates the *articles specially provided for* by the acts of 1832 and 1841:

A—Continued.

Articles the duties on which were retained by the acts of the 14th of July, 1832, and the 11th of September, 1841.

Articles.	Duties retained under the acts of—	
	July 14, 1832.	Sept. 11, 1841.
Alum - - - - - per cwt.	\$2 50	\$2 50
Aquafortis - - - - - per cent.	12½	12½
Blue or Roman vitriol - - - - - per lb.	4 cents	4 cents
Calomel - - - - - per cent.	15	15
Carbonate of soda - - - - - do	15	15
Copperas - - - - - per cwt.	\$2 00	\$2 00
Corrosive sublimate - - - - - per cent.	15	15
Combs - - - - - do	15	15
Indigo - - - - - do	15	15
Manganese - - - - - do	15	15
Muriatic acid - - - - - do	12½	12½
Nitrate of lead - - - - - do	12½	12½
Red lead (minium) - - - - - per lb.	5 cents	5 cents
White lead, carbonate of lead - - - - - do	5 cents	5 cents
Sugar of lead - - - - - do	5 cents	5 cents
Sulphate of magnesia, Epsom salts - - - - - do	4 cents	4 cents
Sulphuric acid, oil of vitriol - - - - - do	3 cents	3 cents
Tartaric acid - - - - - per cent.	15	15
Bi-chromate of potash - - - - - do	12½	12½
Chromate of potash - - - - - do	12½	12½
Prussiate of potash - - - - - do	12½	12½
Glauber salts - - - - - per lb.	2 cents	2 cents
Rochelle salts - - - - - per cent.	15	15
Sulphate of quinine - - - - - do	15	15
Refined saltpetre - - - - - per lb.	3 cents	3 cents
Tartar emetic - - - - - per cent.	15	15
Litharge - - - - - per lb.	5 cents	5 cents

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, March 12, 1841.

BY THE TARIFF ACTS OF AUGUST, 1842, AND JULY, 1846.

A-S **Contingency.**

THE DUTIES IMPOSED ON IMPORTS		COMPARATIVE STATEMENT		Duties imposed by the act of July 30, 1842.		Duties imposed by the act of August 20, 1842.	
BY THE TARIFF ACTS OF AUGUST, 1842, AND JULY, 1846.				Duties imposed by the act of July 30, 1842.		Duties imposed by the act of August 20, 1842.	
10							

A—Continued.

A comparative statement showing the duties upon imports imposed by the act "to provide revenue from imports, and to change and modify existing laws imposing duties upon imports, and for other purposes," approved August 30, 1842; and the act "reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes," approved July 30, 1846.

[The first column of the table presents the names of the articles embraced in the act of August 30, 1842; the second, the duty imposed by said act; the third, the rates *ad valorem*, the specifics being reduced to rates *ad valorem* in statements C and D, accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, December 3, 1845, and predicated upon the actual imports, the custom-house valuations, and the duties paid for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1845; and the fourth, the duties imposed by the act of July 30, 1846, being exclusively *ad valorems*.]

Articles.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842— <i>ad valorems</i> , specifics reduced to equivalent <i>ad valorems</i> , and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842— <i>ad valorems</i> , specifics reduced to equivalent <i>ad valorems</i> , and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
Wool, coarse, unmanufactured, the value whereof at the last port or place whence exported to the United States shall be 7 cents or under per pound	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	5 per cent. <i>ad val.</i>	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
all other unmanufactured (compound duty)	3 cts. per lb., & 30 pr. ct.	40.18 do	30 do
manufactures of, or of which wool shall be a component part, except carpets, flannels, stockings and baizes, blankets, worsted stuff goods, ready-made clothing, hosiery, mitts, gloves, caps, and binding	40 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	40 do	30 do
Wilton carpets and carpeting	65 cts. per square yard	23.71 do	30 do
Treble ingrain	65 do	73 do	30 do
Saxony	65 do	28.70 do	30 do
Aubusson	65 do	28.70 do	30 do
Brussels	55 do	40.33 do	30 do
Turkey	55 do	28.37 do	30 do
Venetian	30 do	42.56 do	30 do
Ingrain	30 do	36.63 do	30 do
Carpets and carpeting, of wool, hemp, flax, or cotton, or parts of either, or other material, not otherwise specified	30 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30 do	30 do
Woolen blankets, the actual value of which at the place whence imported shall not exceed 75 cents each, and of the dimensions not exceeding 72 by 52 inches each, nor less than 45 by 60 inches	15 do	15 do	20 do
all other	25 do	25 do	20 do
Manufactures, not otherwise specified, of combed wool or worsted, and manufactures of worsted and silk combined	30 do	30 do	25 do

Hearth rugs	40	do	40	do	30	do
Woolen and worsted yarn	30	do	30	do	25	do
Woolen or worsted mitts, gloves, caps, and bindings, and on woolen or worsted hosiery—that is to say, stockings, socks, drawers, shirts, and all other similar manufactures made on frames	30	do	30	do	30	do
Flannels, of whatever material composed, except cotton	14	cts. per square yard	38.36	do	25	do
Bockings and baizes	14	do	38.85	do	25	do
Coach laces	35	per cent. ad valorem	35	do	30	do
Thibet, Angora, and all other goats' hair or mohair, unmanufactured	1	cent per pound	3.44	do	20	do
Camlets, blankets, coatings, and all other manufactures of goats' hair or mohair	20	per cent. ad valorem	20	do	25	do
Ready-made clothing, of whatever materials composed, worn by men, women, or children, except gloves, mitts, stockings, stocks, wove shirts and drawers, and all other similar manufactures made on frames; hats, bonnets, shoes, boots, and booties, imported in a state ready to be used as clothing by men, women, or children, made up either by the tailor, manufacturer, or seamstress	50	do	50	do	30	do
Articles worn by men, women, or children, (other than as above specified and excepted,) of whatever materials composed, made up wholly or in part by hand	40	do	40	do	30	do
Thread laces and insertings	15	do	15	do	20	do
Cotton laces, quillings, and insertings, usually known as trimming laces	20	do	20	do	25	do
Bobbinet laces, of cotton	20	do	20	do	25	do
Laces, galloons, tresses, tassels, knots, and stars, of gold and silver, fine or half fine	15	do	15	do	30	do
Articles embroidered in gold or silver, fine or half fine, when finished, other than clothing	20	do	20	do	30	do
Clothing finished in whole or in part, embroidered in gold or silver	50	do	50	do	30	do
Cotton, unmanufactured	3	cents per pound	61.54	do	Free.	do
Cotton, manufactures of, or of which cotton shall be a component part, not otherwise specified	30	per cent. ad valorem	30	do	25	per cent. ad valorem.
not dyed, colored, printed, or stained, not exceeding in value 20 cents the square yard, shall be valued at 20 cents the square yard (minimum)	30	do	47.02	do	25	do
if dyed, colored, printed, or stained, in whole or in part, not exceeding in value 30 cents the square yard, shall be valued at 30 cents the square yard (minimum)	30	do	43.40	do	25	do
velvets, cords, and mole skins, fustians, buffalo cloths, manufactured by napping or raising, cutting or shearing, exceeding 35 cents the square yard	30	do	30	do	20	do
not exceeding in value 35 cents the square yard, shall be valued at 35 cents the square yard (minimum)	30	do	36.57	do	20	do
cotton twist, yarn, and thread, unbleached and uncolored, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than 60 cents the pound, shall be valued at 60 cents the pound	25	do	26.38	do	25	do

A—Continued.

	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842—ad valorem, specifics reduced to equivalent ad valorem, and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
Articles.			
Cotton, cotton twist, yarn, and thread, bleached or colored, the true value of which at the place whence imported shall be less than 75 cents the pound, shall be valued at 75 cents the pound	25 per cent. ad valorem	44.92 per cent. ad val.	25 per cent. ad valorem.
Cotton twist, yarn, and thread, on spools or otherwise	30 per cent. ad valorem	30	25
Silk, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	\$2 50 per pound	24.27	25
Cotton, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	20 per cent. ad valorem	20.21	25
Cotton, manufactures of, not otherwise specified	30	30	30
Sewing silk, silk twist, or twist composed of silk and mohair	\$2 00 per pound	34.01	30
Silk, pongees, plain or white, for printing or coloring	1 50 do	42.70	30
Silk, floss, and other similar silks, purified from the gum, dyed, and prepared for manufacture	12 do	12	25
Raw, comprehending all silks in the gum, whether in hanks, reeled, or otherwise	25 per cent. ad valorem	25	25
Umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades	50 cents per pound	14.98	15
Satin shoes and slippers, for women or men	30 per cent. ad valorem	30	30
Laced boots or booties, for women or men	30 cents per pair	37.33	30
Shoes and slippers, for children	75 do	40.76	30
Laced boots or booties, for children	15 do	22.50	30
Men's silk hats	25 do	49.33	30
Silk or satin hats, or bonnets, for women	\$1 00 each	48.56	30
Silk shirts and drawers, whether made up wholly or in part	2 00 do	37.78	30
Silk caps for women, and turbans, ornaments for head-dresses, aprons, collars, caps, cuffs, braids, curls, or frizettes, chemisettes, mantillas, pelerines, and all other articles of silk, made up by hand, in whole or in part, and not otherwise provided for	40 per cent. ad valorem	40	30
Hemp, unmanufactured	30 per cent. ad valorem	30	30
Manilla, Sunn, and other hems of India, or jute, sisal grass, coir, and other vegetable substances not enumerated, used for cordage	\$40 00 per ton	39.26	30
Codilla, or tow of hemp and flax	25 00 do	38.50	25
Tarred cables and cordage	20 00 do	18.09	15
	5 cents per pound	120.70	25

Untarred cordage	-	-	-	-	-	44	do	83.62	do	25	do
Yarns, twine, and packthread	-	-	-	-	-	6	do	29.76	do	30	do
Seines	-	-	-	-	-	7	do	13.97	do	20	do
Cotton bagging	-	-	-	-	-	4	cents per square yard	55.20	do	20	do
Gunny cloth	-	-	-	-	-	5	do	122.79	do	20	do
Sail duck	-	-	-	-	-	7	do	19.31	do	20	do
Russia and other sheetings, brown and white	-	-	-	-	-	25	per cent. ad valorem	25	do	20	do
Manufactures of hemp, or of which hemp shall be a component material	-	-	-	-	-	20	do	20	do	20	do
Flax, unmanufactured	-	-	-	-	-	\$20	00 per ton	9.30	do	15	do
Linen, and all other manufactures of flax, or of which flax shall be a component part, not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-	25	per cent. ad valorem	25	do	20	do
Grass cloth	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	25	do
Stamped, printed, or painted floor oilcloth	-	-	-	-	-	35	cents per square yd.	47.54	do	30	do
Furniture oilcloth, made on Canton or cotton flannel	-	-	-	-	-	16	do	46.82	do	30	do
other kinds	-	-	-	-	-	10	do	54.42	do	30	do
Oilcloth, of linen, silk, or other materials, used for hat covers, aprons, coach curtains, or similar purposes	-	-	-	-	-	12½	do	40.35	do	30	do
medicated	-	-	-	-	-	12½	do	-	do	30	do
China, or other floor matting, made of flags, jute, or grass, and on all floor mattings not otherwise specified, and on mats of whatever material composed	-	-	-	-	-	25	per cent. ad valorem	25	do	25	do
Iron, in bars or bolts, not manufactured in whole or in part by rolling	-	-	-	-	-	\$17	00 per ton	35.56	do	30	do
made wholly or in part by rolling	-	-	-	-	-	25	00 do	75.22	do	30	do
pig	-	-	-	-	-	9	00 do	48.93	do	30	do
vessels, of cast, not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-	1½	cent per pound	51.31	do	30	do
castings of, all other, not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	31.78	do	30	do
glazed or tinned hollow ware, and castings	-	-	-	-	-	2½	cents per pound	33.76	do	30	do
Sad irons, or smoothing irons, hatters and tailors' pressing irons	-	-	-	-	-	2½	cents per pound	87.54	do	30	do
Cast iron butts or hinges	-	-	-	-	-	2½	do	41.14	do	30	do
Iron and steel wire, not exceeding No. 14	-	-	-	-	-	5	do	61.41	do	30	do
over No. 14, and not exceeding No. 25	-	-	-	-	-	8	do	23.44	do	30	do
over No. 25	-	-	-	-	-	11	do	29.71	do	30	do
Silver or plated wire	-	-	-	-	-	30	per cent. ad valorem	30	do	30	do
Brass or copper wire	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Cap or bonnet wire, covered with silk	-	-	-	-	-	12	cents per pound	20.93	do	30	do
when covered with cotton-thread, or other material	-	-	-	-	-	8	do	18.42	do	30	do
Round or square iron, or braziers' rods, of 3-16 to 10-16 of an inch in diameter, inclusive	-	-	-	-	-	2½	do	56.10	do	30	do
Iron, in nail or spike rods, or nail plates, slit, rolled, or hammered	-	-	-	-	-	2½	do	98.99	do	30	do
in sheets, except laggers'	-	-	-	-	-	2½	do	60.20	do	30	do
Hoop iron	-	-	-	-	-	2½	do	115.98	do	30	do
Iron, slit, rolled, or hammered, for band iron, scroll iron, or casement rods	-	-	-	-	-	2½	do	70.47	do	30	do

Spades and shovels -	do	30	do	30	do
Squares, of iron or steel -	do	30	do	30	do
Plated or polished steel saddlery, and brass saddlery -	do	30	do	30	do
Coach and harness furniture of all descriptions -	do	30	do	30	do
Steeleyards and scale-beams -	do	30	do	30	do
Fire-arms, other than muskets or rifles -	do	30	do	30	do
Side-arms -	do	30	do	30	do
Square wire, used for the manufacture of stretchers for umbrellas, when cut in pieces not exceeding the length suitable therefor -	do	12½	do	12.50	do
Screws, made of iron, called wood-screws -	do	12	cents per pound	60.70	do
do on all other, of iron, not specified -	do	30	per cent. ad valorem	30	do
Brass screws -	do	30	cents per pound	59.26	do
Sheet and rolled brass -	do	30	per cent. ad valorem	30	do
Steel, cast, shear, and German, in bars -	do	\$1	50 per 112 pounds	11.65	do
do all other, in bars -	do	2	50 do	38.24	do
Brass battery, or hammered kettles -	do	12	cents per pound	46.88	do
Solid-headed pins, and all other package pins, not exceeding 5,000 to the pack of 12 papers -	do	40	cents per pack	70.31	do
Pound pins -	do	20	cents per pound	53.34	do
Sewing, tambouring, darning, netting, and knitting, and all other kinds of needles -	do	20	per cent. ad valorem	20	do
Common tinned and japanned saddlery of all descriptions -	do	20	do	20	do
Japanned ware of all kinds, or papier maché -	do	30	do	30	do
Plated and gilt ware of all kinds -	do	30	do	30	do
Cutlery of all kinds -	do	30	do	30	do
Manufactures not otherwise specified, of brass, iron, steel, lead, copper, pewter, tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material -	do	30	do	30	do
Lead, in pigs and bars -	do	3	cents per pound	76.38	do
do old and scrap -	do	1½	do	-	do
do pipes -	do	4	do	-	do
do in sheets -	do	4	do	108.42	do
do shot -	do	4	do	90.91	do
in any other form not herein specified -	do	4	do	108.42	do
Type metal and stereotype plates -	do	25	per cent. ad valorem	25	do
Types, whether new or old -	do	25	do	25	do
Copper bottoms, cut round -	do	30	do	30	do
do round at the edge -	do	30	do	30	do
Still bottoms, cut round and turned up on the edge, and parts thereof -	do	30	do	30	do
Copper plates or sheets weighing more than 34 ounces to the square foot, commonly called braziers' copper -	do	4	cents per pound	18.32	do
Copper rods and bolts, nails and spikes -	do	2	do	11.48	do
Patent sheathing metal, composed in part of copper -	do	1	per cent. ad valorem	1	do
Tin, in pigs, bars, or blocks -	do	5	per cent. ad valorem	5	do

Apothecaries' vials and bottles, when stoppered, or the bottoms ground or punctured	14	do	34.18	do	30	do
	\$1.75 per gross		51.53	do	30	do
Perfumery and fancy vials and bottles, uncut, not exceeding the capacity of 4 ounces each	2.25	do	70.63	do	30	do
	2.50	do	52.80	do	30	do
Black and green glass bottles and jars, exceeding 8 ounces, and not exceeding in capacity 1 quart each	13.00	do	43.24	do	30	do
	3.00	do	67.67	do	30	do
Demijohns and carboys, of the capacity of 4 gallon, or less	4.00	do	62.41	do	30	do
	15 cents each		118.96	do	30	do
Window glass, cylinder or broad, not exceeding 8 by 10 inches	2	do	154.92	do	30	do
	2 cents per square foot		20.61	do	20	do
Polished plate glass, not silvered, and not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	3	do	33.51	do	20	do
	3	do	33.11	do	20	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	4	do	35.88	do	20	do
	5	do	36.94	do	20	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	6	do	67.29	do	20	do
	3	do	17.69	do	20	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	5	do	53.65	do	20	do
	6	do	30.55	do	20	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	7	do	18.38	do	20	do
	8	do	73.88	do	20	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	10	do	30.18	do	30	do
	7	do	25.30	do	30	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	8	do	39.47	do	30	do
	10	do	34.60	do	30	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	12	do	27.03	do	30	do
	30 per cent. ad valorem		30	do	30	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	5 cts. per square foot		37.74	do	30	do
	7	do	37.74	do	30	do
Polished plate glass, silvered, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	8	do	36	do	30	do
	30 per cent. ad valorem		36	do	30	do

* When silvered, an addition of 20 per cent. is made to the duty in next column.

Articles.		Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842, specifics reduced to equivalent ad valorem, and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
Polished plate glass, framed, not exceeding 12 by 8 inches	-	30 per cent. ad valorem	30 per cent. ad valorem	30 per cent. ad valorem.
do above 12 by 8, and not exceeding 14 by 10 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 14 by 10, do 16 by 11 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 16 by 11, do 18 by 12 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 18 by 12, do 22 by 14 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 22 by 14 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 24 by 18 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 26 by 20 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 28 by 22 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 30 by 24 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 32 by 26 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 34 by 28 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 36 by 30 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 38 by 32 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 40 by 34 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 42 by 36 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 44 by 38 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 46 by 40 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 48 by 42 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 50 by 44 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 52 by 46 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 54 by 48 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 56 by 50 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 58 by 52 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 60 by 54 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 62 by 56 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 64 by 58 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 66 by 60 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 68 by 62 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 70 by 64 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 72 by 66 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 74 by 68 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 76 by 70 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 78 by 72 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 80 by 74 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 82 by 76 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 84 by 78 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 86 by 80 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 88 by 82 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 90 by 84 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 92 by 86 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 94 by 88 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 96 by 90 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 98 by 92 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 100 by 94 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 102 by 96 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 104 by 98 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 106 by 100 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 108 by 102 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 110 by 104 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 112 by 106 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 114 by 108 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 116 by 110 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 118 by 112 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 120 by 114 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 122 by 116 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 124 by 118 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 126 by 120 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 128 by 122 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 130 by 124 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 132 by 126 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 134 by 128 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 136 by 130 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 138 by 132 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 140 by 134 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 142 by 136 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 144 by 138 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 146 by 140 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 148 by 142 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 150 by 144 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 152 by 146 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 154 by 148 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 156 by 150 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 158 by 152 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 160 by 154 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 162 by 156 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 164 by 158 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 166 by 160 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 168 by 162 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 170 by 164 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 172 by 166 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 174 by 168 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 176 by 170 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 178 by 172 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 180 by 174 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 182 by 176 inches	-	do	do	do
do above 184 by 178 inches	-	do	do	do

Women's shoes or slippers, of leather	-	-	-	-	39.77	do	30	do
Raw hides of all kinds, of prunella	-	-	-	-	36.12	do	30	do
Skins of all kinds, whether dried or salted	-	-	-	-	5	do	5	do
Men's leather gloves	-	-	-	-	20	do	5	do
Women's leather habit gloves	-	-	-	-	27.43	do	30	do
Children's leather habit gloves	-	-	-	-	25.83	do	30	do
Women's extra and demi-length leather gloves	-	-	-	-	17.02	do	30	do
Children's extra and demi-length leather gloves	-	-	-	-	26.33	do	30	do
Leather caps or hats	-	-	-	-	28.57	do	30	do
Leather braces or suspenders	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
All other braces or suspenders, of whatever material composed, except India rubber	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
Leather bottles	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
Patent leather	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
All other manufactures of leather, or of which leather is a component material	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
Of chief value, not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
Furs of all kinds, on the skin, undressed	-	-	-	-	5	do	10	do
Furs dressed on the skin	-	-	-	-	25	do	20	do
Hatters' furs, whether dressed or undressed, not on the skin	-	-	-	-	25	do	10	do
Fur hats, caps, muffs, tippets, and other manufactures of fur not specified	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
Fur hat bodies, frames, or felts, manufactured, put in form or trimmed, or otherwise	-	-	-	-	25	do	30	do
Hats of wool	-	-	-	-	18	cents each	30	do
Hat bodies or felts, made in whole or in part of wool	-	-	-	-	18	cents each	20	do
Hats and bonnets, for men, women, and children, from Panama, Manilla, Leghorn, Naples, or elsewhere, composed of satin straw, chip, grass, straw, palm leaf, ratan, willow, or any other vegetable substance, or of hair, whalebone, or other material, not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	15.61	do	20	do
Flats, braids, plaits, sparterre, or willow squares, used for making hats or bonnets	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
Ornamental feathers and artificial flowers, or parts thereof, of whatever material composed	-	-	-	-	35	do	30	do
Hair bracelets, chains, ringlets, curls, or braids	-	-	-	-	25	do	30	do
Human hair, cleaned and prepared for use	-	-	-	-	25	do	30	do
Fans of every description	-	-	-	-	25	do	30	do
Hair, human, or otherwise, uncleaned and unmanufactured	-	-	-	-	10	do	20	do
Hair-cloth, or seating, and on hair belts and gloves	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do
Curled hair and moss, for beds or mattresses	-	-	-	-	10	do	20	do
Feathers for beds, and downs of all kinds	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do
India rubber oilcloth	-	-	-	-	30	do	30	do
webbing	-	-	-	-	30	do	30	do
shoes	-	-	-	-	30	do	30	do

A—Continued.

	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
India rubber braces or suspenders, not exceeding in value \$2 per dozen, shall be valued at \$2, and pay duty accordingly	30	30	30	30
Other fabrics, or manufactured articles, composed wholly or in part of India rubber	30	30	30	30
Clocks	25	25	25	25
Glaziers' diamonds, when set	20	20	20	20
Ship or box chronometers	7½	7½	7½	7½
Watches, or parts of watches, and watch materials not specified	7½	7½	7½	7½
Diamonds	\$2 00 per gross	\$2 00 per gross	\$2 00 per gross	\$2 00 per gross
Watch crystals or glasses	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00
Glasses or pebbles, for spectacles or eye-glasses, when not set	7 per cent. ad valorem	7 per cent. ad valorem	7 per cent. ad valorem	7 per cent. ad valorem
Gems, pearls, or precious stones, (not set)	7½	7½	7½	7½
Imitations thereof, and compositions of glass or paste (not set)	37½	37½	37½	37½
Cameos, and imitations thereof, (not set)	7½	7½	7½	7½
Mosaics, not specified, of whatever materials composed, whether real or imitation, (not set)	7½	7½	7½	7½
Gems, pearls, or precious stones, (set)	7	7	7	7
Imitations thereof, and compositions of glass or paste, (set)	7½	7½	7½	7½
Cameos, and imitations thereof, (set)	7½	7½	7½	7½
Mosaics, not specified, of whatever material composed, whether real or imitation, (set)	7½	7½	7½	7½
Jewelry, composed of gold, silver, or platina	20	20	20	20
Gold and silver leaf	20	20	20	20
Gilt, plated, or imitation jewelry	25	25	25	25
Dutch metal, in leaf	25	25	25	25
Scagliola table tops	30	30	30	30
Table tops of marble	30	30	30	30
Composition table tops, inlaid with precious stones, or small pieces of composition, known as mosaics, or with various colored marbles	30	30	30	30
Alabaster and spar ornaments	30	30	30	30

Manufactures of services, vessels, and wares of all kinds not otherwise specified, of silver or gold, or of which either of those metals shall be a component material of chief value, whether plain, chased, engraved, or embossed.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Manufactures of wood, viz: Cedar wood, granadilla, ebony, mahogany, rose wood, and satin wood.	do	30	30	do	30	do
not otherwise specified.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Boards, planks, staves, scantling, hewn or sawed timber, unwrought spars, &c., and wrought into shape, &c.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Timber to be used in building wharves.	do	20	20	do	20	do
Fire wood.	do	20	20	do	20	do
Rough boards, planks, staves, scantling, and sawed timber, not planed or wrought into shape, &c.	do	20	20	do	20	do
Rose wood, satin wood, mahogany, and cedar wood.	do	15	15	do	15	do
Walking canes and sticks, frames and sticks for umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Cabinet wares or household furniture not otherwise provided for.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Musical instruments of all kinds.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Carriages, and parts thereof.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Strings for musical instruments, of cat-gut, or whip-gut, and all other strings of thread or other materials.	do	15	15	do	15	do
Marble, unmanufactured, in the rough slab or block.	do	25	25	do	25	do
Marble busts, or statuary, not specially imported as hereinafter provided for.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Manufactures of marble, all not specified.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Slates of all kinds.	do	25	25	do	25	do
Paving tiles and bricks.	do	25	25	do	25	do
Baskets, and other manufactures not specified, of grass, straw, osier, willow, and palm-leaf.	do	25	25	do	25	do
Wax, amber, and composition beads, and all other beads not otherwise provided for.	do	25	25	do	25	do
Shell or fancy boxes, not otherwise provided for.	do	25	25	do	25	do
Combs for the hair, of whatever material composed.	do	25	25	do	25	do
Brushes and brooms of all kinds.	do	30	30	do	30	do
Bristles.	do	1 cent per pound	1.99	do	1.99	do
Dolls and toys of every description, of whatever material or materials composed.	do	30 per cent. ad valorem	30	do	30	do
Metal buttons of all kinds, not exceeding in value \$1 per gross, shall be valued at \$1, and pay duty accordingly.	do	30	30	do	30	do
All other buttons and button-moulds, of whatever material composed.	do	25	25	do	25	do
Lasings, prunellas, and similar fabrics, not specified, when imported in strips, pieces, or patterns, of the size and shape suitable exclusively for the manufacture of shoes or booties, or of buttons, &c.	do	5	5	do	5	do
Tortoise shell.	do	5	5	do	5	do
Horns and teeth.	do	5	5	do	5	do

A—Continued.

	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842— ad valorem, speci- fics reduced to equiva- lent ad valorem, and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
Horn and bone tips	5 per cent. ad valorem	5 per cent. ad valorem	5 per cent. ad valorem.
White or red leads, dry or ground in oil	4 cents per pound	62.60	do
Litharge, dry or ground in oil	4	69.51	do
Acetate, or chromate of lead, dry or ground in oil	4	143.60	do
Whiting, or Paris white, dry	1	87.16	do
in oil	1½	76.79	do
Ochres and ochrey earths, used in the composition of painters' colors, when dry	1	19.55	do
when ground in oil	1½	66.23	do
Sulphate of barytes	½	57.79	do
Linseed oil	25 cents per gallon	10.23	do
Hempseed and rapeseed oil	25	56.08	do
Putty	1½ cent per pound	52.32	do
Paper, bank or bank-note	17	35.70	do
folio and quarto post	17	31.78	do
antiquarian and drawing	15	53.69	do
imperial, royal, and super-royal	15	107.33	do
medium, demy, foolscap, pot and pith	15	-	do
all other writing paper	17	-	do
letter	15	-	do
elephant, and double elephant	15	-	do
copperplate, blotting, and copying	12½	23.80	do
colored, for labels, and colored, for needles	12½	20.22	do
marble or fancy colored	12½	14.42	do
glass paper	12½	31.79	do
morocco paper	12½	21.66	do
paste-board, pressing board, and sand-paper	12½	27.13	do
tissue paper	12½	22.69	do
gold or silver paper, whether in sheets or strips	12½	61.30	do
colored copperplate, printing, and stainer's paper	10	7.51	do
binder's boards, box boards, mill boards, and paper-maker's boards	3	-	do

sheathing	-	-	-	-	-	3	do	29.48	do	20	do
wrapping and cartridge	-	-	-	-	-	3	do	30	do	30	do
paper envelopes, whether plain, ornamental, or colored	-	-	-	-	-	30 per cent. ad valorem	30 per cent. ad valorem	30	do	30	do
billetdoux or fancy note paper, of whatever form or size, less than letter paper	-	-	-	-	-	30	do	30	do	30	do
Music paper, with lines	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	30	do	30	do
Gilt paper, or covered with metal other than gold or silver	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	10	do
Paper snuff boxes, japanned or not japanned	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Fancy boxes, of paper	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Paper hangings, or paper for screens or fireboards	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Blank or visiting cards	-	-	-	-	-	35	do	35	do	20	do
Blank books, when bound	-	-	-	-	-	12 cents per pound	12 cents per pound	8.01	do	30	do
Blank books, when unbound	-	-	-	-	-	25 cents per pack	25 cents per pack	125.71	do	30	do
Parchment	-	-	-	-	-	20 cents per pound	20 cents per pound	24.34	do	20	do
Vellum	-	-	-	-	-	15	do	17.62	do	20	do
Asses' skins, and imitations thereof	-	-	-	-	-	25 per cent. ad valorem	25 per cent. ad valorem	25	do	30	do
Wafers	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Sealing-wax	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Black lead pencils	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Crayons of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Metallic pens	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Ink and ink-powder of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
Quills, prepared or manufactured	-	-	-	-	-	25	do	25	do	30	do
unprepared or unmanufactured	-	-	-	-	-	15	do	15	do	20	do
Rags, of whatever material composed	-	-	-	-	-	1 cent per pound	1 cent per pound	6.49	do	5	do
Waste or shoddy	-	-	-	-	-	1	do	24.37	do	5	do
Paper, all other, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	15	do	60	do	30	do
Books, printed in the English language, or of which English forms the text, bound	-	-	-	-	-	30	do	22.73	do	10	do
printed in the English language, or of which English forms the text, in sheets or boards	-	-	-	-	-	20	do	19.44	do	10	do
printed in the English language, or of which English forms the text, which have been printed and published abroad more than one year, and not republished in this country, or have been printed and published abroad more than five years before such importation, when bound	-	-	-	-	-	15	do	14.82	do	10	do
printed in the English language, or of which English forms the text, which have been printed and published abroad more than one year, and not republished in this country, or have been printed and published abroad more than five years before such importation, in sheets or boards	-	-	-	-	-	10	do	10.20	do	10	do

A—Continued.

	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842—ad valorem, specifics reduced to equivalent ad valorem, and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
Books, printed in Latin or Greek, or in which either language forms the text, bound	15 cents per pound	16.55 per cent. ad val.	10 per cent. ad valorem.
printed in Latin or Greek, or in which either language forms the text, unbound	13 do	15.22 do	10 do
printed in Hebrew, or of which that language forms the text, bound	10 do	11.88 do	10 do
printed in Hebrew, or of which that language forms the text, unbound	8 do	8.39 do	10 do
printed in foreign languages, (Latin, Greek, and Hebrew excepted,) bound or in boards	5 cents per volume	7.01 do	10 do
printed in foreign languages, (Latin, Greek, and Hebrew excepted,) sheets or pamphlets	15 cents per pound	21.77 do	10 do
editions of works in the Greek, Hebrew, or English language, which have been printed forty years prior to the date of importation	5 cents per volume	6.86 do	10 do
reports of legislative committees appointed under foreign governments	5 do	5.28 do	10 do
polyglots, lexicons, and dictionaries	5 cents per pound	6.11 do	10 do
of engravings or plates, with or without letter-press, bound or unbound	20 per cent. ad valorem	20 do	10 do
Maps and charts	20 do	20 do	10 do
Sugar, raw, (commonly called brown sugar,) not advanced beyond its raw state by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process	24 cents per pound	62.73 do	30 do
by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process	24 do	93.33 do	30 do
sirup of sugar or sugar cane	24 do	70 do	30 do
brown clayed	4 do	104.93 do	30 do
all others, when advanced beyond the raw state by claying, boiling, clarifying, or other process, and not yet refined	6 do	92.25 do	30 do
refined, (whether loaf, lump, crushed, or pulverized,) and when after being refined they have been finctured, colored, or in any way adulterated	6 do	63.11 do	30 do
candy	4½ mills per pound	29 do	30 do
Molasses	25 per cent. ad valorem	25 do	40 do
Comfits, sweetmeats, and fruits, preserved in sugar, molasses, or brandy	1 cent per pound	17.91 do	10 do
Cocoa	4 do	12.35 do	20 do
Chocolate			

Mace	-	-	-	do	59.95
Nutmegs	-	-	-	do	42.64
Gloves	-	-	-	do	62.43
Cinnamon	-	-	-	do	29.33
Oil of cloves	-	-	-	do	26.33
Chinese cassia	-	-	-	do	61.20
Pimento	-	-	-	do	120.53
Black pepper	-	-	-	do	13.37
Cayenne, African, or Chili-pepper.	-	-	-	do	10.51
Ginger, ground	-	-	-	do	22.03
Mustard - in the root, when not preserved	-	-	-	do	53.23
Mustard seed	-	-	-	do	25
Linseed	-	-	-	do	5
Camphor, refined	-	-	-	do	33.33
Woad, or pastel	-	-	-	do	24.58
Indigo	-	-	-	do	33.86
Ivory or bone black	-	-	-	do	6.78
Alum	-	-	-	do	7.76
Opium	-	-	-	do	11.37
Quicksilver	-	-	-	do	29.71
Rolt brimstone	-	-	-	do	5
Calomel, and other mercurial preparations, corrosive sublimate, and red precipitate	-	-	-	do	25
Glue	-	-	-	do	25
Gunpowder	-	-	-	do	30.25
Copperas and green vitriol	-	-	-	do	19.68
Blue or Roman vitriol, or sulphate of copper	-	-	-	do	-
Oil of vitriol, or sulphuric acid	-	-	-	do	10.94
Almonds	-	-	-	do	35.14
Prunes	-	-	-	do	33.80
Sweet oil of almonds	-	-	-	do	17.62
Dates	-	-	-	do	82.02
Currants	-	-	-	do	62.99
Figs	-	-	-	do	25.60
Nuts not specified, except those used in dyeing	-	-	-	do	32.62
Muscatel and bloom raisins, either in boxes or jars	-	-	-	do	43.81
Raisins, all other kinds	-	-	-	do	35.31
Olives	-	-	-	do	30
Olive oil, in casks	-	-	-	do	35.10
Olive salad oil, in bottles or betties	-	-	-	do	30

A—Continued.

Articles.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842—ad valorem, specifics reduced to equivalent ad valorem, and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
Olive oil, all other, not salad, and not otherwise specified	20 per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent. ad valorem	30 per cent. ad valorem.
Spermaceti oil, of foreign fisheries	25 cents per gallon	-	20 do
Whale, or other fish oil, of foreign fisheries, not sperm	15 do	16.81 do	20 do
Whalebone, the product of foreign fisheries	12½ per cent. ad valorem	12.50 do	20 do
Spermaceti or wax candles	8 cents per pound	16.28 do	20 do
Candles of spermaceti and wax combined	8 do	-	20 do
Wax tapers	30 per cent. ad valorem	30 do	20 do
Tallow candles	4 cents per pound	12 do	20 do
Tallow	1 do	37.98 do	10 do
Beeswax, bleached or unbleached	15 per cent. ad valorem	15 do	20 do
Shoemakers' wax	15 do	15 do	20 do
Windsor, shaving, and all other perfumed or fancy soaps, or wash balls, and Castile soap	30 do	30 do	30 do
Soaps, all other hard	4 cents per pound	26.01 do	30 do
Marrow, grease, and all other soap stocks and soap stuffs	50 cents per barrel	6.52 do	30 do
Starch	10 per cent. ad valorem	10 do	10 do
Barley, pearl or hulled	2 cents per pound	38.59 do	20 do
Corks	2 do	59.35 do	20 do
Manufactures of cork	30 per cent. ad valorem	30 do	30 do
Sponges and spunk	25 do	25 do	30 do
Oranges, in boxes, barrels, or casks	20 do	20 do	20 do
Lemons, do	20 do	20 do	20 do
Grapes, not dried, in boxes, kegs, or jars	20 do	20 do	20 do
Salt	8 cts. p. bushel of 56 lbs.	76.76 do	30 do
Saltpetre, partially refined	½ cent per pound	6.05 do	20 do
completely refined	2 do	31.03 do	10 do
Bleaching powder, or chloride of lime	1 do	25.75 do	10 do
Vinegar	8 cents per gallon	52.67 do	30 do
Spirits of turpentine	10 do	12.22 do	20 do

Beef, Mutton, or game, in cans or otherwise	-	-	-	-	2 cents per pound	51.21	do	20	do
Pork	-	-	-	-	2	51.21	do	20	do
Hams and bacon	-	-	-	-	3	26.17	do	20	do
Prepared meats, poultry, or game, in cans or otherwise	-	-	-	-	25 per cent. ad valorem	25	do	40	do
Bologna sausages	-	-	-	-	25	25	do	30	do
Cheese	-	-	-	-	9 cents per pound	69.40	do	30	do
Butter	-	-	-	-	5	63.30	do	20	do
Lard	-	-	-	-	3	-	do	20	do
Maccaroni, vermicelli, gelatine, jellies, and all similar preparations	-	-	-	-	30 per cent. ad valorem	30	do	30	do
Wheat	-	-	-	-	25 cents per bushel	27.33	do	20	do
Barley	-	-	-	-	20	31.51	do	20	do
Rye	-	-	-	-	15	14.65	do	20	do
Oats	-	-	-	-	10	29.32	do	20	do
Indian corn, or maize	-	-	-	-	10	26	do	20	do
Wheat flour	-	-	-	-	70 cents per 112 pounds	32.66	do	20	do
Indian meal	-	-	-	-	20	-	do	20	do
Potatoes	-	-	-	-	10 cents per bushel	35.96	do	30	do
Foreign fish, dried or smoked	-	-	-	-	\$1 00 per 112 pounds	13.39	do	20	do
Foreign fish, mackerel or herring, pickled or salted	-	-	-	-	1 50 per barrel	17.30	do	20	do
Salmon, pickled	-	-	-	-	2 00	19.91	do	20	do
all other pickled, in barrels	-	-	-	-	1 00	23.10	do	20	do
all other pickled, imported otherwise than in barrels or half-barrels, not specified	-	-	-	-	20 per cent. ad valorem	20	do	20	do
sardines, and other fish preserved in oil	-	-	-	-	20	20	do	40	do
fresh caught, brought in for daily consumption	-	-	-	-	Free	Free	do	Free.	do
Fish glue, or isinglass	-	-	-	-	20 per cent. ad valorem	20	do	20	do
Pickles, capers, and sauces of all kinds, not otherwise enumerated	-	-	-	-	30	30	do	30	do
Castor oil	-	-	-	-	40 cents per gallon	20	do	20	do
Neat's foot and animal oils	-	-	-	-	20	20	do	20	do
Volatile and essential oils, not otherwise enumerated	-	-	-	-	20 per cent. ad valorem	20	do	30	do
Gums and other resinous substances not specified, in a crude state	-	-	-	-	15	15	do	20	do
not in a crude state	-	-	-	-	25	25	do	20	do
Pastes, balsams, essences, tinctures, extracts, cosmetics, and perfumes, not otherwise enumerated	-	-	-	-	25	25	do	30	do
Acids, benzoic, citric, white or yellow muriatic, nitric, oxalic, pyroligneous, and tartaric	-	-	-	-	20	20	do	20	do
boracic	-	-	-	-	5	5	do	20	do
Borax, or tinctal	-	-	-	-	25	25	do	25	do
Amber	-	-	-	-	20	20	do	20	do
Ambergris	-	-	-	-	20	20	do	20	do
Ammonia	-	-	-	-	20	20	do	10	do
Annatto	-	-	-	-	20	20	do	10	do

A—Continued.

	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842—ad valorem, specifics reduced to equivalent ad val- rem, and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
Articles.			
Anniseed	20 per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent. ad valorem	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Arrowroot	20 do	do	do
Vanilla beans	20 do	do	do
French chalk	20 do	do	do
Red chalk	20 do	do	do
Juniper berries	20 do	do	do
Manganese	20 do	do	do
Nitrate of lead	20 do	do	do
Chromate, bichromate, and prussiate of potash	20 do	do	do
Glauber and Rochelle salts	20 do	do	do
Epsom salts, or sulphate of magnesia	20 do	do	do
All other chemical salts, or preparations of salts, not enumerated	20 do	do	do
Smalts	20 do	do	do
Sal soda, and all other carbonates of soda, by whatever name designated, except soda ash, barilla, and kelp	20 do	do	do
Sulphate of quinine	40 cents per ounce	18.75	do
Soda ash	5 per cent. ad valorem	5	do
Brandy	\$1 per gallon	134.10	do
Spirits, other, manufactured or distilled from grain, 1st and 2d proofs	60 cents per gallon		do
	3d " 65	143.52	do
	4th " 70		do
	5th " 75		do
	above 5th " 90		do
from other materials, 1st and 2d proofs	60 do		do
3d " 65			do
4th " 70		644.23	do
5th " 75			do
above 5th " 90			do
Wines, Madeira, in casks or bottles	60 do	5.24	do
do sherry,	60 do	35.25	do

San Lucar	do	60	158.75	do	40	do
Canary	do	60	13.38	do	40	do
Champagne	do	40	11.43	do	40	do
port, in bottles	do	35	9.64	do	40	do
Burgundy, do	do	35	45.33	do	40	do
claret, do	do	35	9.67	do	40	do
port, in casks	do	15	13.32	do	40	do
Burgundy, do	do	15	15.38	do	40	do
Teneriffe, in casks or bottles	do	20	25.30	do	40	do
claret, in casks	do	6	26.85	do	40	do
white, of France, in casks, not enumerated	do	7	31.75	do	40	do
Austria, do	do	7	-	do	40	do
Prussia, do	do	7	-	do	40	do
Sardinia, do	do	7	-	do	40	do
Portugal and its possessions, in casks, not enumerated	do	7	12.34	do	40	do
France, in bottles	do	20	46.32	do	40	do
Austria, do	do	20	73.50	do	40	do
Prussia, do	do	20	-	do	40	do
Sardinia, do	do	20	-	do	40	do
Portugal and its possessions, in bottles	do	20	58.34	do	40	do
red, of France, in casks, not enumerated	do	106	31.53	do	40	do
Austria, do	do	136	68.60	do	40	do
Prussia, do	do	6	46.13	do	40	do
Sardinia, do	do	6	39.70	do	40	do
Portugal and its possessions, in casks, not enumerated	do	26	46.32	do	40	do
France, in bottles, not enumerated	do	20	73.50	do	40	do
Austria, do	do	20	-	do	40	do
Prussia, do	do	20	-	do	40	do
Sardinia, do	do	20	-	do	40	do
Portugal and its possessions, in bottles, not enumerated	do	20	8.34	do	40	do
white and red, of Spain, in casks, not enumerated	do	12	54.41	do	40	do
Germany, do	do	12	38.14	do	40	do
Mediterranean, do	do	12	50.08	do	40	do
Spain, in bottles	do	20	21.20	do	40	do
Germany, do	do	20	10.94	do	40	do
Mediterranean, do	do	20	23.83	do	40	do
Sicily Madeira, or Marsala, in casks or bottles	do	25	49.87	do	40	do
other, of Sicily, in casks or bottles	do	15	49.96	do	40	do
all others not enumerated, and other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, when in bottles	do	65	43.33	do	40	do

A—Continued.

	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842—ad valorem, specifics reduced to equivalent ad valorem, and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.
Wines, all others not enumerated, and other than those of France, Austria, Prussia, and Sardinia, and of Portugal and its possessions, when in casks	25 cents per gallon	41.29 per cent. ad val.	40 per cent. ad valorem.
Cordials and liqueurs of all kinds	60	41.29 per cent. ad val.	40 per cent. ad valorem.
Arrack, absynthe, kirschenwasser, ratifia, and other similar spirituous beverages not otherwise specified	60	41.29 per cent. ad val.	40 per cent. ad valorem.
Ale, porter, and beer, in bottles	20	21.43	30
otherwise than in bottles	15	34.61	30
Tobacco, leaf, or manufactured	20 per cent. ad valorem	20.13	30
Segars of all kinds	40 cents per pound	28.13	40
Snuff	12	34.27	40
Tobacco, manufactured, other than snuff and segars	10	63.98	40
Confectionery of all kinds, not otherwise specified	25 per cent. ad valorem	25	30
Articles imported for the use of the United States	Free	Free	Various rates.
Goods, wares, or merchandise, the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States; and books and personal household effects (not merchandise) of citizens of the United States dying abroad	do	do	Free.
Paintings and statuary, the production of American artists residing abroad	do	do	do
Wearing apparel in actual use, and other personal effects, (not merchandise,) professional books, instruments, implements, and tools of trade, occupation, or employment of persons arriving in the United States	do	do	do
Philosophical apparatus, instruments, books, maps, charts, statues, statuary, busts, and casts of marble, bronze, alabaster, or plaster of Paris, paintings, drawings, engravings, etchings, specimens of sculpture, imported in good faith for the use of any society incorporated or established for philosophical or literary purposes, or for the encouragement of the fine arts, or for the use and by the order of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning in the United States	do	do	Various rates.
Cabinets of coins, medals, gems, and all other collections of antiquity	do	do	Free.

Anatomical preparations	-	-	-	do
Models of machinery, and of other inventions and improvements in the arts	-	-	-	do
Specimens in natural history, mineralogy, and botany	-	-	-	do
Trees, shrubs, plants, bulbs, or roots	-	-	-	do
Garden seeds, not otherwise specified	-	-	-	do
Berries, nuts, and vegetables, used principally in dyeing, or in composing dyes	-	-	-	do
Dye woods, in stick	-	-	-	do
Whale and other fish oils, of American fisheries, and all other articles the produce of said fisheries	-	-	-	do
Animals imported for breed	-	-	-	do
Fruit, green or ripe, imported from the West Indies, in bulk	-	-	-	do
Tea and coffee, when imported in American vessels from the place of their growth or production	-	-	-	do
Adhesive felt for sheathing vessels	-	-	-	do
Alcornoque	-	-	-	do
Aloes	-	-	-	do
Antimony, crude	-	-	-	do
Argol	-	-	-	do
Asafœtida	-	-	-	do
Ava root	-	-	-	do
Barilla	-	-	-	do
Bark of cork tree, unmanufactured	-	-	-	do
Bells, or bell metal, old, only fit to be remanufactured, and parts thereof	-	-	-	do
Brass, in pigs or bars, and old brass, only fit to be remanufactured	-	-	-	do
Brazil wood	-	-	-	do
Crude brimstone	-	-	-	do
Flour of sulphur	-	-	-	do
Chimes of bells	-	-	-	do
Bullion	-	-	-	do
Burr stones, unwrought	-	-	-	do
Cantharides	-	-	-	do
Chalk	-	-	-	do
Clay, unwrought	-	-	-	do
Cochineal	-	-	-	do
Coins, of gold and silver	-	-	-	do
Copper, imported in any shape for the use of the mint	-	-	-	do
Copper, in pigs or bars	-	-	-	do
Copper ore	-	-	-	do
Plates or sheets of copper, for sheathing vessels—but none to be so considered except that which is 14 inches wide and 48 inches long, and weighing from 14 to 34 ounces the square foot	-	-	-	do
Old copper, fit only to be remanufactured	-	-	-	do

A—Continued.

Articles.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842.	Duty imposed by the act of August 30, 1842—ad valorem, specifics reduced to equivalent ad valorem, and free.	Duty imposed by the act of July 30, 1846.	20 per cent. ad valorem.
Cream of tartar	Free	Free.	20 per cent. ad valorem.	20
Emery	do	do	do	20
Flints	do	do	do	5
Ground flint	do	do	do	5
Gold bullion	do	do	Free.	Free.
Gold epaulets and wings	do	do	30 per cent. ad valorem.	30
Grindstones	do	do	5	5
Gum Arabic	do	do	do	10
Gum Senegal	do	do	do	10
Gum tragacanth	do	do	do	10
India rubber, in bottles or sheets, or otherwise, unmanufactured	do	do	do	10
Old junk	do	do	Free.	Free.
Oakum	do	do	do	do
Kelp	do	do	10 per cent. ad valorem.	10
Kermes	do	do	5	5
Lac dye	do	do	do	5
Leeches	do	do	20	20
Madder	do	do	5	5
Madder root	do	do	5	5
Mother of pearl	do	do	5	5
Nickel	do	do	10	10
Nux vomica	do	do	10	10
Palm leaf, unmanufactured	do	do	15	15
Palm oil	do	do	5	5
Peruvian bark	do	do	Free.	Free.
Pewter, when old, and fit only to be remanufactured	do	do	5 per cent. ad valorem.	5
Platina, unmanufactured	do	do	Free.	Free.
Ivory, unmanufactured	do	do	10 per cent. ad valorem.	10

Rhubarb	do	20
Saltpetre, when crude	do	5
Sarsaparilla	do	20
Shellac	do	5
Silver bullion	Free.	30 percent, ad valorem.
Silver epaulets and wings	do	10
Polishing stones	do	10
Rotten-stone	do	5
Sumac	do	5
Tartar, when crude	do	5
Teutenegue	do	5
Turmeric	do	5
Weld	do	5
Woods of all kinds, when unmanufactured, not herein enumerated	do	20

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Secretary of the Treasury.

James Hewson, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs, Newark, N. J.

B.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Newark, N. J., November 14, 1846.

SIR: I would respectfully inquire whether, under the tariff of 1846, coal imported into this district is to be *measured*, as heretofore under the specific duty.

Of five cargoes of coal imported into this district in the month of October last, from Nova Scotia, the aggregate number of chaldrons, as per invoice, amounted to - - - - - 686 chaldrons.
But which measured out here - - - - - 1,061 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

Showing a difference of - - - - - 375 $\frac{1}{4}$ "

I understand this is partly occasioned by their mode of loading the vessels; *i. e.*, running their "coal cars," which are said to contain a certain number of chaldrons, frequently overloaded by the workmen, and discharging them directly into the vessels.

The tariff of 1846 imposing an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent. per ton on coal, I am desirous to know whether I am to cause them to be *measured out*, as heretofore. The inquiry is, in some measure, made at the instance of merchants engaged in the importation of coal.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JAMES HEWSON, *Collector.*

HON. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 16, 1846.

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 14th instant, I have to state that all foreign coal imported into your district must be measured to determine the quantity. The necessity of doing so is already shown by the importations referred to in your letter, where so great a difference is found between the quantity of coal given in the invoices and that shown by measurement at your port. I have to request that you will transmit to the department exact copies of the invoices in the importations to which you refer, together with the difference in the quantity in each case, as shown by measurement at your port.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JAMES HEWSON, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs, Newark, N. J.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Newark, N. J., November 18, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of your letter of the 16th inst., I herewith enclose exact copies of the invoices of the several impor-

tations of coal into this district from Pictou, Nova Scotia, referred to in my letter to the department of the 14th instant.

I subjoin a statement showing the difference between the number of chaldrons of coal as per invoices, and the number of chaldrons ascertained by measurement at this port; the duties, of course, being calculated and paid upon the number of tons as ascertained by measurement here.

A statement of the amount of coal imported into the district of Newark, New Jersey, from Pictou, Nova Scotia, in the month of October, 1846, showing the difference between the number of chaldrons as per invoices, and the number of chaldrons as ascertained by measurement at the port of Newark.

	Number of chaldrons per invoice.	Number of chaldrons per measurement.	Difference in favor of measurement.
Imported in brig Atlas -	128	200	72 chaldrons.
Imported in schooner Exemplar -	106	166 $\frac{1}{4}$	60 $\frac{1}{4}$ "
Imported in brig Rainbow -	96	147	51 "
Imported in brig Eyry -	96	147	51 "
Imported in barque Urania -	260	401 $\frac{1}{2}$	141 $\frac{1}{2}$ "
	686	1,061 $\frac{3}{4}$	375 $\frac{3}{4}$ chaldrons.

Difference in favor of measurement 375 $\frac{3}{4}$ chaldrons.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JAMES HEWSON, *Collector.*

Hon. R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Invoice of a cargo of Albion coal, shipped by the General Mining Association on board the brig Rainbow, Israel Church master, bound to New York, being by order and for account and risk of Thomas Tremlett, esq., Boston, and consigned to Messrs. Soule, Whitney, & Co.

96 chaldrons, at 16s. 6d. per chaldron -	-	-	£79 4 0
Less 1s. 6d. per chaldron discount -	-	-	7 4 0
			<u>72 0 0</u>

(Errors excepted.)

ALEX. P. ROSS,

For D. R. McKAY,

Pro the General Mining Association.

Pictou, Nova Scotia, October 3, 1846.

I, D. R. McKay, of Pictou, Nova Scotia, do solemnly swear that the invoice of coal hereunto annexed, amounting to seventy-two pounds currency, and now shipped by the General Mining Association, in the brig Rainbow, for New York, contains a true and faithful account of the actual cost of the said coal here at present, and of all charges thereon.

D. R. McKAY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia.

I certify that the annexed affidavit was this day made by D. R. McKay before me, and that to his acts full faith and credit are due, and ought to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and set the seal of my consulate at Pictou, Nova Scotia, this third day of October, A. D. 1846, and of the independence of the United States the 71st year.

LUTHER BRACKETT,
Consul U. S. A.

The foregoing copied from the original invoice, and transmitted to Treasury Department, November 18, 1846, by

JAMES HEWSON,
Collector, Newark, N. J.

[This cargo measured out at this port 147 chaldrons.]

Invoice of a cargo of Albion coal shipped by the General Mining Association on board the barque Urania, D. B. Swan master, bound to New York, being by order and for account and risk of Thomas Tremlett, esq., of Boston, and consigned to Messrs. Soule, Whitney, & Co.

260 chaldrons, at 16s. 6d. per chaldron	-	-	-	£214 10
Less 1s. 6d. per chaldron discount	-	-	-	19 10
				<u>195 0</u>

(Errors excepted.)

ALEX. P. ROSS,

For D. R. McKAY,

Pro the General Mining Association.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, September 29, 1846.

I, D. R. McKay, of Pictou, N. S., do solemnly swear that the invoice of coal hereunto annexed, amounting to one hundred and ninety-five pounds, and now shipped by the General Mining Association in the barque Urania, for New York, contains a true and faithful account of the actual cost of the said coal here at present, and of all charges thereon.

D. R. McKAY.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia.

I certify that the annexed affidavit was this day made by D. R. McKay before me, and that to his acts full faith and credit are due and ought to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and set the seal of my consulate at Pictou, Nova Scotia, this 29th day of September, A. D. 1846, and of the independence of the United States the 71st year.

LUTHER BRACKETT,
Consul U. S. A.

The foregoing copied from the original invoice, and transmitted to Treasury Department November 18, 1846, by

JAMES HEWSON,
Collector, Newark, New Jersey.

[This cargo measured out at this port 401½ chaldrons.]

Invoice of a cargo of Albion coal shipped by the General Mining Association on board the brig Eyry, Wm. Knowlton master, bound to New York, being by order and for account and risk of Thomas Tremlett, esquire.

96 chaldrons, at 16s. 6d. per chaldron	-	-	-	£79 4
Less 1s. 6d. per chaldron discount	-	-	-	7 4
				72 0

(Errors excepted.)

A. P. ROSS,
For D. R. McKay,
Pro the General Mining Association.

Pictou, Nova Scotia, September 19, 1846.

I, D. R. McKay, of Pictou, N. S., do solemnly swear that the invoice of coal hereunto annexed, amounting to seventy-two pounds currency, and now shipped by the General Mining Association in the brig Eyry, for New York, contains a true and faithful account of the actual cost of the said coal here at present, and of all charges thereon.

D. R. McKay.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia.

I certify that the annexed affidavit was this day made by D. R. McKay before me; and that to his acts full faith and credit are due and ought to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and set the
[L. s.] seal of my consulate at Pictou, Nova Scotia, this 19th day of Sep-
tember, A. D. 1846, and of the independence of the United States
the 71st year.

LUTHER BRACKETT,
Consul U. S. A.

The foregoing copied from the original invoice, and transmitted to the
Treasury Department November 18, 1846, by

JAMES HEWSON,
Collector, Newark, New Jersey.

[This cargo measured out at this port 147 chaldrons.]

*Invoice of a cargo of Albion coal shipped by the General Mining Associa-
tion on board the brig Atlas, Peter McCallum master, bound to New-
ark, N. J., being by order and for account and risk of Thomas Trem-
lett, esq., and consigned to Messrs. Soule, Whitney, & Co.*

128 chaldrons, at 16s. 6d. per chaldron	-	-	-	£105	12
Less 1s. 6d. per chaldron discount	-	-	-	9	12
					96 0

(Errors excepted.)

A. P. ROSS,
For D. McKay,
Pro the General Mining Association.

PICTOU, NOVA SCOTIA, September 16, 1846.

I, David R. McKay, of Pictou, N. S., do solemnly swear that the invoice
of coal hereunto annexed, amounting to ninety-six pounds currency, and
now shipped by the General Mining Association, in the brig Atlas, for New-
ark, New Jersey, contains a true and faithful account of the actual cost of
the said coal here at present, and of all charges thereon.

D. R. McKay.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
Pictou, Province of Nova Scotia.

I certify that the annexed affidavit was this day made by D. R. McKay
before me; and that to his acts full faith and credit are due, and ought
to be given.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my hand and set the
[L. s.] seal of my consulate at Pictou, Nova Scotia, this 16th day of Sep-
tember, A. D. 1846, and of the independence of the United States
the 71st year.

LUTHER BRACKETT,
Consul U. S. A.

The foregoing copied from the original invoice, and transmitted to the Treasury Department November 18, 1846, by

JAMES HEWSON,

Collector, Newark, New Jersey.

[This cargo measured out at this port 200 chaldrons.]

Invoice of a cargo of Albion coal shipped by the General Mining Association on board the schooner Exemplar, Joseph Lockhart master, bound to Newark, N. J., being by order and for account and risk of Thomas Tremlett, esq., and consigned to Soule, Whitney, & Co.

106 chaldrons, at \$3 30 per chaldron	-	-	-	\$349 80
Less 30 cents per chaldron discount	-	-	-	31 80
				318 00

(Errors excepted.)

A. P. ROSS,

For D. R. McKAY,

Pro the General Mining Association.

Pictou, Nova Scotia, September 22, 1846.

(No consular certificate received.)

The foregoing copied from the original invoice, and transmitted to the Treasury Department November 18, 1846, by

JAMES HEWSON,

Collector, Newark, New Jersey.

[This cargo measured out at this port 166½ chaldrons.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

November 23, 1846.

SIR: Your letter of the 18th instant, enclosing copies of invoices of coal imported into your port from Nova Scotia, is received.

The quantity ascertained at your port is to govern in the assessment of the duties, irrespective of the quantities given in the invoices.

In making appraisement of merchandise, the actual market value or wholesale price at the time when purchased in the principal markets of the country from which the same shall have been imported into the United States is to be ascertained and estimated. To such value or price must be added all costs and charges, *except insurance*, and including in every case a charge for *commissions*, at the usual rates, as the true value at the port where the goods may be entered. Any charges incurred up to the time of lading the goods on board the vessel at the foreign port which can be as-

certained must be added to the invoice. No charge for commissions is contained in the copies of the invoices forwarded by you, and your attention is therefore called to this matter.

For your information on the subject of commissions, I transmit copy of instructions issued by the department on the 18th of October, 1844, to which you will conform in these and other similar cases.

I would also call your attention to the provisions of the 8th section of the tariff act of the 30th July, 1846, as applicable to the cases under consideration.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

JAMES HEWSON, Esq.,

Collector of the Customs, Newark, N. J.

C.

Extract from a letter of the collector at Baltimore, dated December 24, 1846.

"There have been several arrivals of salt within a few days past; and one cargo, on being measured, exceeded the invoice upwards of seven hundred bushels. The absolute necessity of weighers, gaugers, and measurers must be obvious, and they cannot be dispensed with without irreparable loss to the government."

D.

Circular instructions to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 25, 1846.

For the government of the respective officers of the customs in carrying into effect the provisions of the annexed act of Congress, approved 30th July, 1846, entitled "An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes," the following instructions and regulations are issued, and a strict compliance therewith enjoined.

In view of inquiries submitted, it becomes proper to state that the before-mentioned act goes into operation and effect on the *first* day of December next, and not the second, in conformity with a decision upon a similar question of construction by the Supreme Court of the United States.

The fourth section of the act provides that the expense of weighing, gauging, or measuring shall be paid by the owner, agent, or consignee of the goods, under certain specified circumstances. Whenever, therefore, the invoice shall not contain any weight, quantity, or measure, as the case may be, and likewise when those quantities may be stated in the invoice, but not so stated in good faith, but on being properly tested are found to fall short of the true amount to an unreasonable extent, after making due allowance for any difference between the mode of determining quantities un-

der our laws by weight, gauge, or measure, and that of the country or place from whence the merchandise may be imported, and where good reason should exist for the belief that the quantity was incorrectly given in the invoice by design, and with intention to evade payment of the proper amount of duty, then in all such cases the expense of the services referred to must be defrayed by the owner, agent, or consignee.

If any quantity, weight, or measure be stated in the invoice or entry, it nevertheless becomes necessary, as required by the instructions of the department under the warehouse act, issued on the 14th of August last, to weigh, gauge, or measure the article, to ascertain whether the quantity be correctly given in the invoice or entry. If the quantity thus ascertained is found to exceed that given in the invoice or entry, the aggregate cost or value must be made to correspond with such increase of the quantity, and the duties estimated and assessed accordingly. But in no case are the duties to be levied on an amount less than the invoice value.

Where the weight, gauge, or measure shall have been duly ascertained on any goods deposited in warehouse, and such goods be withdrawn, either for consumption or transportation to another port of entry, in less quantities than the entire importation, the expense of weighing, gauging, or measuring any such portions or quantities must be paid by the owner, importer, or agent, whenever it becomes necessary to perform either of those acts, in order to ascertain the dutiable value of any such goods withdrawn from warehouse as aforesaid.

When articles of the description before mentioned are transported in pursuance of law, to be re-warehoused at another port of entry, they need not be again weighed, gauged, or measured on going into warehouse at the transportation port, as the quantities specified in the certificate required by law to accompany the same may be deemed the true quantities, unless special and sufficient reasons should exist to render, in the judgment of the collector, another ascertainment necessary.

The bounty to be allowed from and after the 1st day of December next, in pursuance of the 5th section of the act, on the exportation of pickled fish of the fisheries of the United States, *if cured with foreign salt*, will be at the rate of 2½ cents per bushel of 56 pounds on the salt used in curing said fish. To entitle the exporter to bounty, a strict compliance must be had with the requirements of the "Act laying a duty on imported salt and granting a bounty on pickled fish exported," &c., approved 29th July, 1813.

The following decision, heretofore made on points submitted under the sixth section of the act, it is deemed proper to incorporate with these instructions, viz: All goods which may arrive in port prior to the *first* of December next, but which may remain on board the vessel on that day or the day following, will be subject to the rates of duty prescribed by the tariff act of 30th August, 1842, unless entered and bonded for warehousing prior to the first of December. If the vessel should not arrive in time for the importer to complete the warehousing entry and give bond before the first of December, due notice on his part that he desires to avail himself of the lower rate of duty prescribed by the revenue act of 30th July, 1846, will be sufficient, the peculiar circumstances justifying a constructive warehousing in such cases: such notice to be given before the 1st of December.

Goods remaining in public store on the *second* day of December will be subjected to the rates of duty imposed by the act of 30th July, 1846, whether the rates under said act be higher or lower than the rates chargeable by law

at the time of the arrival thereof; provided such goods were imported after the passage of the act of 30th July, 1846.

Importers, therefore, to avail themselves of the duty imposed by the act of 30th August 1842, must pay the duty before the first day of December, if the goods are in the public stores.

The seventh section of the act allows goods, wares, and merchandise to remain in the public stores for the space of one year without payment of duty. The year will therefore commence on the day on which entry of the vessel in which the goods are imported is made at the custom-house. Where goods remain in warehouse beyond one year, as aforesaid, without payment of the appropriate duties and charges thereon, they must be appraised and sold in conformity with law and the instructions of the department issued under the warehousing act on the 14th of August last. No interest on the duties becomes chargeable in the case of any goods imported after the passage of the act of 30th July, 1846, if the duties are paid within the year prescribed by law. Goods imported since the passage of the warehouse act of 6th August, 1846, and carried to public store as *unclaimed goods*, may be entered at any time before the expiration of one year from the date of importation, and be exempted from any charge of *interest* on the duties.

The additions authorized by the eighth section to be made by the owner, consignee, or agent, "in the entry, to the cost or value given in the invoice," where goods have been actually purchased, as also the costs and charges referred to, must be added at the time of making entry of the goods, and cannot be done subsequently. This privilege is obviously intended to afford the party an opportunity to relieve himself from the additional duty imposed by this section, where the appraised value shall exceed by ten per centum or more the value "so declared on the entry;" consequently any such additions made as aforesaid are not obligatory upon or to control the judgment of the appraisers in estimating the value of the goods in question, who are, nevertheless, required to make appraisement of the same in conformity with the provisions of existing laws.

The principle upon which the appraisement is based is this: that the actual value of articles on shipboard at the last place of shipment to the United States, including all preceding expenses, duties, costs, charges, and transportation, is the foreign value upon which the duty is to be assessed. The costs and charges that are to be embraced in fixing the valuation over and above the value of the article at the place of growth, production, or manufacture, are—

1st. The transportation, shipment, and transshipment, with all the expenses included, from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, whether by land or water carriage, to the vessel in which shipment is made to the United States. Included in these estimates is the value of the sack, package, box, crate, hogshead, barrel, bale, cask, can, and covering of all kinds, bottles, jars, vessels, and demijohns.

2d. Commission at the usual rate, but in no case less than two and a half per cent.; and where there is a distinct brokerage, that to be added.

3d. Export duties, including such duties at all places from the place of growth, production, or manufacture, to the last place of shipment to the United States.

4th. Cost of placing cargoes on board ship, including drayage, labor, bill of lading, lighterage, town dues and shipping charges, dock and wharf dues, and all charges to place the article on shipboard.

Discounts are never to be allowed in any case except on articles where it

has been the uniform and established usage heretofore, and never more than the actual discount positively known to the appraiser.

The freight from the last place of shipment to the United States is not to be included in the valuation, and insurance is also excluded by law.

The eighth section provides, in certain cases, for an addition of "twenty per cent. ad valorem on such appraised value." This twenty per cent. is, as the law declares, an addition of a duty of twenty per cent. on the appraised value, and not a per centage upon the duty. Thus, if the duty upon such appraised value be twenty per cent. under the law, the addition of twenty per cent. would raise the duty to be assessed to forty per cent.; or, if thirty per cent., to fifty per cent.; and so on—making in all cases an actual addition of twenty per cent. to the rate of duty.

Inasmuch as this section gives the importer the fullest opportunity of guarding against the imposition of this additional duty, by authorizing him in all cases, notwithstanding the invoice, to raise the value to the true market rate, including all costs and charges—differing in this respect from former provisions—it is not expected that the department will be called upon to interpose to relieve any importer from the payment of this additional duty of twenty per cent.

This section further provides, "That under no circumstances shall the duty be assessed upon an amount less than the invoice value, any law of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding."

Notwithstanding the very comprehensive language of this proviso, it is still believed that Congress could not have intended to abolish all the allowances made under previous laws for deficiencies and for damages occurring during the voyage of importation. It is represented, however, to this department, that in consequence of the misfortune occurring to importers from the happening of any damage to their goods during the voyage, appeals are made to the sympathy of public officers for relief, so far as practicable, from such loss, by very large allowances in assessing the amount of the damage. Now, whatever regret may be entertained for such losses, the government does not guarantee or insure against them, and the law in this case, as in all others, must be strictly executed; and the utmost vigilance is enjoined so to carry into effect the law on this subject as to assess the allowance in no case above the actual damage. This damage is to be ascertained by a reference to the value of the import in the foreign market from which it came, and not according to the home valuation, the duty being according to the foreign and not the home valuation. Auction or forced sales are not to be regarded as a fair criterion of the damage. An allowance of excessive damage is not only injurious to the revenue, but it is seriously detrimental to all those who import and pay the full duty on the sound articles. Monthly returns of all allowances for damages will be made to this department, together with the name of the officer by whom the allowance is made.

No reappraisement is authorized by law in case of allowance for damage.

Except in case of perishable articles, no allowance of damage should be made beyond one-half the value of the article, without first submitting a full statement of the case to the department for such directions as it may be proper to give in such cases. The words of the law, "during the voyage," mean after the vessel has started, and during the voyage from the last place of shipment to the United States, and before the vessel has arrived at its port of destination here. Where the article was damaged before the

voyage commenced, and this damage proceeded from rust, decay, &c., or any pre-existing cause that has subsequently increased the damage, no allowance is to be made, as it was not the policy or intent of the law to encourage the shipment of articles already damaged to the United States, but only to provide, in case of sound articles, for the unforeseen contingency of the damage received during the voyage of importation. Where the damage can be removed by any process, and the article thereby restored to a sound, or nearly a sound state, the allowance should be confined to the expense of that process.

The damage must be ascertained at the port of the United States where the vessel originally enters, and cannot be certified from any other port.

It is to be specially noted, that in pursuance of the provisions of the fifty-second section of the act of 2d March, 1799, no allowance for damage on the importation can be made "unless proof to ascertain such damage shall be lodged in the custom-house of the port or place where such goods, wares, or merchandise have been landed, within *ten days* after the landing of such merchandise." Where damage of the nature referred to has been sustained, the fact is presumed generally to become known at the time of discharging the cargo from the vessel, when, with reference as well to the duty chargeable as the liability of underwriters, surveys are usually called for by importers to ascertain the true cause and extent of damage by examination of the condition of the vessel and cargo. By the exercise, therefore, at the time of unlading the cargo, of proper vigilance on the part of the importer, as well as by the officer of the customs superintending the landing, it is conceived that the external appearance of the coverings of the goods, from the stains of sea water, or other cause, would in most cases indicate whether damage had occurred during the voyage. Where such indications are manifested, and the examination cannot conveniently be made on board the vessel, or on the wharf, the goods should be immediately conveyed to public store, and there placed apart from other goods, and due examination be promptly made, and if found necessary, appraisement, to determine the damage, should take place forthwith.

It is deemed proper to call particular attention to the provisions contained in the second section of the civil and diplomatic appropriation act, approved 10th August, 1846, requiring that in "appraising all goods at any port of the United States heretofore subjected to *specific* duties, but upon which *ad valorem* duties are imposed by the act of 30th July, 1846, entitled 'An act reducing the duty on imports and for other purposes,' reference shall be had to values and invoices of similar goods imported during the last fiscal year, under such general and uniform regulations for the prevention of fraud or undervaluation as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury." One of the objects of the law in enjoining a reference to values and invoices of similar goods, paying a specific duty, imported during the last fiscal year, is for the purpose of enabling the proper officers, in making the appraisement, to detect, by such comparison, any attempt to undervalue such goods in the invoice. Consequently, said officers are to exercise all reasonable and proper means to detect and counteract any such attempted impositions on the revenue; and, whenever it may be deemed necessary, will, in virtue of the authority vested in them by the seventeenth section of the act of 30th August, 1842, call before them and examine, upon oath or affirmation, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person, touching any matter or thing which they may deem material in ascertaining the true market value

or wholesale price of any merchandise imported; and to require the production, on oath or affirmation, of any letters, accounts, or invoices in his possession relating to the same.

In order that the comparisons referred to may be duly instituted, the invoices of all goods of the description mentioned on file in the custom-house should, for such purpose, be placed at the disposal of the appraisers, subject, however, at all times to the orders of the collector.

Further instructions under this section will be given when the practical operation of the new tariff act may furnish additional information as a guide to the department.

The oath or affirmation required, by the ninth section, to be administered by the collector of the port or district to the deputies of any collector, naval officer, or surveyor, and to the clerks employed by any of said officers, or by any appraiser, will be according to the following form, to wit:

"I, A. B., having been appointed (describe the office) within and for the port and district of ———, do solemnly, sincerely, and truly swear (or affirm) that I will diligently and faithfully perform the duties of the said office of (describe the office) and will use my best endeavors to prevent and detect frauds upon the revenue of the United States.

"I further swear (or affirm) that I will support the constitution of the United States.

Signed, A. B.

"Sworn (or affirmed) before me this ——— day of ———, A. D. 184

"C. D., Collector."

In the appraisement of any wines, liquors, fruits, sugars, segars, oils, preserves, and such like articles, in warehouse, and which have been designated in pursuance of law by the collector for appraisement, the appraisers are at liberty to exercise a sound discretion in regard to the quantity or sample of the article to be withdrawn for examination from the cask, box, or vessel in which it may be contained. And the storekeeper will be required to deliver to the appraisers, upon their written order, such quantities or samples of the articles designated for appraisement as they may deem necessary for the purposes aforesaid. These samples, whenever practicable, are to be returned to the public store on completion of the examination and appraisement. For the information of the appraisers, it is deemed proper to require that in all cases where appraisements are ordered on entry of any goods, the collector shall cause to be minuted in pencil at the time on the invoice, opposite the articles, the schedule by letter, in the tariff of 1846, under which, in the opinion of the collector, the duty is to be levied.

Inasmuch as the act of 30th July, 1846, repeals all acts or parts of acts repugnant to its provisions, it is deemed proper to state that the eleventh section, together with the succeeding sections, of the act of 30th August, 1842, (with the exception of the twenty-fifth and twenty-ninth sections,) is still in operation, subject, however, to the modifications contained in the act of 11th February, 1846, the new tariff act of 30th July, 1846, and the act establishing a warehousing system, &c., approved 6th of August, 1846, as adverted to and explained in these and previous instructions issued under the last mentioned act, bearing date the 14th of August and 30th of October last.

The following decisions on questions submitted to the department, arising under the new tariff act, are communicated for your information:

That *gums*, to be entitled to entry at a duty of ten per cent. ad valorem, must be of the description generally known in commerce by the designations given in schedule E. All other gums or resinous substances in their crude state, not so known and designated, and not otherwise specified, to be charged with a duty of *twenty* per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of the *third* section of the act. The substances imported under the designations of gum benzoin, or benjamin, and *benzoates*, being specifically mentioned in schedule C, are liable to a duty of *thirty* per cent. ad valorem; and the substance termed by the importer *gum perdu*, ascertained on due examination to be an *opium*, is chargeable with the duty of *twenty* per cent. ad valorem, as provided in schedule E.

That, in order to the admission of *lastings, manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist, or other manufacture of cloth*, at a duty of *five* per cent. ad valorem, under the provisions of schedule H, the collector must be satisfied, from the return of the United States appraisers, the peculiar texture, figure, shape, or dimensions of the article, or other attending circumstances, that it is, as imported, suitable for the manufacture *exclusively* of shoes, boots, bootees, or buttons, as the case may be. Where a difference of opinion may arise in regard to articles under this provision, between the collector and appraisers, the question, with samples of the goods, may be submitted for determination to this department.

That *sheathing copper and sheathing metal*, to be entitled to free entry, as provided in schedule I, must be imported in sheets not less in length than *forty-eight* inches, or in width than *fourteen* inches; nor less in weight than *fourteen* nor more than *thirty-four* ounces per square foot.

That, there being no provision in the act for the free admission of *philosophical apparatus* or anatomical preparations, whether specially imported by order or for the use of societies or seminaries, or otherwise, articles of that description become liable, on importation, to a charge of duty according to the material of which they are composed.

That, in order to the free entry of goods, wares, and merchandise the growth, produce, and manufacture of the United States, exported to a foreign country, and brought back to the United States, under the provisions of schedule I, it is necessary that their identity be shown as prescribed in sections forty-seven and forty-eight of the act of 2d March, 1799, "To regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage;" and further, that such goods, wares, and merchandise be in the *same condition* as when exported from the United States, having undergone no alteration by manufacture.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

E.

Circular to collectors and other officers of the customs.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
November 28, 1846.

The attention of collectors and appraisers is called to the 18th section of the act of 30th August, 1842, which is in full force and is as follows: "And

be it further enacted, That the several collectors be, and they are hereby authorized, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever they shall deem it necessary to protect and secure the revenue of the United States against frauds or undervaluation, and the same is practicable, to take the amount of duties chargeable on any article bearing an ad valorem rate of duty in the article itself, according to the proportion or rate per centum of the duty on said article, and such goods so taken the collector shall cause to be sold at public auction within twenty days from the time of taking the same, in the manner prescribed in this act, and place the proceeds arising from such sale in the treasury of the United States: *Provided*, That the collector or appraiser shall not be allowed any fees or commissions for taking and disposing of said goods and paying the proceeds thereof into the treasury, other than are now allowed by law."

It being the determination of this department to exercise its whole power, under the law, to guard the revenue of the government against fraud and undervaluation in invoices and entries, and to maintain the business of importing in the hands of the honest merchant and fair trader, the utmost vigilance is enjoined in carrying into effect the following instructions:

Where it is practicable, and there is good reason to believe that there is fraud or undervaluation in the invoice or entry, the goods imported will be taken to the amount of duties chargeable thereon according to the proportion or rate per centum of the duty on such goods under all the various schedules of the act of 30th July, 1846, including in the duty the various costs and charges authorized by law. When the amount of duty is taken in the goods, they will be sold at public auction by the collector, in the manner prescribed by said eighteenth section, on a notice not less than fifteen nor exceeding twenty days, and the proceeds arising from such sale will be placed in the treasury of the United States.

When the goods are of a perishable nature the collector will, at his discretion, fix any time, after notice not exceeding twenty days, for the sale.

This instruction is not designed to prevent the seizure and condemnation of goods or exaction of penalties in cases authorized by law, nor to supersede the assessment of the additional duty of twenty per cent. in cases of undervaluation under the 8th section of the act of 30th July, 1846, the remedies being cumulative, and applicable separately in proper cases, but not together in any one case.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

29th CONGRESS,
2d Session.

Doc. No. 26.

Ho. OF REPS.
Navy Dept.

REJECTED PENSION CLAIMS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Commissioner of Pensions relative to the rejected pension claims.

DECEMBER 30, 1846.

Read, and laid upon the table.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 29, 1846.*

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a report from the Commissioner of Pensions, embracing "a list of the names of persons who have applied for relief under the navy pension laws, and whose claims have been rejected, and the reasons for rejecting the same," together with his letter to the department accompanying the report.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. Y. MASON.

HON. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

PENSION OFFICE, *December 26, 1846.*

SIR: In conformity with the joint resolution of Congress passed at the first session of the 21st Congress, (No. 7,) dated the 29th May, 1830, in relation to applications for pensions, I enclose herewith a list of persons who have applied for navy pensions during the last year, and whose claims have been rejected, because there is no provision by law for such cases, or because, under the rule of evidence adopted by the department, they are excluded from the benefits of the navy pension laws. The reason for rejecting each claim is given in the column of remarks, and is set opposite the name of the applicant. As the resolution requires such a list only of those who, in the opinion of the department, ought to be placed on the pension list, and as I have been, and still am, at a loss to determine what particular cases were intended to be recommended to the

Ritchie & Heiss, print.

favorable consideration of Congress, I have declined expressing any opinion as to the merits of any case, and merely state the facts as to the cause of rejection; believing that the list, with the remarks subjoined to each case, will afford the best means of attaining the object which Congress had in view in passing the resolution.

After a careful examination of the papers in the cases now reported, I have been unable to discover that there are any claims among them that I should recommend to the consideration of Congress for special legislation.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,
Secretary of the Navy.

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Enclosure & House, print.

A list of the names of persons who have applied for relief under the navy pension laws, and whose claims have been rejected, and the reasons for rejecting the same.

Names of applicants.	Rank.	Reasons for rejection.
<i>Invalids.</i>		
John Conner -	Seaman -	He alleged to have been wounded in action in 1812. A pension cannot be granted. The records furnish no evidence of his having been wounded; and, under the rule of the department, no one can be pensioned after the lapse of twenty-five years from the time when the injury was alleged to have been received, unless returned on an official list of wounded men.
John Davis, 2d -	Ordinary seaman -	The injury on account of which he claims a pension was alleged to have been received while serving on board the Guerriere, in 1819, by the fall of a water cask. The records of the department do not furnish any evidence of the fact; and he has failed for twenty-five years after the alleged injury to make application for a pension.
Daniel Maginn -	Boy -	He claims a pension on account of having fractured his arm by a fall. The surgeons who have examined him report that the disability is not permanent. His claim cannot, therefore, be admitted.
Aaron Neal -	Seaman -	He alleges to be disabled in consequence of having been scalded while serving on board the Delaware. The surgeon to whom the department was referred for evidence of his disability states that the injury is not of such a character as to entitle the claimant to a pension.
William Palms -	Seaman -	He alleges that he was wounded in the action between the Constellation and the Insurgente. There is no evidence on the records of the department of his having been wounded, and he failed to apply for twenty-five years after the alleged injury was received. We cannot, therefore, grant him a pension.

List of Applicants—Continued.

Names of applicants.	Rank.	Reasons for rejection.
William Wolfe -	Seaman -	He alleges that he is disabled in consequence of a sore leg while in the service in 1809. It appears by the sick reports that he was cured of the sore leg before he was discharged from the navy. The records afford no evidence of his having been so injured as to entitle him to a pension.
Rebecca McDonald, widow of Patrick McDonald -	Carpenter -	Her husband belonged to the Constellation, and died at St. Domingo between the 12th and 24th of August, 1800. No law providing for a widow whose husband died at the period referred to.

PENSION OFFICE, December 26, 1846.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

LANDS IN MISSOURI AND ARKANSAS.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSOURI,

PRAYING

For a grant of certain lands in Missouri and Arkansas for draining the Great swamp.

JANUARY 2, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

Your memorialist, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, would most respectfully beg leave to urge upon your attention, and more, the all-important subject of the improvement of the great swamps in the south-east portion of Missouri and the northeast portion of Arkansas. These swamps commence in the southern portion of the county of Cape Girardeau, and continue, with few exceptions an almost unbroken chain, their course through the counties of Scott, Stoddard, Wayne, Ripley, Dunklin, Mississippi, and New Madrid; they penetrate, also, far into the State of Arkansas, running, as they do, nearly parallel with the Mississippi river; and extending west, in some places, as far as fifty miles from its banks, they present, from their nature, an insurmountable barrier to the citizens of a very large and interesting portion of our State, abounding in mineral resources and agricultural productions, in obtaining a market through the Mississippi river. The communication, to a very great extent, is completely cut off, and the advantages of navigation can only be had by those counties west of the swamps, by a circuitous route of several hundred miles, thereby rendering to the citizens of a very large extent of country useless the great resources with which it abounds. The quantity of land in the several counties above specified, now considered swamp lands, may be safely estimated at about thirty-five or forty townships. This large extent of territory being covered with stagnant water, is not only rendered useless itself, but, engendering disease, affects the health of the country for many miles around. The lands bordering upon these great swamps are remarkable for their fertility, and a large population would be invited to them if they were not prevented by the fear of sickness and disease, occasioned by their vicinity to them. In this manner an immense extent of valuable land remains unsettled, when a liberal and true policy manifested on the part of the general government would bring it immediately into market. Your

memorialist would further call the attention of your honorable body to the fact that, from the mouth of the St. François to a point on the Mississippi river, called Ruddle's point, the floods of the Mississippi river are permitted to pass over a great portion of these immense swamps and inundated lands, forcing their way to said river St. François, return to the Mississippi only by the means of said St. François, thereby doing much damage, and at certain seasons of the year renders unsafe the navigation of this great father of waters. To reclaim these lands, to impart a value to an almost unlimited extent of public domain, to afford facilities in obtaining a market, and to preserve the health of hundreds of good citizens, your memorialist would impress upon your honorable body the necessity of some legislation; and would respectfully insist upon the adoption of such measures as are proposed in the bill of the Hon. Jas. H. Relfe, presented during the last session, in which certain alternate sections of land are given to the respective counties in which they are so situated, in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, and for the purposes set forth and mentioned in said bill. Your memorialist believes that the lands now inundated by the means of said swamps can be reclaimed, and that the proceeds arising from the sale of such alternate sections will be fully adequate to the redemption of such lands, and the accomplishing of the undertaking. — And, in duty bound, your memorialist will ever pray.

JANUARY 2, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

Your memorialist, the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, would most respectfully beg leave to urge upon your attention, and more, the all-important subject of the improvement of the great swamps in the south-east portion of Missouri and the northeast portion of Arkansas. These swamps commence in the southern portion of the county of Cape Girardeau, and continue, with few exceptions an almost unbroken chain, their course through the counties of Scott, Stoddard, Wayne, Ripley, Dunklin, Mississippi, and New Madrid; they penetrate, also, far into the State of Arkansas, running, as they do, nearly parallel with the Mississippi river; and extending west, in some places as far as fifty miles from its banks, they present, from their nature, an insurmountable barrier to the citizens of a very large and interesting portion of our State, abounding in mineral resources and agricultural productions, in obtaining a market through the Mississippi river. The communication, to a very great extent, is completely cut off, and the advantages of navigation can only be had by those counties west of the swamps, by a circuitous route of several hundred miles, thereby rendering to the citizens of a very large extent of country useless the great resources with which it abounds. The quantity of land in the several counties above specified, now considered swamp lands, may be safely estimated at about thirty-five or forty townships. This large extent of territory being covered with stagnant water, is not only rendered useless itself, but, engendering disease, affects the health of the country for many miles around. The lands bordering upon these great swamps are remarkable for their fertility, and a large population would be invited to them if they were not prevented by the fear of sickness and disease, occasioned by their vicinity to them. In this manner an immense extent of valuable land remains unsettled, when a liberal and true policy manifested on the part of the general government would bring it immediately into market. Your

Lincoln & Hines, printers.

INCREASE OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

RELATIVE TO

The increase of the army of the United States, and the appointment of a general officer to serve during the war.

JANUARY 4, 1847.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In order to prosecute the war against Mexico with vigor and success, it is necessary that authority should be promptly given by Congress to increase the regular army, and to remedy existing defects in its organization. With this view, your favorable attention is invited to the annual report of the Secretary of war, which accompanied my message of the 8th instant, in which he recommends that ten additional regiments of regular troops shall be raised to serve during the war.

Of the additional regiments of volunteers which have been called for from several of the States, some have been promptly raised; but this has not been the case in regard to all. The existing law, requiring that they should be organized by the independent action of the State governments, has in some instances occasioned considerable delay; and it is yet uncertain when the troops required can be ready for service in the field.

It is our settled policy to maintain, in time of peace, as small a regular army as the exigencies of the public service will permit. In a state of war, notwithstanding the great advantage with which our volunteer citizen soldiers can be brought into the field, this small regular army must be increased in its numbers, in order to render the whole force more efficient.

Additional officers, as well as men, then become indispensable. Under the circumstances of our service, a peculiar propriety exists for increasing the officers, especially in the higher grades. The number of such officers who, from age and other causes, are rendered incapable of active service in the field, has seriously impaired the efficiency of the army.

From the report of the Secretary of War, it appears that about two-thirds of the whole number of regimental field officers are either permanently disabled, or are necessarily detached from their commands on other duties.

The long enjoyment of peace has prevented us from experiencing much embarrassment from this cause; but now, in a state of war, conducted in a foreign country, it has produced serious injury to the public service.

An efficient organization of the army, composed of regulars and volunteers, whilst prosecuting the war in Mexico, it is believed, would require the appointment of a general officer to take the command of all our military forces in the field.

Upon the conclusion of the war, the services of such an officer would no longer be necessary, and should be dispensed with upon the reduction of the army to a peace establishment.

I recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of such a general officer, to serve during the war.

It is respectfully recommended that early action should be had by Congress upon the suggestions submitted for their consideration, as necessary to insure active and efficient service in prosecuting the war, before the present favorable season for military operations in the enemy's country shall have passed away.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, *December 29, 1846.*

JANUARY 4, 1847.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

In order to prosecute the war against Mexico with vigor and success, it is necessary that authority should be promptly given by Congress to increase the regular army, and to remedy existing defects in its organization. With this view, your favorable attention is invited to the annual report of the Secretary of War, which accompanied my message of the 23d instant, in which he recommends that ten additional regiments of regular troops shall be raised to serve during the war.

Of the additional regiments of volunteers which have been called for from several of the States, some have been promptly raised; but this has not been the case in regard to all. The existing law, requiring that they should be organized by the independent action of the State governments, has in some instances occasioned considerable delay; and it is yet uncertain when the troops required can be ready for service in the field.

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Richie & Hixson, printers.

CLERK'S OFFICE—CLERKS AND OTHERS EMPLOYED
THEREIN.

LETTER

FROM THE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TRANSMITTING

His annual statement of the officers, &c., employed in his office.

JANUARY 7, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 1, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with the 11th section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," which requires the Clerk of the House of Representatives to report to Congress the names of the clerks and other persons employed in his office, I have the honor to submit the following statement, and to remark that the persons herein named have been usefully employed, and that the services of those remaining in office cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. B. FRENCH,
Clerk Ho. Reps. U. S.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives during the year 1846, showing the amount of their pay and the time employed.

Names.	Office.	Time employed.	Annual salary.
Daniel Gold -	Chief clerk -	The whole year -	\$1,800
Joseph F. Brown -	Clerk -	Do -	1,500
Adam J. Glossbren- ner.	Do -	Do -	1,500
Daniel Buck -	Do -	Do -	1,500
Mahlon H. Medary	Do -	Do -	1,500
Darwin E. Stanton	Do -	To Sept. 23d -	1,500
Thomas D. Harris	Do -	The whole year -	1,500
Royal P. Stow -	Do -	Do -	1,500
Randall McLaugh- lin.	Do -	Do -	1,500
J. Edmund Millard	Do -	From Sept. 24th -	1,500
Simon Brown -	Librarian of the House.	The whole year -	1,500
Wm. S. Robertson -	Messenger -	Do -	\$2 50 per day.
J. E. Millard -	Do -	To Sept. 23d -	2 50 per day.
George Humes -	Do -	To Aug. 10th -	2 50 per day.
Edmund F. French	Do -	From Aug. 11th -	2 50 per day.
John R. Queen -	Do -	The whole year -	2 50 per day.
Charles P. Russell -	Do -	From Oct. 1st -	2 50 per day.
John L. Hickman -	Laborer -	The whole year -	1 50 per day.

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partments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," which
represents the Clerk of the House of Representatives to report to Congress
the names of the clerks and other persons employed in his office. I have
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of those remaining in office cannot be dispensed with without detriment
to the public service.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
B. B. FRENCH,
Clerk of the House of Representatives.

How John W. Davis,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

Statements of expenditures from the contingent funds of the War Department, &c.

JANUARY 7, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
December 30, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith statements of expenditures from the appropriations for contingent expenses of the various offices and bureaus of this department during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846; in compliance with the 20th section of the act approved 26th August, 1842.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant;

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriations of the office of the Secretary of War for the year ending June 30, 1846; prepared in conformity with the 20th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
1845.		BLANK BOOKS, BINDING, AND STATIONERY.		
July 9	John Sergeant	Binding 10 volumes Laws United States	\$0 75	
		Binding 4 volumes newspapers	12 00	
		Supplying odd numbers	2 88	
July 30	Edward Deeble	Binding 14 volumes Senate documents	14 00	\$15 63
		Binding 2 sets Senate bills	5 00	
September 5	O. Fish & Co.	Hand bell		19 00
16	John A. Blake	5 books letters received, 63 to 67, at \$12	60 00	4 00
		Binding Pancoast's plates	2 50	
20	John Sergeant	Binding Tibbins and Fleming's Dictionary	3 00	62 50
		Binding 1 volume newspapers	3 00	
29	William Fischer	7 gross pens	17 64	6 00
		1 gross Perry's pens	4 56	
		1 ream letter paper	4 00	
		1 ream Bath paper, \$2; 1 dozen red ink, \$1 20	3 20	
		1 dozen Cooper and Phillips's ink	2 00	
		3 lbs. twine, 90 cents; 3 dozen pencils, \$1 68	2 58	
		1 ream paper, \$1 50; 1 ream cap paper, \$4	5 50	
		1 ream cap, \$3; 3 reams quarto, \$12	15 00	
		2 reams white, \$7 50; 1 lb. wafers, 60 cents	8 10	
		1 dozen red ink, \$2 76; 1 ream quarto, \$1 50	4 26	
		4 rulers, \$1 25; 2 Rodgers's knives, \$2 80	4 05	
		1 slate, \$1 25; 1 dozen red ink, \$2 76	4 01	
		6 folders, \$1 74; 1 gallon black sand, 32 cents	2 06	
		6 swan's quills, 75 cents; 2 lbs. wafers, \$1 20	1 95	
		5 lbs. wax, \$5; 5 quires paper, \$1	6 00	
		1 ream paper, \$1 50; 6 erasers, \$1 74	3 24	
		Ruler, 75 cents; inkstand, \$1; 6 inkstands, \$3 75	5 50	

June 1846				4 lb. gum, 25 cents; ink, 25 cents	-	-	-	-	-	50	51 00
				Inkstand, \$1; 6 sand boxes, \$1 20	-	-	-	-	-	2 20	53 00
				6 ivory stamps	-	-	-	-	-	2 22	55 00
November 4	J. & G. S. Gideon	-	-	2 requisition books, at \$12	-	-	-	-	-	-	98 57
December 13	De Camp & Tretter	-	-	1 report book, No. 6	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 00
31	Wm. Fischer	-	-	Blank book, 37 cents; 1 dozen cards pens, \$2 52	-	-	-	-	-	2 89	12 00
				1 ream cap paper, \$4; cutting paper, 25 cents	-	-	-	-	-	4 25	20 31
				4 reams letter paper, \$16; 2 reams cap paper, \$6	-	-	-	-	-	22 00	
				1 ream letter paper, \$3; 3 inkstands, \$1 50	-	-	-	-	-	4 50	
				6 cards Gillott's pens, \$1 26; 3 cards Perry's pens, \$1 14	-	-	-	-	-	2 40	
				2 dozen handles, 75 cents; 1 ream letter paper, \$3	-	-	-	-	-	3 75	
				1 1/2 ream note paper, \$3; 4 dozen Contee's pencils, \$6	-	-	-	-	-	9 00	53 00
				2 dozen taste, \$4 50; 3 inkstands, \$1 50	-	-	-	-	-	6 00	
				1,000 quills, \$20; letter stamp, 37 cents	-	-	-	-	-	20 37	
				1 ream blotting paper, \$4; 1 lb. wafers, 60 cents	-	-	-	-	-	4 60	
				Knife, \$1 40; letter paper, \$4	-	-	-	-	-	5 40	
				6 quarts ink, \$2; note paper, \$2 75	-	-	-	-	-	4 75	
				1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25; thermometer, \$1	-	-	-	-	-	4 25	
				600 official cards	-	-	-	-	-	8 00	
				2 inkstands, \$3; blank book, &c., \$5 62	-	-	-	-	-	-	102 16
1846.	Franck Taylor	-	-		-	-	-	-	-	-	8 62
March 30	Wm. Fischer	-	-	Blank book, 12 cents; envelopes, 63 cents	-	-	-	-	-	75	
				6 knives, \$8 40; 3 pounce boxes, 60 cents	-	-	-	-	-	9 00	
				6 erasers, \$1 74; 1 gross envelopes, 75 cents	-	-	-	-	-	2 49	
				4 dozen envelopes, 33 cents; inkstand, \$1 25	-	-	-	-	-	1 58	
				2 dozen taste, \$4 50; 4 reams letter paper, \$16	-	-	-	-	-	20 50	
				2 reams letter paper, \$6; 1 ream French letter paper, \$3 50	-	-	-	-	-	9 50	
				1 ream gilt paper, \$3 50; 6 dozen Contee's pencils, \$9	-	-	-	-	-	12 50	
				1 lb. wafers, 60 cents; 100 envelopes, 64 cents	-	-	-	-	-	1 24	
				200 embossed envelopes, \$1; inkstand, \$1 50	-	-	-	-	-	2 50	
				Wafers, 12 cents; 8 dozen envelopes, 50 cents	-	-	-	-	-	62	
				Soap, 93 cents; 4 reams letter paper, \$12	-	-	-	-	-	12 93	
				8 gross envelopes, \$3; 1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25	-	-	-	-	-	6 25	
				12 boxes leads, 75 cents; 3 gross pens, \$7 56	-	-	-	-	-	8 31	
				2,400 envelopes	-	-	-	-	-	-	88 17
	R. Farnham	-	-	Binding 14 volumes documents	-	-	-	-	-	-	8 40
April 14	Blair & Rives	-	-	Pencil and gold pen	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 00
June 29	W. F. Bayly	-	-	Silver pencils, \$4; Bullion pens, \$1	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 50
30	W. Fischer	-	-	17 folders, \$4 93; 1 dozen carmine ink, \$2 76	-	-	-	-	-	5 00	
					-	-	-	-	-	7 69	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
1846. June 30	W. Fischer—Continued	2½ reams plain 4to. paper, \$7 50; 5 reams paper ruled, \$20 2 reams plain cap, \$6; 2½ reams ruled cap, \$10 5½ lbs. wax, \$5 25; 16 dozen tape, \$4 62 2 reams note paper, \$5; 6 cards Perry's pens, \$2 28 24 cards pens, \$5 04; 2 reams envelope paper, \$7 50 3 inkstands, \$1 50; 12 sheets black lines, 50 cents 6 erasers, \$1 74; 6 wafer stamps, \$2 28 2 dozen pencils, \$3; 2,820 envelopes, \$12 92 Blank books, \$6 50; tissue paper, 25 cents	\$27 50 16 00 9 87 17 28 12 54 2 00 4 02 15 92 6 75	\$114 57 582 12
1845. August 11 September 29	J. E. Dow & Co. C. Alexander Ritchie & Heiss	Advertising proposals 1 ream circulars Advertising appropriations, &c. Advertising proposals Advertising notice	2 25 21 25 4 50	21 25 4 00
November 25	Gales & Seaton	Advertising notice	2 81 21 25 4 25 2 00	28 00
December 31	C. Alexander Theodore Barnard	Printed checks 10 reams requisitions 100 regulations	33 33 2 50	30 31 7 00
1846. June 20 29	Same C. Alexander J. G. Klinck	1,600 circulars 50 sets labels Advertising proposals	35 83 24 00 3 00 21 00	35 83 24 00 3 00 21 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
December 31	D. Clagett & Co.		31 12	2 31
31	D. Clagett & Co.		31 12	12 00
1845.				12 00
December 31	D. Clagett & Co.—Continued			40 33
		Making and putting down do.	\$4 32	12 26
		Carpet, 41 yards	47 25	
		Rug	10 00	
		Making carpet	5 12	
		3 cornices	19 00	
		Sundries	2 25	
				17 13
		Horse hire three months		\$125 69
		Repairing furniture		45 00
		Floor cloth		12 00
				2 41
1846.				2 00
February 28	J. K. Boyd	Altering, repairing, &c., curtains	15 00	
		Sundries	14 00	
				29 00
March 13	John Sergeant	Extra documents		7 00
20	Richard Davis	Candlesticks, &c.		8 25
31	Francis Datcher	Washing towels	7 25	
		Gum and matches	1 25	
		Cartage and transportation	5 50	
		Sundries	1 44	
				30 00
				32 00
				30 00
				15 44
				45 00
April 4	Thomas Wallace	Horse-hire, 3 months		11 00
13	Charles Calvert, jun.	Repairing chairs, tables, &c.		26 33
14	Presly Simpson	61½ pounds patent candles, at 42 cents, and boxes		3 00
33	Ritchie & Heiss	Extra documents		12 06
16	John D. Brown	Repairing and covering table		
	D. Clagett & Co.	34½ yards matting, at 30 cents	10 34	
		12 yards oilcloth	15 00	
				25 34
20	W. M. Cripps	Altering desk, &c.	4 25	
		2 writing stands	7 00	
				11 25
29	J. K. Boyd	Putting down matting		4 50

[illegible]

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
1845.				
October 31	James Munroe & Co.	North American Review for 1845	-	\$5 00
November 5	G. Clinton Smith	Rayer's Diseases of the Skin	-	15 00
25	Gales & Seaton	Volume 14 Register of Debates	-	10 00
December 1	J. H. Agnew	Electric Magazine for 1845	-	6 00
	B. B. Minor	Southern Literary Messenger, volume 11, for 1845	-	5 00
	Leonard Scott & Co.	Blackwood's Magazine, 1844 and 1845	-	6 00
22	Wiley & Putnam	Athenæum, for 1845	\$5 00	3 00
		Engineers' Journal, for 1845	5 00	10 00
		United Service Journal, for 1845	10 00	2 33
		Foreign Quarterly Review, for 1845	4 00	10 00
		Quarterly Review, for 1845	4 00	3 81
		Edinburgh Review, for 1845	4 00	2 00
		Westminster Review, for 1845	5 00	0 00
		Journal des Sciences Militaire, for 1845	12 00	1 00
		Journal des Armes Speciales, for 1845	4 50	53 50
23	Taylor & Co.	Democratic Review, for 1845	-	4 00
31	Frank Taylor	Franklin Journal, January, February, and March, 1845	1 25	2 00
		British Army List, for 1845	88	
		Ingersoll's War of 1812	2 75	
		American Almanac, 1846—6 copies	7 00	
		Green's Mier Expedition	2 25	
		Silliman's Journal, 97 to 108 inclusive	6 00	
		Bassange's Catalogue	75	
		Knickerbocker, for 1845	-	20 88
1846.				5 00
January 3	Jere. Hughes	Niles's Register, volume 68	-	3 25
February 9	J. & G. S. Gideon	4 copies Biennial Register	-	9 00
17	James Ackerman	Catlin's Indian Gallery	-	40 00
21	Decamp & Treter	Binding 1 volume documents	62	
		Binding 2 volumes newspapers, at \$2 50	5 00	
		Binding 46 volumes Reviews, at 75 cents	34 50	
		Binding 8 volumes Reviews, extra, at \$1	8 00	
				48 12

24	Gaither & Addison	6 copies Washington Directory	-	5 00	
31	Franck Taylor	Franklin Journal, to March 31, 1846	-	28 25	
		16 extra numbers foreign periodicals	-	1 50	
		British Almanac and Companion for 1846	-	2 00	
		Navy List, for 1846	-	75	
		Court Calendar, for 1846	-	65 00	
		Army List, for 1846	-	2 25	
		Tredgold on Steam, 4 volumes	-	5 20	
		Civil Engineer and Architect's Journal, extra numbers	-		
		Durat La Salle, volume 6	-		
		History of Virginia	-		
		Binding 21 volumes, at 85 cents	-	17 85	
		Binding 9 volumes, at \$1 25	-	11 25	
		Binding 10 volumes, at \$2 15	-	21 50	
		Binding 4 volumes, at \$3	-	12 00	
		Binding 1 volume	-	4 00	
		Binding 3 volumes, at \$5	-	15 00	
		Binding sundries	-	4 90	
		Newman's Spanish Dictionary	-	5 50	
		70 numbers extra periodicals	-	61 87	
		Gibbs's Administration of Washington	-		
		Total books, maps, and plans	-		
		EXTRA CLERKS.	-		
		7 days' services in Engineer office	-		
		do	-		
		do	-		
		Ordnance office	-		
		Engineer office	-		
		Ordnance office	-		
		Pension office	-		
		Engineer office	-		
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STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
1846.				
April	David Lambert	9 days' services in Ordnance office	-	\$27 00
10	Same	do	-	15 00
16	Same	do	-	36 00
30	R. B. Fowler	do	-	104 00
1846.	J. T. Everett	do	-	12 00
May	E. W. Robinson	do	-	100 00
1	T. Waugh	do	-	72 00
5	D. Lambert	do	-	36 00
14	E. W. Robinson	do	-	104 00
30	J. T. Everett	do	-	78 00
June	R. B. Fowler	do	-	104 00
30	E. W. Robinson	do	-	104 00
30	J. T. Everett	do	-	78 00
30	R. B. Fowler	do	-	104 00
	Total extra clerks		-	1,871 00
	Balance in the hands of the agent July 1, 1845 -		\$245 56	
	Drawn from the Treasury during the year 1845-'46 -		4,113 53	
	Expended as per preceding statement—		4,359 09	
	For blank books, binding, and stationery		\$582 12	
	For printing		223 76	
	For labor		249 00	
	For miscellaneous items		772 70	
	For newspapers		98 39	
	For books, maps, and plans		535 95	
	For extra clerks		1,871 00	
	Balance in the hands of the agent July 1, 1846		4,332 92	
			26 17	

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR, July 1, 1846.

JOHN D. MCPHERSON, Disbursing Agent.

Statement of expenditures from the appropriation for contingencies of the northwest executive building for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846; prepared in conformity with the 20th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
1845.		FUEL AND LIGHT.		
August 23	Henry Orr	Cording 55½ cords wood, at 8 cents	\$4 45	
		Cutting 40½ cords hickory, at 62½ cents	25 39	
		Cutting 5 cords oak, at 50 cents	2 50	
		Cutting 10 cords oak twice, at \$1	10 00	
		Wheeling and packing 20 cords, at 31½ cents	6 25	
		Wheeling and packing 35½ cords, at 25 cents	8 45	
				\$57 04
September 6	Henry Orr	Sawing 19½ cords oak, at 50 cents	9 81½	
		Sawing 7½ cords hickory twice, at \$1 25	8 90½	
		Cording 26½ cords wood, at 8 cents	2 14	
		Packing 19½ cords wood, at 31½ cents	6 13½	
		Packing 7½ cords wood, at 25 cents	1 78	
				28 77
15	Elton Brent	Putting in 20 tons coal, at 20 cents	4 00	
		1 day's labor	1 00	
				5 00
16	John F. Gantt	71 bushels charcoal, at 8 cents	-	5 68
16	H. Keirnan	70 bushels maple coal, at 9 cents	-	6 30
24	John Dickson	47½ cords hickory, at \$4 75	225 62	
		34½ cords oak, at \$3 75	130 78	
		20 tons coal, at \$4 75	95 00	
				451 40
				4 90
November 24	J. P. Hilton	Measuring 82½ cords wood, at 6 cents	-	
	John A. Donohoo	161 gallons winter oil, at \$1 05	169 05	
		44½ pounds candles, at 12½ cents	5 56	
		Boxes	25	
				174 86
1846.				
January 9	John Dickson	3 cords hickory and sawing	-	16 93
31	H. Keirnan	100 bushels charcoal, at 9 cents	-	9 00
February 14	John Lee and assistants	Wheeling and packing 20 cords wood	-	5 00
14	Elton Brent	Sawing 10 cords wood, at 50 cents	-	5 00
14	Moses Orr	Sawing 10 cords wood, at 50 cents	-	5 00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
1846. March 31	John Dickson	20 cords oak wood, at \$3 75 - 3 cords hickory, at \$4 75 -	\$75 00 14 25	\$89 25 100 00
12 12	Same Elton Brent	20 cords oak wood, at \$5 - Sawing 23 cords wood, at 50 cents - Packing 17½ cords wood, at 25 cents - Packing 3 cords wood, at 31½ cents -	- 11 50 4 37 94	- 100 00
May 29	N. P. Barnes	112 bushels Cumberland coal, at 22 cents - Cartage - - - - -	24 64 1 00	16 81
June 5	P. Simpson	72 pounds patent candles, at 42 cents - Boxes - - - - - 147 gallons winter oil, at \$1 05 -	30 24 50 154 35	25 64
		Total fuel and light -	-	185 09
			-	1, 191 67
1845. September 30 December 31 1846. March 31 June 30	Thomas Collins Same M. Orr Thomas Collins Same	Services 3 months, at \$36 - Services 3 months, at \$36 - Services 3 months - Services 3 months, at \$36 - Services 3 months, at \$36 -	8 42 8 32 70 00 27 30 84 42	108 00 108 00 24 25 108 00 108 00
		Total labor	-	456 25
1845. July 15	Elton Brent	1 barrel lime - 3 brushes	1 25 3 00	1 25 3 00

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

Date	Name	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
31	E. Dwyer	Whitewashing cellar	9 00		13 25
31	R. Magruder	Night work, one month			5 00
4	C. H. Munck	Door lock			3 00
8	James Kelly	Repairing lamps			2 31
24	J. P. Stallings	Glazing 19 lights, 14 by 22, at \$1	19 00		18 03
		Glazing 4 lights, 14 by 18, at 75 cents	3 00		25 00
31	Joseph E. Boyd	Painting railing, three coats	3 00		4 30
30	M. C. Pinner	Sweeping chimneys, 43 stories			15 19
24	W. A. Robinson	Hand-rail to area steps	5 75		5 87
29	C. F. McCarthy	12 sash cords, at 37 1/2 cents	4 50		5 00
		Putting up 2 blinds, at 50 cents	1 00		10 42
30	James Kelly	2 grass rakes, at 75 cents	1 50		32 75
		Repairs to windows	44		6 00
		Repairs to doors	2 00		2 50
29	Samuel Redfern	2 brushes	2 87		26 37
30	E. V. Spriggs	1 dozen brooms	3 00		
30	R. Magruder	Night work			
30	F. Datcher	Cash paid for small jobs of work	4 75		
		Making straw carpet	3 00		
		Cartage and transportation	6 37		
		1 dozen towels	3 50		
		Washing towels	7 25		
		Sundries	7 88		
28	W. Wilson	Mending and laying hall carpet			
28	T. B. Spriggs	Repairing pump	22 75		
29	C. F. McCarthy	Large baize screen	1 12 1/2		
		3 sash cords, at 37 1/2 cents	2 50		
		Sundry repairs			
14	James Kelly	Fitting up 4 stoves, at \$1 50	6 00		
		21 1/2 pounds Russia pipe, at 30 cents	6 52		
		Laying 27 1/2 pounds zinc, at 25 cents	6 94		
		Glazing 3 lamps, at 50 cents	1 50		
		Sundries	1 37		
29	H. S. Davis	Making baize curtain			
29	R. Magruder	Night work, 1 month			

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
1845. December 3	C. Sioussa	Repairing 6 fireplaces, at 75 cents		\$4 50
24	C. F. McCarthy	3 door springs	3 91	
		4 cords in doors, at 50 cents	2 00	
		8 sash cords, at 37½ cents	3 00	
		15 balusters in fence	2 25	
		Repairs to windows and blinds	4 00	
		Sundry repairs	4 62	
24	J. P. Stallings	Glazing 10 lights, 14 by 22, at \$1	10 00	19 78
		Painting 4 jambs, at 50 cents	2 00	
		Glazing 10 lights, 10 by 8	1 50	
		Slatting on roof		
		Cylinder in stove	7 50	13 50
		3 bottom rims, at \$1 50	4 50	5 00
		2 grates, at \$2 50	5 00	
		Sundry repairs	8 62	
30	James Kelly	Chimney cap over ante-room	6 00	25 62
		Repairing gutters	5 00	
		Glazing 3 lamps, at 50 cents	1 50	
		Sundry repairs	87	
30	W. G. Bitner	Smithwork and repairs		13 37
31	Joseph K. Boyd	Mourning for department, June 26, 1845	15 75	5 56
		Mending matting	2 87	
31	Samuel Redfern	Sweeping-brushes	1 25	18 62
		Lamp	50	
		Lustre, sponge, &c.	1 91	
31	F. Datcher	Cash paid for washing towels, 3 months	7 25	3 66
		Freight and transportation	4 85	

1846.	Date	Name	Description	Amount	Balance
January	31	J. E. Brown	Small jobs of labor	3 93	20 62
	31	James Kelly	Matches, gum, &c.	4 59	12 50
February	2	Burrows & Veitch	Curing smoking chimney	-	7 05
	28	George Phelps	Putting up stove with fire-board	4 80	3 00
	28	D. Kurtz	Glazing 5 lamps	2 25	5 00
March	12	T. B. Sprigg	1 dozen brooms	-	10 00
	25	J. P. Stallings	Extra watch for Robinson	-	33 87
			Extra watch for Robinson	-	
			New pump	7 00	
			Glazing 7 lights, 14 by 22, at \$1.25	3 00	
			Painting door commissary general's room	2 12	
			Painting fence, &c.	-	
	26	James K. Plant	Book-shelves, curtains, &c.	-	12 12
	28	John Ready	50 loads of soil, at 31 1/4 cents	-	36 04
	28	C. F. McCarthy	Covering doors with baize	27 82	15 62
			Carpenter's work on doors	15 00	
			3 snow shovels, at \$1.50	4 50	
			Sundry repairs	9 54	
	30	W. G. Bitner	Repairing locks and furnishing keys	5 12	56 86
			Sundry small repairs	2 25	
	30	J. F. Callan	Lamp and glasses	2 25	7 37
			Oil (1 gallon) and can	1 62	
			1 bushel grass seed	3 00	
			Scissors	50	
	30	F. & A. Schneider	1 cylinder in stove	7 50	7 37
			1 grate and bottom rim	4 00	
			Half price of garden roller	9 00	
			Repairing wheelbarrow, &c.	1 12	
	30	James Kelly	Repairing and replacing 2 chimney caps	4 50	21 62
			Repairing and replacing lead pipe, &c.	2 12	
	31	H. S. Davis	22 days' extra watch, for Robinson	-	6 62
	31	Moses Orr	Carrying wood 3 months	-	22 00
				-	24 50

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of pay- ment.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Price.	Amount.
March 31	Tho. Collins	Cash paid for cleaning off snow	\$19 12	19 12
		Cash paid for wheeling and spreading soil	3 00	3 00
		Cash paid for splitting and cutting wood	7 25	7 25
		Cash paid for sundry small jobs	4 87	4 87
April 21	R. Magruder	Scavenger's work 3 months	-	\$34 24
	Jas. Parker	Paving and cementing in area, &c.	21 75	19 00
		Repairing roof	7 87	7 87
May 21	H. S. Davis	20 days' extra watch, for Robinson	-	29 62
30	Moses Orr	Carrying wood 1 month	-	20 00
2	Edmonston & Henning	Making and painting mantelpiece	10 00	8 00
		Altering door	50	10 50
23	James Kelly	Repairing and replacing 2 chimney caps	4 00	12 83
		Glazing 4 lamps, at 50 cents	2 00	35 04
		Repairing valley gutters, &c., &c.	15 00	13 13
		Half cost of roofing privy	22 50	43 50
30	John Orr	Washing 28 windows, at 25 cents	7 00	22 90
		Cleaning carpets, &c.	2 00	10 80
30	Moses Orr	Carrying wood	5 00	2 00
		Putting in 3 tons coal, at 25 cents	75	3 00
		Cleaning windows, &c.	3 25	9 00
13	Elton Brent	Whitewashing 30 trees, at 8 cents	2 40	13 70
		Hauling 32 loads dirt, at 15 cents	4 80	6 37
29	S. Redfern	Brushes, soap, lustre, &c.	-	30
29	J. L. Savage	Grass scythe and snead	1 87	7 20
		Long broom, &c.	1 35	6 37
				3 22

Detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Adjutant General's office for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846; prepared in conformity with the 20th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and instructions received from the War Department dated Dec. 14, 1846.

Balance remaining on hand 30th June, 1845	-	-	-	-	\$163 93
Amount received of the appropriation since 30th June, 1845	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
Amount to be accounted for	-	-	-	-	1,163 93

To whom paid.	For what object.	Price.	Amount.
BLANK BOOKS, BINDING, AND STATIONERY.			
J. & G. S. Gideon	Book of letters received	\$12 00	
	2 letter books	22 00	
	Recruiting letter book	11 00	
	Alphabet to letters received	2 00	
	3 copies Biennial Register	9 00	
	Register of commissions	11 00	
	Book for regimental recruits	4 00	
	Letter book	11 00	
	Covering map of camp Taylor	75	
			\$82 75
John Sergeant	Set of "Executive Journal"	10 00	
	Binding Senate and House documents	16 62	
			26 62
William Fischer	Knife, \$1 40; 3 cards pens, 75 cents	2 15	
	1 ream paper, \$3 50; knife, \$1 40	4 90	
	4 cards pens, 92 cents; 6 bottles ink, \$1 50	2 42	
	6 cards pens, \$1 84; 2 lbs. sperm candles, 80 cts.	2 64	
	1 doz. boxes matches, 75 cents; 200 quills, \$4	4 75	
	7 reams paper	26 50	
	Twine, 20 cents; 4 reams letter paper, \$15 50	15 70	
	2 knives, \$2 80; 3 cards pens, 79 cents	3 59	
	Polish, 50 cts.; 1 lb. wax, \$1; inkstand, 50 cts.	2 00	
	2 dozen red tape, 58 cents; 1 dozen pencils, and tacks, 75 cents	1 33	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ quire drawing paper	3 00	
	1 ream letter paper, \$4; India rubber, 18 cents	4 18	
	1 doz. bottles red ink, \$2 76; 5 cards pens, \$1 22	3 98	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ peck black sand, 20 cents; 2 quires blotting paper, 40 cents	60	
	Knife, \$1 40; 3 lbs. wax, \$3; 3 doz. tape, 58 cts.	4 98	
	2 cards pens, 42 cts.; knife, \$1 40; 2 doz. tape, 58 cents	2 40	
	6 bottles, ink, \$1 50; 1 lb. wafers, 60 cts.; sand, 10 cents	2 20	
	4 cards pens, \$1 18; 4 Congressional Directories, \$1	2 18	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ quire drawing paper, \$3; 1 bundle envelope paper, \$6 50	9 50	
			99 00
William Fischer	1 ream letter paper, \$4; 1 doz. pencils, 50 cents.	4 50	
	2 lbs. sperm candles, 80 cts.; 12 cards pens, \$3 20	4 00	
	100 quills, \$2; 2 dozen tape, 58 cents	2 58	
	1 doz. bottles red ink, \$1 20; 2 lbs. soap, 50 cts.	1 70	
	2 reams letter paper, \$8; 1 lb. twine, 30 cents	8 30	
	Sandbox, 20 cts.; 2 memorandum books, 31 cts.	51	
	7 reams letter paper, \$28; 2 lbs. wax, \$2	30 00	
	4 doz. pieces tape, \$1 16; 1 knife, \$1 40	2 56	
	2 reams envelope paper, \$6 50; 4 dozen pieces tape, \$1 16	7 66	
	4 cards pens, \$1 01; 4 lbs. sperm candles, \$1 80	2 81	

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Price.	Amount.
Wm. Fischer—Continued.	6 candlesticks, 60 cents; 1 dozen pencils, 50 cts.; 2 knives, \$2 80	\$3 90	
	4 reams envelope paper, \$13; 4 ozs. pounce, 40 cts.	13 40	
	5 cards pens, \$1 39; 100 quills, \$2	3 39	
	1 doz. boxes matches, 50 cents; 3 lbs. wax, \$3; tumbler, 20 cents	3 70	
	200 parchments, \$40; 4 reams paper, \$14	54 00	
	2 quires blotting paper, 40 cents; 2 lbs. wafers, \$1 20	1 60	
	2 lbs. candles, 90 cents; 1 knife, \$1 40	2 30	
			\$146 91
	Total for blank books, binding, and stationery	-	355 28
	PRINTING.		
Alexander & Barnard	500 general orders No. 9, \$10; 250 copies memo- randa, \$5	\$15 00	
	500 general orders No. 11, \$10; 500 general or- ders No. 17, \$10 50	20 50	
	500 general orders No. 20, \$10; 500 general or- ders No. 22, \$25	35 00	
	500 respecting death of General Jackson	12 50	83 00
C. Alexander	600 general orders No. 31, \$24; folding and stitch- ing, \$6	30 00	
	500 general orders No. 32	10 00	40 00
T. Barnard	500 general orders No. 33, \$13 50; 500 general orders No. 34, \$14 50	28 00	
	750 general orders No. 36, \$7 50; 500 general orders No. 39, \$18	25 50	
	500 general orders No. 47, \$5 50; 500 general orders No. 49, \$10 50	16 00	
	500 general orders No. 50, \$7 50; 500 circulars, \$10 50	18 00	
	500 general orders No. 54, \$54 85; 500 general orders No. 55, \$5 50	60 35	
	250 circulars, \$2 50; 500 circulars, \$5 50; 500 general orders No. 4, \$18	26 00	173 85
	925 army registers	9 25	
	320 army registers with pay table, \$16 25; 26 hours' alterations, \$13	29 25	
	475 copies large size, \$29 69; press-work, pa- per, &c., \$5 50	35 19	73 69
T. Barnard	500 general orders No. 7, \$5 50; 1,725 general orders No. 8, \$17 25	22 75	
	50 alteration, \$1; 250 proclamation, \$2 50	3 50	
	500 general orders No. 5, \$5 50; 500 general or- ders No. 13, \$18	23 50	
	500 general orders No. 15, \$6; 750 general or- ders No. 18, \$28 75	34 75	
	500 general orders No. 21	5 50	90 00
J. V. N. Throop	170 army commissions, \$25 50; 200 army com- missions, \$30	-	55 30
	Total for printing	-	516 04

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Price.	Amount.
	MISCELLANEOUS.		
M. Minor	Washing towels	-	\$3 25
P. Gowan	Ice	-	6 88
G. W. Wheeler	Making new fall for desk	\$1 50	
	Covering 2 desks with cloth	9 00	
			10 50
F. Taylor	3 copies American Almanac	-	4 50
W. H. Kelsey	1 metallic pen	-	50
M. Minor	Washing towels, \$3 25; shaking 4 carpets, \$1;		
	3 brooms, 93 cents	-	5 18
M. Minor	Washing towels, \$3 25; washing towels, \$3 25	-	150
John Orr	Washing windows, \$2 25; taking up carpets, \$1 50	-	3 75
	Total for miscellaneous	-	44 06

RECAPITULATION.

Blank books, binding, and stationery	-	\$355 28
Printing	-	516 04
Miscellaneous	-	44 06
Amount disbursed	-	915 3
Amount to be accounted for in the first part of this statement	-	\$1,163 93
Deduct the amount disbursed	-	915 38
Balance remaining on hand 30th June, 1846; deposited in the Bank of the Metropolis		248 55

Respectfully submitted in duplicate.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, December 15, 1846.

Abstract of disbursements on account of contingencies of the Quartermaster General's office in the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1846.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.
THIRD QUARTER, 1845.		
Alexander & Barnard	Printing circulars	\$13 50
Blair & Rives	100 copies of quartermaster general's report	5 00
John Brent	Labor in office, 3 months	18 00
Elton Brent	Putting down office carpets	1 25
M. Faherty	Washing towels, 6 months	6 00
FOURTH QUARTER, 1845.		
De Camp & Tretler	Binding 2 vols. laws, \$1 50; record book, \$4	5 50
	Morocco index, \$1; 6-quire letter book, \$12	13 00
	6-quire record book	10 00
William Fischer	2 reams letter paper, \$6; 1 ream cap, \$3	9 00
	Steel pens, \$3 66; 1 ream envelope, \$1 75	5 41
	Wafers, 60 cents; tape, 87 cents; 4 penknives, \$5 60	7 07
	Pencils, 50 cents; knives, \$3 50; ink, 75 cents	4 75
	Steel pens, 84 cents; matches, 37 cents; shears, \$1 25; quills, \$2	4 46
	3 quires super royal paper, \$3 75; carmine, 23 cents; envelope, \$1 62	5 60
	Steel pens, \$2 52; gum arabic, 19 cents; carmine ink, 71 cents	3 42
	1 ream letter, \$3 75; hone, 75 cents; strop, 75 cents; ink, \$1 38	6 63
	Shears, 87½ cents; candles, 75 cents; tumblers, 37½ cents	2 00
	2 reams letter, \$6; quills, \$4; letter balance, \$2; knives, \$1 40	13 40
	1 dozen tape, \$1 16; soap, 31 cents; twine, 20 cents	1 67
	Steel pens, \$1 98; tumblers, 62 cents; twine, 20 cents	2 80
	1 ream letter, \$3 75; pens, \$1 05; blotting, 20 cents	5 00
	2 quires cap, \$1; 6 cards steel pens, \$1 26	2 26
	1 dozen Conte's pencils, \$1 50; 1 gross pens, \$2 52	4 02
	2 reams letter, \$6; andirons, \$2 50	8 50
	Penknife, \$1 40; 6 cards pens, \$1 77; 1 ream letter, \$3	6 17
	1 ream letter, \$4; pens, 76 cents; dusting brush, &c., \$1 18	5 94
Elton Brent	Labor	1 00
John Brent	3 months' services, making fires, &c.	18 00
J. W. Elliott	Repairing office chair	62
M. Faherty	Washing towels, 3 months	3 00
FIRST QUARTER, 1846.		
De Camp & Tretler	Binding 2 quires cap, \$1; twine, 50 cents	1 50
	1 6-quire flat royal, printed heads	30 00
	1 7-quire medium letter-book	14 00
	1 6-quire demy contract book	11 25
John Brent	3 months' labor, making fires, &c.	18 00
J. & G. S. Gideon	2 copies Biennial Register	6 00
G. W. Wheeler	Sundry repairs in office	3 50
M. Faherty	Washing towels, 3 months	3 00
A. Ricketts	9 lbs. candles, \$3 37; ½ dozen boxes matches, 18 cents	3 55
De Camp & Tretler	Mounting manuscript map of the United States	1 50
	Do. do. do. Texas	1 25
	Do. do. do. United States & Mexico	1 25
	Making 1 4-quire flat book, clothing estimates	9 00
John A. Blake	2 books, letters received	24 00
R. Farnham	1 ream letter paper, \$3 50; carmine ink, 25 cents	3 75
John Brent	3 months' labor in office	18 00
C. V. Offley	Towels for office	3 07
William Lee	Hack hire to and from telegraph office	50

ABSTRACT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.
Theodore Barnard	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream clothing estimates	\$4 00
W. Fischer	Steel pens, \$1 14; India rubber, 18 cents; 1 ream envelope, \$4	5 32
	1 ream cap, \$4; pens, 42 cents; folio post, \$1 25; India ink, 37 cents	6 04
	Ruling pen, 50 cents; 1 ream envelope, \$3 25	3 75
	Quills, \$4; bucket and Chamois skin, \$1 87	5 87
	Soap, 31 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper, \$2	2 31
	Eraser, 29 cents; 6 cards steel pens, \$1 26	1 55
	Tape, \$1 16; letter paper, \$4	5 16
	Folio post, 67 cents; carmine ink, 23 cents	90
	Folder 29 cents; 6 cards pens, \$2 28; knife, \$1 40;	
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter, \$2	5 97
	2 quires royal, ruled, \$2; 2 dozen tape, 58 cents	2 58
	100 quills, \$2; Soap, 31 cents; candles, \$1 50	3 81
	Pens, 63 cents; 1 ream ruled letter, \$4	4 63
	1 ream letter, \$4; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream do., \$2	6 00
	Gum Arabic, 12 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter \$2; polishing powder, 50 cents	2 62
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter, \$2; 100 quills, \$2	4 00
	$\frac{1}{2}$ ream envelope, \$1 62; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter, \$2	3 62
	4 cards pens, \$1 18; tape, \$1 16; blotting paper, 40 cts.	2 74
	Carmine ink, 26 cents; blank book, 12 cents	38
	Quills, \$2; wax, \$1; steel pens, 76 cents	3 76
	1 ream letter, \$4; steel pens, 76 cents	4 76
	Inkstand, 50 cents; sand box, 20 cents	70
G. W. Wheeler	Sundry jobs carpenter's work	4 82
		431 38

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, December 19, 1846.

W. A. GORDON, *Agent.*

Amount	Description	Payee
1 00	Black pine to and from telegraph office	William L. DeCamp
3 07	Towels for office	C. V. Offey
18 00	3 months' labor in office	John Brent
3 75	1 ream letter paper, \$3.50; carmine ink, 25 cents	R. Farinham
24 00	2 books, letters received	John A. Blake
9 00	Making 1 1/2-point hat book, clothing estimates	Do.
1 25	Do. do. do. do.	Do.
1 25	Do. do. do. do.	Do.
1 50	Mounting manuscript map of the United States	Do.
3 55	3 lbs. candles, \$3.37; 1 dozen boxes matches, 18 cents	A. Richetta
3 50	Washing towels, 3 months	M. Faberry
3 50	Shoddy repairs in office	G. W. Wheeler
2 50	2 copies Historical Register	L. & G. S. Gibson
6 00	3 months' labor, making files, &c.	John Brent
18 00	1 1/2-point berry contact book	Do.
11 25	1 7-point medium letter-book	Do.
14 00	1 1/2-point hat royal, printed heads	Do.
30 00	Binding 2 quires cap, \$1; twins, 50 cents	Do.
1 50		Do.
FIRST QUARTER, 1846.		
3 00	Washing towels, 3 months	M. Faberry
62	Repairing office chair	J. W. Elliott
18 00	3 months' services, making files, &c.	John Brent
1 00	Labor	John Brent

Statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the office of Clothing and Equipage during the year commencing 1st July, 1845, and ending 30th June, 1846, and showing the amount of all former appropriations on hand available.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Articles and services paid for.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
Sept. 1	Mary Natt -	3 months' rent of office, due this day -	-	\$112 50
30	Hogan & Thompson	2 sheets oiled paper, at 25 cents -	\$0 50	
		Book for brief -	5 00	
		1 dozen Jackson's pencils -	75	
		Account current book -	2 75	
		Reports and statements book -	7 00	16 00
Oct. 4	Louis Seely -	30 bbls. charcoal -	-	7 50
Nov. 21	A. G. Gaw -	8 tons Egg coal, at \$4 75 -	38 00	
		1 ton chesnut coal -	3 50	
		Putting down 9 tons coal -	2 25	43 75
Dec. 1	Mary Natt -	3 months' rent of office, due this day -	-	112 50
19	McAllister & Co. -	1 case mathematical instruments -	-	11 00
30	Hogan & Thompson	1 copying book -	2 75	
		1 check book -	1 00	
		India rubber -	50	
		1 dozen carmine ink -	1 00	
		1 bottle copying ink -	62	
		1 lb. wafers -	1 00	
		Copying book -	2 75	9 62
1846.				
Jan. 20	S. Hart & Co. -	5 gross Eagle pens, at \$2 -	10 00	
		2 do do in boxes, at \$1 25 -	2 50	
		1 do do do -	1 50	14 00
Feb. 24	M. Grier, jr. -	Philadelphia Directory -	1 50	
		13 pieces silk taste -	2 60	4 10
Mar. 2	Mary Natt -	3 months' rent of house occupied by office of Clothing and Equipage, due this day, at \$450 per annum -	112 50	
		Deduct rent of one of the 6th chambers, apartments in the house occasionally used for personal purposes by the officer in charge of the office—in all, during the quarter, 1 month and 13 days, at the rate of \$24 per annum, paid by him on private account -	2 85	109 65
April 22	S. Hart & Co. -	2 gross Gillott's steel pens, at \$2 75 -	-	5 50
June 2	Mary Natt -	3 months' rent of house used as office, at \$450 per annum, due this day -	-	112 50
30	Hogan & Thompson	Jan. 2.—1 check book -	1 00	
		Jan. 3.—½ dozen penholders -	44	
		Jan. 7.—1 ream cap paper -	5 00	
		Jan. 7.—4 reams letter paper, at \$4 50 -	18 00	
		Jan. 14.—1 dozen penholders -	37	
		Jan. 14.—1 dozen penholders -	75	
		Jan. 14.—2 dozen lead pencils, at 75 cents -	1 50	
		Feb. 12.—1 cap book, half-bound -	2 00	
		Feb. 14.—1 Congress knife -	2 00	
		3 reams letter paper, at \$3 50 -	10 50	
		Feb. 19.—100 quills No. 80 -	3 50	
		100 quills No. 40 -	1 50	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Articles and services paid for.	Amount.	Total.
1846. June 30	Hogan & Thompson—Continued.	April 10.—1 ream envelope paper - 1 ream cap paper - May 1.—1 wafer seal - May 15.—1 10-quire copying book - May 21.—2 reams cap paper, at \$1 50 - 1 bottle copying ink - May 28.—1 copying brush - June 8.—2 check books, at \$1 - June 11.—4 copying books, at \$2 50 - June 15.—2 2-quire long books - June 19.—1 bill file -	\$4 00 1 50 50 2 50 3 00 37 50 2 00 10 00 50 19	\$71 62 630 24

I certify that on the 1st July, 1845, there was a balance due by the United States, on account of the contingent fund, of \$163 08; and that on the 19th September, 1845, a remittance of \$600 was received; which sum, deducted from the amount of the foregoing statement, leaves a balance due by the United States of \$193 32.

OFFICE OF CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
Philadelphia, December 29, 1846.

HENRY STANTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

Major General THOS. S. JESUP,
Quartermaster General, Washington.

Statement of payments actually made for contingent expenses of the Paymaster General's office, for the fiscal year commencing on the 1st of July, 1845, and ending on the 30th of June, 1846, exclusive of outstanding claims, viz:

Date.	To whom paid, and for what purpose.	Amount.
1845.		
July 5	To E. Lindsley, for hand bell -	\$0 37
9	To E. Deeble, for binding documents -	7 00
30	To R. Farnham, for post-office balance, for weighing letters -	2 50
	To R. Farnham, for stationery, &c. -	3 42
Aug. 2	To W. G. Bitner, for repairing bells -	4 12
12	To Thomas Grose, for sundry labor -	5 75
26	To William Brunner, for repairing map-stand -	3 00
28	To George W. Wheeler, for setting oilstone in stock, for sharpening penknives -	50
Sept. 27	To J. & G. S. Gideon, for letter-stamp -	2 50
	To W. Fischer, for stationery -	14 43
29	To T. Barnard, for printing and ruling -	13 50
Oct. 1	To J. Mulliken, for ice -	4 06
3	To G. T. McGlue, for scavenger's work -	3 00
7	To J. Clement, for a map -	2 00
18	To William Thompson, for resetting coal-grate -	5 00
20	To Thomas Grose, for sawing, splitting, and packing away wood, and putting away coal -	14 75
Nov. 3	To E. Brent, for putting down carpets, &c. -	2 81
5	To Forrest & Scott, for wood and coal -	58 35
Dec. 9	To H. Emmert, for repairing coal-grate -	1 50
	To Woodward & King, for plate copper -	90
15	To William Hill, for a stove and sheet-iron pipe -	21 10
16	To E. Lindsley, for mouse-traps -	1 00
	To T. P. Morgan, for a solution of gum Arabic, to paste papers -	62
23	To G. W. Wheeler, for repairing furniture -	12 25
30	To William Fischer, for stationery -	4 40
1846.		
Jan. 2	To G. T. McGlue, for scavenger's work -	3 00
3	To F. & A. Schneider, for repairing coal-grate -	75
10	To E. Romelé, for washing towels for the year 1845 -	8 00
Feb. 13	To Joseph Radcliff, for wood -	22 00
14	To T. Grose, for sawing, splitting, and packing away wood -	6 50
16	To T. Barnard, for printing -	12 50
20	To T. Grose, for sifting coal, &c. -	2 75
March 14	To T. Barnard, for printing -	7 00
25	To W. Fischer, for stationery -	32 05
27	To J. & G. S. Gideon, for blank book, &c. -	20 00
April 1	To T. Gross, for sundry labor, whitewashing, &c. -	4 06
2	To G. T. McGlue, for scavenger's work -	3 00
	To Gaither & Addison, for Washington Directory -	1 00
14	To Blair & Rives, for binding documents -	7 00
28	To C. Alexander, for 2 copies of the Navy Register for 1846 -	1 00
May 30	To T. Gross, for sundry labor -	6 25
June 16	To George Templeman, for sundry volumes of the Laws of the United States—military and other -	10 00
20	To T. Barnard, for printing a new edition of the Regulations for the Pay Department of the Army of the United States -	114 62
29	To C. Alexander, for printing -	20 50
	To G. T. McGlue, for scavenger's work -	3 00
	To William Fischer, for stationery -	9 47
		483 28

STATEMENT—Continued.

The balance in my hands on the 30th of June, 1845, was	\$691 33
My expenditures in the payment of accounts presented within the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1846, amount to	483 28

Leaving a balance applicable to the payment of outstanding claims and subsequent expenditures, and standing to my credit, as disbursing officer, in the Bank of Washington, of	208 05
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The balances of appropriations not yet drawn from the Treasury amount to \$1,450.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

City of Washington, November 10, 1846.

NATHANIEL FRYE,

Chief Clerk and Disbursing Officer.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

3 00	To J. A. C. S. Gibson, for letter stamp	3 00
2 50	To W. Fischer, for stationery	2 50
14 43	To T. Barnard, for printing and ruling	14 43
13 50	To J. Mallin, for use	13 50
4 08	To G. T. McGhie, for scavenger's work	4 08
3 00	To J. Clement, for a map	3 00
2 00	To William Thompson, for recording coal-grate	2 00
5 00	To Thomas Grove, for sawing, splitting, and packing away wood, and putting away coal	5 00
14 75	To E. Bress, for putting down carpets, &c.	14 75
2 51	To Porter & Scott, for wood and coal	2 51
58 35	To H. Barnard, for repairing carpenter	58 35
1 50	To Woodward & King, for plate copper	1 50
30	To William Hill, for saws and sheet-iron pipe	30
31 10	To R. Lindley, for stationery	31 10
1 00	To T. P. Morgan, for a solution of gum Arabic, to paste papers	1 00
62	To G. W. Wheeler, for repairing furniture	62
12 25	To William Fischer, for stationery	12 25
4 40	To G. T. McGhie, for scavenger's work	4 40
3 00	To F. de A. Schneider, for repairing coal-grate	3 00
75	To E. Bress, for washing towels for the year 1845	75
8 00	To Joseph Radcliffe, for wood	8 00
23 00	To T. Grove, for sawing, splitting, and packing away wood	23 00
6 50	To T. Barnard, for printing	6 50
12 50	To T. Grove, for sawing coal, &c.	12 50
2 75	To T. Barnard, for printing	2 75
7 00	To W. Fischer, for stationery	7 00
32 05	To J. A. C. S. Gibson, for blank book, &c.	32 05
20 00	To T. Grove, for sundry labor, whitewashing, &c.	20 00
4 08	To G. T. McGhie, for scavenger's work	4 08
3 00	To G. T. McGhie, for Washington Directory	3 00
1 00	To Blair & Rives, for binding documents	1 00
7 00	To C. Alexander, for 2 copies of the Navy Register for 1845	7 00
1 00	To T. Grove, for sundry labor	1 00
8 25	To George Thompson, for sundry volumes of the Laws of the United States—military and other	8 25
10 00	To T. Barnard, for printing a new edition of the Regulations for the Pay Department of the Army of the United States	10 00
114 62	To C. Alexander, for printing	114 62
20 50	To G. T. McGhie, for scavenger's work	20 50
3 00	To William Fischer, for stationery	3 00
9 47		9 47
483 28		483 28

A detailed statement of the contingent expenses of the office of Commissary General of Subsistence, from July 1, 1845, to June 30, 1846; prepared in compliance with the 20th section of the act of August 26, 1842.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
E. & S. Croswell	Advertising proposals	\$41 25	
Bagg & Harman	Do	45 00	
Hill & Son	Do	45 00	
J. H. Guion	Do	40 00	
C. C. & G. R. Hazewell	Do	25 00	
Ritchie & Heiss	Do	197 75	
Brough & Robinson	Do	36 00	
Harney, Smith, & Hughes	Do	48 00	
Besancon, Ferguson, & Co.	Do	90 00	
S. Penn, jr.	Do	21 81	
Bigler, Sargent, & Bigler	Do	40 00	
E. A. & J. P. Chapman	Do	29 00	
Gales & Seaton	Do	162 00	
William Tanner	Do	33 75	
C. F. & R. M. Cloud	Do	52 50	
McKinley & Lescure	Do	36 00	
Beals & Greene	Do	33 75	
W. C. Bryant & Co.	Do	55 12	
			\$1,030 93
J. W. Goldsmith	Labor from July 1, 1845, to June 30, 1846, at \$25 per quarter	-	100 00
D. Clagett & Co.	7½ yards of carpet, at 45 cents per yard	3 37	
	5 1-9 square yards of oil cloth, at \$1 25 per yard	6 39	
			9 76
John Dickson	11 cord pine wood, at \$3 50	5 25	
	4 cords of oak wood, at \$4 50	21 00	
	12½ cords of hickory wood, at \$5 50	69 67	
			95 92
T. Gross & S. Lee	For sawing, splitting, and packing away same	-	43 87
R. Farnham	2 wisp brushes, 38 cents; 1 pass-book, 12 cents	50	
	1 wafer box, 38 cents; 5 cards steel pens, \$1 25	1 63	
	2 blank books, 75 cents; 1 quire blotting paper, 25 cents	1 00	
	6 boxes matches, 38 cents; 6 half-pint bottles red ink, \$1	1 38	
	3 penknives, 4 blades, at \$14 per dozen	3 50	
	2 cards steel pens, at 25 cents each	50	
	4 dozen red tape, \$1 20; 3 cards pens, 75 cts.	1 95	
	2 cards steel pens, 50 cents; 1 penknife, \$1 17	1 67	
	1 ream foolscap paper, \$3 25; 1 dozen pencils, 50 cents	3 75	
	1 paint pot and brush, 50 cents; 1 lb. gum, 25 cents	75	
	3 Force's "Picture of Washington," \$1 each	3 00	
	½ dozen soap, 50 cents; 2 cards pens, 50 cts.	1 00	
	½ dozen tumblers, 88 cents; 2 cards pens, 50 cents	1 38	
	1 penknife, \$1 17; 3 cards pens, 75 cents	1 92	
	1 wisp brush, 19 cents; 2 penknives, \$2 34	2 53	
	1 dozen pencils, 50 cents; 2 dozen tape, 60 cents	1 10	
	Matches, 15 cents; 3 bottles ink, 50 cents	65	
	1 ream envelope paper	1 50	
			30 58
M. A. Kidwell	Washing office towels from May 1, 1845, to June 30, 1846, at \$5 per quarter	-	25 00
F. H. Darnall	Putting in three window glass	-	2 25

STATEMENT—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. Fischer	3 erasers, \$2. 67; 3 cards pens, 63 cents -	\$3 30	
	1 ream letter paper, \$4; 1 penknife, \$1 40 -	5 40	
	2 penknives, \$3 15; hammer, 50 cts.; book, 25 cents -	3 90	
	5 cards pens, \$1 05; penknife, \$1 40 -	2 45	
	1 dozen soap, 62 cents; comb, 45 cts.; pass-book, 25 cents -	1 32	
	1 ream letter paper, \$4; matches, 12 cents -	4 12	
	1 dozen pencils, 50 cts.; 6 cards pens, \$1 26	1 76	
	Brooms, 45 cents; 1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25 -	3 70	
	1 dozen black ink, \$1 50; 1 dozen red ink, 60 cents -	2 10	
	6 cards pens, \$1 26; stop, 75 cents; knife, \$1 40 -	3 41	
	India rubber, 18 cents; inkstand, 25 cents -	43	
	1 ream letter paper, \$4; inkstand, 25 cents -	4 25	
	Soap, 62 cents; knife, \$1 40 -	2 02	
	2 cards pens, 42 cts.; blotting paper, 20 cts. -	62	
	1 dozen pencils, 50 cents; 1 ream paper, \$4	4 50	
	Knife, \$1 40; inkstand, \$1 25 -	2 65	
	Bucket, 50 cents; ream paper, \$4 -	4 50	
	6 cards pens, \$1 26; knife, \$1 40 -	2 66	
	Rulers, 55 cents; soap, 62 cts.; pens, \$1 26	2 43	
	1 ream paper, \$4; pencils, 50 cents; brush, 20 cents -	4 70	\$60 22
W. G. Bitner	Making fastenings for shutters -	-	87
H. Emmert	Putting pipe on chimney -	-	10 00
W. Thompson	Repairing fireplace, &c. -	-	4 00
C. Alexander	Pasting covers on 75 ration tables, at 25 cts. each -	-	18 75
W. A. Robertson	Sweeping office chimneys -	-	80
G. T. McGlue	Cleaning office privy nine months -	-	10 00
Alexander & Barnard	Printing 8½ quires contracts -	8 83	
	Printing 10 quires requests, \$10; 4 quires bonds, \$4 50 -	14 50	
	Printing 8½ quires circulars, \$6 25 -	6 25	29 58
Woodward & King	Coal-hod, \$1 20; shovel and tongs, \$1 20 -	2 40	
	Stove, \$6; zinc, \$1 60 -	7 60	10 00
J. Gaither	Making and painting box -	-	5 00
Theodore Barnard	Printing circulars, \$4 50; 9 quires requests, \$3 -	7 50	
	Printing 1,500 abstracts, \$28 75 -	28 75	
	Printing 500 accounts, \$8; 500 returns, \$11	19 00	
	Printing 1,000 abstracts, purchases, \$16 50	16 50	
	Printing 1,000 consolidated abstract -	10 25	
	Printing 5,000 company returns, &c. -	18 50	100 50
Gaither & Addison	1 copy National Register -	-	1 00
F. R. Dorsett	Making 3 office boxes -	-	9 00
R. Magruder	Taking up, shaking, &c., office carpets -	-	5 25
	Total expended -	-	1,603 28

STATEMENT—Continued.

Balance in hands of disbursing agent July 1, 1845	\$55 00
Total received from the treasury by disbursing agent from July 1, 1845, to June 30, 1846	1,950 00
Whole amount in hands of disbursing agent from July 1, 1845, to June 30, 1846	2,005 00
From which deduct the amount expended, as above	1,603 28
Leaving in the hands of the disbursing agent, June 30, 1846	401 72

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, December 2, 1846.

GEO. GIBSON, C. G. S.

Statement of moneys expended during the fiscal year ending on the 30th of June, 1846, on account of contingent expenses of the office of the Chief Engineer.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Articles and services paid for.	Amount.	Total.
FOR BLANK-BOOKS, BINDING, AND STATIONERY.				
1845. September 27	J. & G. S. Gideon	July 31.—4 6-quire demy record books, red and faint ruling, at \$10	\$40 00	
		September 3.—Binding in half morocco one manuscript volume	1 00	
		Do. 19.—1 6-quire demy record book, red and faint ruling	10 00	
December 31	J. & G. S. Gideon	December 2.—1 record book, medium, 6 quires, ruled and faint lined, Russia trimming and morocco alphabet	14 00	
		December 10.—1 index book, printed head, ruled, faint lined, morocco alphabet and Russia binding, 3 quires demy	11 00	
		Do. 31.—2 do. do., 4 quires demy, at \$12	24 00	
1846. June 30	J. & G. S. Gideon	March 10.—1 copy (vol. 9) Laws United States	4 00	
		1 cadet register book	6 00	
		Do. 20.—Binding manuscript index	75	
		May 26.—2 6-quire demy record books, red and faint lined, at \$10	20 00	\$130 75
1845. July 30	Edward Deeble	July 8.—Binding Senate documents, 1st session 28th Congress, 7 vols.		7 00
1846. January 10	John Sergeant	Binding 2 volumes of Laws of the United States, at 75 cents	1 50	
		Completing and binding 7 volumes executive documents, 2d session 28th Congress, at \$1 25	8 75	
1845. September 27	William Fischer	August 15.—500 quills, No. 80, at \$2	10 00	10 25
		1 patent inkstand	1 00	
		September 2.—1 penknife	1 40	
		5 sheets drawing paper, at \$2 50	12 50	
		1 ream foolscap paper, at \$3	1 50	
		1 ream ruled letter paper	3 00	
		1 dozen pencils, 50 cents; 1 box pens, 21 cents	3 71	
		1 card pens, 21 cents; 1 do. 37 cents	58	
		10 sheets of tracing paper, at 50 cents	5 00	
		24 do do, at 12½ cents	3 00	
		September 26.—1 set color cups	62	

December	31	William Fischer	1 gross Perry's pens	-	-	4 56
			October 10.—1 dozen black ink, at \$3	-	-	1 50
			Do. 21.—2 reams envelope paper, at \$3 25	-	-	6 50
			Do. 18.—6 cards Pardow's pens, at 21 cents	-	-	1 26
			Do. 8.—2 pieces India ink	-	-	2 00
			Do. 3.—1 dozen mouth glue	-	-	62
			November 29.—6 sheets drawing paper, at \$2 50	-	-	15 00
			December 6.—10 reams letter paper, at \$3	-	-	30 00
March	30	William Fischer	January 2.—2 Congressional Directories	-	-	75
			Do. 4.—10 camel's hair pencils, at 12 cents	-	-	1 20
			Do. 16.—6 bottles carmine ink, at 23 cents	-	-	37
			Do. 1.—1 pound sealing wax, \$1; 6 cards pens, \$1 26	-	-	1 38
			Do. 22.—2 do at \$1 20	-	-	2 26
			1 gross pens	-	-	11 20
			March 5.—6 cards mapping pens	-	-	2 40
			1 dozen mouth glue	-	-	2 52
			6 gross tape, at 58 cents	-	-	5 25
			Do. 17.—1 dozen pasteboards	-	-	62
			April 1.—1 dozen sheets drawing paper, at 15 cents	-	-	20
			Do. 7.—2 dozen sheets pasteboards, at 50 cents	-	-	3 48
			May 4.—1 ream envelope paper	-	-	50
			4 card pens, \$1 52; 1 ivory folder 58 cents	-	-	1 80
			Do. 7.—3 dozen pencils, \$1 50; 6 bottles drawing ink, 90 cents	-	-	1 00
			Do. 8.—8 sheets antiquarian paper	-	-	3 25
			Do. 1.—24 sheets imperial paper, at 18 1/2 cents	-	-	2 10
			Do. 1.—24 sheets tracing paper, at \$5 per dozen	-	-	2 40
			Do. 1.—2 sheets drawing paper, at \$1 50	-	-	6 67
			5 camel's hair pencils	-	-	4 50
			June 22.—1 penknife	-	-	10 00
			4 dozen pasteboards, at 50 cents	-	-	3 00
			1 dozen mouth glue	-	-	31
				-	-	1 40
				-	-	2 00
				-	-	62
				-	-	171 93
September	29	Theodore Barnard	September 20.—4 reams of cadet class reports, at \$2 50	-	-	10 00
December	6	Theodore Barnard	November 4.—1 ream regulations for admission of cadets	-	-	4 00
			Do. 30.—Inserting regulation in four reams of cadet class reports, at \$2	-	-	8 00

STATEMENT--Continued.

Date of pay- ment.	To whom paid.	Articles and services paid for.	Amount.	Total.
PRINTING—Continued.				
1846. March 28	Theodore Barnard	January 18.—200 copies explanation of shot furnace plates - February 13.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ream cadet warrants - Do. 19.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ream regulations for admission of cadets - Do. 19.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ream cadet class reports - Do. 21.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ream circular letters - Do. 21.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ream do do - April 20.—4 reams class reports and addition - June 30.— $\frac{1}{2}$ ream cadet appointments -	\$4 00 3 50 7 00 3 00 7 00 4 00 12 00 3 50	\$66 00
FUEL.				
1845. September 26	J. McCutchen	10 cords hickory wood, at \$5 -	50 00	80 00
1846. March 2	J. McCutchen	February 20.—5 cords hickory wood, at \$6 -	30 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
1845. September 30	Richard Sewall	September 30.—Sawing and packing away 10 cords hickory, at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -	8 75	14 50
September 5	Richard Sewall	Sawing and packing 4 cords hickory, at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -	3 50	
		Sawing 1 cord of hickory twice and packing, at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -	1 75	
		Splitting wood -	50	
MISCELLANEOUS.				
1846. August 28	Charles Calvert, jr.	May 5.—1 pine table -	4 00	100 44
		Do. 17.—12 packing boxes, at \$1 75 -	21 00	
		Do. 29.—Altering 12 boxes, at 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ cents -	10 44	
		July 8.—1 file case -	25 00	
		Do. 19.—Putting cloth on 3 tables, at \$5 -	15 00	
		Do. 30.—Putting 4 doors on case -	10 00	
		August 6.—Putting cloth on 1 table -	5 00	
		Do. 9.—Putting 4 doors on case -	10 00	

1845.	October	25	Richard Sewall	October 25.—Scouring 4 rooms at 50 cents Dusting and putting down 4 carpets	- -	2 00 4 00	17 50
1846.	May	29	Richard Sewall	May 25.—Taking up, cleaning, and putting away 4 carpets, at \$1 Scouring 6 rooms, at 50 cents Scouring 2 passages, \$1; 2 privies, at 25- Washing 16 windows, at 12½ cents Cleaning 4 Franklin stoves, at 25 cents	- - - - -	4 00 3 00 1 50 2 00 1 00	
1845.	December	1	James Kelly	September 20.—1 candlestick 2 tin pans, 37 cents; November 28.—1 stove, \$6	- -	50 6 37	
	December	6	Leml. Williams	By one-half worn stove, given in exchange November 24.—1 chair cushion 1 small table, \$2; repairing cushion, \$2	- - -	6 87 4 00 3 00 4 00	2 87
1846.	February	17	James S. Biddle	1 model of castle St. Juan d'Ulloa and explanatory drawings	-	-	7 00
	March	6	Ritchie & Heiss	December 31.—50 copies President's message and documents 350 copies of letter on sappers and miners	- -	42 00 5 25	125 00
	April	24	George W. Wheeler	March 7.—Dressing large drawing table Do. 11.—Making packing box April 4.—Work on model of raft in engineer department Repairing and dressing drawing board	- - - -	1 25 1 25 2 00 1 00	47 25
	May	5	Wiley & Putnam	1844, March 1.—1 Parley on Sieges, part 2 December 23.—1 subscription to Civil Engineer's Journal, 1845 1 subscription to United Service Journal 1 subscription to Philosophical Journal and supplement 1 subscription to Journal des Science Militaire 1 subscription to Journal des Armes Speciales 1 subscription to Spectateur Militaire 1845, July 23.—1 Portevin Fortification 1 Professional Papers Royal Engineers (No. 7) 1846, May 5.—1 subscription to Civil Engineer's Journal, 1846 1 subscription to Philosophical Journal and supplement, 1846 1 subscription to United Service Journal, 1846	- - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	2 00 5 00 10 00 10 00 12 00 4 50 9 00 3 50 9 50 5 00 10 00 10 00	550
					Total	90 50	936 08

STATEMENT—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

Amount paid for blank books, binding, and stationery	-	-	-	-	\$319 93
Do. for printing	-	-	-	-	66 00
Do. for fuel	-	-	-	-	94 50
Do. for miscell.aneous items	-	-	-	-	455 65
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>936 08</u>

Statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers for the year ending 30th of June, 1846.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Purchase or expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
July 8	James Lawrence	Washing towels 3 months, at \$1.50 per month	\$4.50	
		1 bottle sweet oil	37½	
		1 pound sperm candles	37½	
		6 boxes matches, 18½ cents; 1 piece soap, 12 cents	30½	
		1 line, 32 cents; 1 pound nails, 6½ cents	38½	
		Cartage	50	\$6.44
10	William Marshall	1 writing table	3.00	
		2 yards blue cloth	2.50	
		Repairing and covering table	1.50	7.00
12	R. Farnham	100 quills, (No. 80.) \$2; 1 bottle ink, 25 cents	2.25	
		6 cards Perry's mapping pens, at \$1.25	7.50	
		1 penknife, \$1.17; ½ dozen mouth glue, 62 cents	1.79	
		2 quires blotting paper, at 25 cents	50	
		2 cards pens, 50 cents; 1 eraser, 30 cents	80	
		12 cards pens, \$3; 2 pounds wax, at \$1	5.00	
		200 quills, No. 80, at \$2; ½ ream paper, \$1.75	5.75	
		1 cake indigo, 25 cents; 1 pair shears, \$1.50	1.75	
		1 bottle carmine ink, 25 cents; 1 sandbox, 21 cents	46	
		½ ream quarto post, faint lined	1.75	
18	F. R. Dorsett	2 packing-boxes		27.55
25	R. H. L. Villard	Repairing lever watch		2.75
31	George Thompson	Services as laborer during the month of July		7.50
8	John Hedges	36 copies map of Texas, at 6½ cents		8.33
11	F. & A. H. Dodge	General average on drawing paper shipped per schooner Frank, stranded on her passage from New York, in December, 1844		2.25
31	George Thompson	Services as laborer during the month of August		11.08
25	C. Alexander	Printing 3 reams abstracts, at \$6.50	19.50	
		Printing 3 reams vouchers, at \$5.50	16.50	
		Printing 4 reams pay rolls, at \$7	28.00	64.00

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Purchase or expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
September 30	George Thompson	Services as laborer during the month of September	-	8 33
October 2	James Lawrence	Washing towels 3 months, at \$1 50 per month	\$4 50	11 03
		4 pieces soap, 50 cents; 8 boxes matches, 24 cents	74	33
		2 papers tacks, 25 cents; 1 awl, 12½ cents	37½	31 20
		Gum paste	12½	31 22
6	James Crampton	Taking out and resetting grate	-	5 74
18	R. M. Lauck	10 cords hickory wood, at \$5 25	52 50	5 50
		Sawing and packing same	8 75	
31	George Thompson	Services as laborer during the month of October	-	61 25
	Adams & Co.	Freight on 1 package from New York to Washington	-	8 33
November 18	Forrest & Scott	10 tons coal, at \$5 50	55 00	75
		Putting same in cellar	5 00	
22	Adams & Co.	Freight on 2 packages from New York to Washington	-	60 00
30	Edward Hutawa	1 copy sectional map of Missouri	-	1 38
5	George Thompson	Services as laborer during the month of November	-	6 00
31	Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co.	Freight and charges on 1 box from New York to Washington	-	8 33
1846.	George Thompson	Services as laborer during the month of December	-	5 09
January 3	William Fischer	1 pound sealing wax, \$1 25; 1 Directory, 37 cents	1 62	8 33
		3 boxes India ink, at \$1 75; carmine, \$1	6 25	
		Prussian blue, 19 cents; 1 ream extra letter paper, \$4	4 19	
		6 field-books, at 37½ cents; 6 knives, at \$1 40	10 65	
		India rubber, 20 cents; 1 eraser, 29 cents; 1 folder, 29 cents	78	
		1 stamp, 37 cents; 3 dozen Conte's pencils, at \$1 50	4 87	
		1 dozen tracing paper, \$4 50; 1 dozen cards pens, \$4 56	9 06	
		1 ruler, 18 cents; 2 bottles carmine, 46 cents	64	
		1 ream letter paper, \$2; 1 cake paint, 37 cents	2 37	
		1 dozen large size tracing paper	6 00	
		2 dozen Rock's pencils, \$3; 2 dozen Conte's pencils, \$3	6 00	
		1 bottle red ink, 10 cents; 1 ream folio post paper, \$3	3 10	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom paid.	Purchase or expenditure.	Amount.	Total.
1846.				
April				
2	Adams & Co.	Freight on 1 box from New York to Washington	-	\$1 75
8	Do	Freight on 1 box from Philadelphia to Washington	-	1 00
10	E. Waters	3 cords pine wood, at \$4 -	\$12 00	
		1 cord sapling hickory -	2 00	
		Sawing, splitting, and packing same -	6 75	
21	Richard Patten	Pointing 4 drawing pens -	1 00	20 75
		Repairing and pointing 6 pairs dividers -	2 00	
		Repairing railroad drawing pen -	2 00	
		2 dozen German silver paper pins -	4 00	
21	George Thompson	Transporting drawings to capitol and back -	1 00	9 00
		Transporting drawings to capitol -	50	
		1 hair broom, 75 cents; 1 straw broom, 25 cents -	1 00	
		Cartage on box to railroad depot -	30	
30	Do	Services as laborer during the month of April -	-	2 80
7	F. R. Dorsett	1 large box for instruments, and packing same -	-	8 33
7	Adams & Co.	Freight on 1 case from Detroit to Washington -	-	2 00
15	Richard Patten	5 tripod boxes, at \$5 -	25 00	3 63
		5 straps and buckles, at 50 cents -	2 50	
		Repairing theodolite compass -	10 00	
		Porterage on same to and from office -	1 00	
		Box for portable telescope -	1 50	
		1 fourfold ivory rule -	1 50	
23	William Fischer	1 corkscrew, 31 cents; 1 dozen cards pens, \$4 56 -	4 87	41 50
		2 dozen Rock's pencils, \$3; 6 knives, \$8 40 -	11 40	
		1 card lithographing pens, 87½ cents; 2 blank books, \$2 -	2 87½	
		1 ream letter paper, \$4; 1 slate, 6 cents -	4 06	
		Ox gall, 25 cents; cob. blue, 37½ cents -	62½	
		6 cards mapping pens, \$5 25; 1 dozen mouth glue, 62 cents -	5 87	
		1 dozen brushes, 75 cents; 1 folder, 29 cents -	1 04	

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BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, 1846.

J. J. ABERT, Col. Corps Topographical Engineers.

Statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of the Ordnance office has been expended for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1846.

Date of payment.	To whom.	Articles furnished and nature of service rendered.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
July 2	John Brent -	Taking up and shaking 4 carpets, at 87½ cts.	\$3 50	
		Washing 10 windows	2 50	
		Cleaning 2 stoves	1 00	
7	Alexander & Barnard	2 reams circulars, at \$6 50 per ream	13 00	\$7 00
		1 ream requisitions	10 00	
7	F. Taylor -	2 American Almanacs, bound, for 1844	3 00	23 00
		2 American Almanacs, unbound, for 1845	2 00	
		1 Webster's Dictionary, 2 vols.	12 00	
		1 bottle French ink	31	
		1 Aide Memoire des Officiers d'Artillerie	3 50	
10	J. J. Joyce -	1 large stone pitcher	50	20 81
		1 blanket (to envelop pitcher)	75	
19	J. K. Boyd -	Cutting, fitting, and putting down 38 yds. matting		1 25
Aug. 16	T. Barnard -	3 reams circulars, at \$4	12 00	4 75
		6 quires checks	3 50	
23	A. Summerville	Sawing 12 cords hickory wood, once, at 62½ cents per cord	7 50	15 50
		Sawing 4 cords hickory wood, twice, at \$1 25 per cord	5 00	
		Splitting 4 cords wood, at 37½ cts. per cord	1 50	
		Packing 16 do at 25 do	4 00	
30	J. Radcliff -	16 cords hickory wood, at \$5 per cord		18 00
Sept. 13	G. S. McElfresh	Freight on 1 box		80 00
23	E. S. Wright	1 oilstone		7 25
23	J. A. Blake	Binding 1 vol. Mineral Land documents	1 00	1 37
		Do 7 Senate documents	7 00	
		Do 5 letter books, 6 quires each	50 00	
		Do 1 register of ordnance property returns	18 00	
30	T. Barnard -	2½ reams circulars		76 00
30	N. Mullikin	Washing towels from July 1 to Sept. 30	3 00	12 00
		Paying for repairing office stamp	25	
		Do freight on boxes	1 12½	
		Do for matches	12	
		Do for razor stop	37½	
30	W. Fischer	4 reams b. velum cap paper, at \$5 each	20 00	4 87
		3 reams h. m. cap paper, at \$4 each	12 00	
		5½ reams m. letter paper	18 00	
		2 reams envelope paper	6 50	
		2 dozen Jackson's pencils	1 00	
		7 penknives, at \$1 40	9 80	
		1 eraser	29	
		1 dozen camel-hair pencils	37	
		2 gross pens	5 04	
30	H. E. Berry & Co. -	37 yards matting, at 30 cents		73 00
Oct. 4	G. Thompson	Putting down 4 carpets		11 10
27	H. Emmert	Putting up pipe, &c., to remedy chimney		3 00
29	Woodward & King	3 pairs shovels and tongs	4 50	11 50
		1 fender	1 62	
				6 12

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom.	Articles furnished and nature of service rendered.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
Oct. 30	R. Wroe - -	Taking down and resetting 2 Franklin stoves - -	-	\$3 50
Nov. 13	C. Alexander -	Binding 2 volumes almanacs - -	-	1 00
28	Woodward & King	1 air-tight stove - -	\$6 00	
		8 lbs. zinc - -	1 60	7 60
Dec. 3	E. Brent - -	Carrying wood and making fires in November - -	-	5 00
30	T. McGlue -	Cleaning privies from April 1 to Dec. 31	-	10 00
31	W. Fischer	200 quills - -	4 00	
		Swan quills - -	25	
		Raven quills - -	75	
		31 cards pens - -	6 52	
		2 quires French tracing paper - -	18 00	
		7 bottles black ink - -	1 56	
		6 bottles carmine - -	1 38	
		6 pieces taste, \$1 12; needles, 6 cents -	1 18	
		6 penknives, \$8 40; 1 eraser, 37 cents -	8 77	
		1 dozen India rubber, 37 cents; 2 large cut inkstands, \$1 12 - -	1 49	
		1 inkstand, 33 cts.; 2 sand-boxes, 40 cts.	73	
		2 wafer cups - -	50	
		4½ reams letter paper - -	13 00	
		Sponge, 56 cts.; 1 set color cups, 62 cts.	1 18	
		1 slab - -	50	59 81
31	T. Barnard -	1 ream circulars - -	-	4 00
31	N. Mullikin	Washing towels - -	3 00	
		2 brooms - -	50	
		1 dusting brush - -	37	
		1 wisp - -	25	
		Sweeping chimneys - -	30	
		Transportation - -	50	
		4 Congressional Directories - -	1 00	5 92
1846.				
Jan. 3	C. Calvert, jr.	Box for oilstone - -	1 25	
		Covering and varnishing fire-screen -	2 50	3 75
4	E. Brent - -	Carrying wood and making fires in December - -	-	5 00
9	J. A. Blake -	3 blank books, registers of letters received	36 00	
		Binding 2 vols. annual reports - -	3 00	
		Ruling and binding 2 "orders for supplies"	17 00	56 00
Feb. 2	E. Brent - -	Carrying wood, &c., in January - -	-	5 00
9	J. & G. S. Gideon	2 copies Biennial Register for 1845 - -	-	6 00
Mar. 12	J. B. Glynn	1 wash-basin, pitcher, and tumbler - -	-	1 00
18	N. Mullikin	Affixing certificate to affidavit - -	-	25
31	W. Fischer	3 Directories, \$1 12; 6 sheets antiquarian paper, \$5 25 - -	6 37	
		1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25; 1 card mapping pens, 87 cents - -	4 12	
		50 cards pens, \$10 50; 1 lb. twine, 30 cents; 1 wafer box, 25 cents - -	11 05	
		6 bottles ink, \$1 50; 2 lbs. wax, \$2; 1 blank book, \$2 50 - -	6 00	
		2 glass inkstands, \$1; 2 dozen pencils, \$1 - -	2 00	29 54

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom.	Articles furnished and nature of service rendered.	Amount.	Total.
1846. Mar. 31	N. Mullikin	Washing towels - - - - - Paid for transportation - - - - -	\$3 00 4 00	
31	E. Brent	Carrying wood, &c., in Feb'y and March	-	\$7 00
April 4	J. A. Blake	Binding manuscript volume, folio-post Binding 1 book, 6 quires, "ordnance stores in depot"	2 00 18 00	10 00
		Binding 3 vols. printed blanks - - - Rebinding record book, lead mines - - -	5 25 2 75	
13	Ritchie & Heiss	Letters on Mineral Lands - - - 50 documents No. 160 - - -	2 25 2 50	28 00
30	R. Farnham	1 post office balance - - - - -	-	4 75
May 1	E. Brent	Making fires in April - - - - - Carrying wood to room occupied by ord- nance board - - - - - Cleaning garret - - - - -	5 00 1 00 50	2 50
20	J. A. Blake	Binding 6 vols. octavo in half Russia - Do 4 vols. quarto in half calf - Do 12 vols. octavo do - Do 17 vols. octavo in full sheep -	4 50 4 00 7 50 17 00	6 50
June 26	G. Templeman	3 Nicollet's Reports - - - - - 1 Bell's Lead Mines - - - - - 1 vol. Laws United States - - - - - 244 pages documents on mineral lands -	2 25 35 4 00 2 03	33 00
30	E. Brent	Taking up and shaking 4 carpets - - Washing 10 windows - - - - - Cleaning stoves and hearths and removing furniture - - - - - ½ bushel sand - - - - -	3 00 2 50 1 75 20	8 63
30	W. Fischer	6 penknives, at \$1 40 - - - - - ½ ream gilt note paper - - - - - 250 envelopes - - - - - 3 reams laid letter paper - - - - - 1 ream quarto-post paper - - - - - 4 sheets antiquarian paper - - - - - 4 sheets elephant paper - - - - - 1 sheet Columbian paper - - - - - 14 sheets tracing paper - - - - - 3¼ quires extra cap paper - - - - - 1 ream envelope paper - - - - - 34 cards pens, at 21 cents - - - - - 1 card mapping pens - - - - - 1 card Gillott's pens - - - - - 1 card Perry's pens - - - - - 1 cake carmine - - - - - 1 dozen French pencils - - - - - 1 dozen pencils - - - - - 1 dozen India rubber - - - - - 2 lbs. twine - - - - - 6 bottles ink - - - - - 2 dozen tape - - - - - 1 lb. wafers - - - - - 4 ozs. pounce - - - - -	8 40 1 25 1 25 12 00 3 00 3 50 1 25 1 25 7 00 87 3 25 7 14 87 62 38 75 1 50 50 37 60 1 50 58 60 40	7 45
				58 84

STATEMENT—Continued.

Date of payment.	To whom.	Articles furnished and nature of service rendered.	Amount.	Total.
1846. June 30	N. Mullikin	Washing towels to 30th June - -	\$3 00	
		Paid freight - - -	8 97	
		Paid for 1 Congressional Directory -	25	
		Tacks, 6½ cents; corkscrew, 18½ cents -	25	
				\$12 47
		Total amount - -	-	759 03

Amount remaining on hand the 30th June, 1846, of all former appropriations, viz :

In the treasury	-	-	-	-	\$860 00
In the hands of disbursing agent	-	-	-	-	92 79
					952 79

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
Washington, December 15, 1846.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.

[illegible]

A detailed statement of the contingent expenses of the Surgeon General's office for the year ending June 30, 1846; prepared in compliance with the 20th section of the act of Congress of August 26, 1842.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
	Balance due the agent	-	-	\$0 10
	Balance in the treasury	-	-	125 00
	Amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, per act of Congress approved 3d March, 1846	-	-	250 00
				374 90
1	Robert Farnham	For 1 Congressional Directory, 38 cents; basin and pitcher, \$1	\$1 38	
		For 6 lbs. black sand, 12 cents; 5 lbs. black sand, 10 cents	.22	
		For 2 dozen red tape, at 30 cents, 60 cents; 1 ream envelope paper, \$3	3 60	
2	John Kirby	For 50 bushels charcoal, at 9 cents per bushel	4 50	
3	John F. Callan	For Nos. 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, and 100 of Audubon's Birds of America, 39 Nos., at \$1 per No.	39 00	
4	George T. McGlue	For cleaning office privy from 1st July to 30th September, 1845, at \$1 25 per month	3 75	
				\$52 45
1	E. B. Graham	For lithographing 25 copies of United States marine hospital	5 00	
2	Washington Cooper	For putting away 3 tons anthracite coal, at 50 cents per ton, and 60 bushels Cumberland coal, at 2 cents per bushel	2 70	
3	Forrest & Scott	For 3 tons anthracite coal, at \$5 50 per ton	16 50	
		For 60 bushels Cumberland coal, at 30 cents per bushel	18 00	
4	Richard Tilghman	For sawing 2 cords hickory wood, at \$1 25 per cord	2 50	
		For putting away and packing same, at 25 cts. per cord	.50	
5	Henry Hysen	For 50 bushels charcoal, at 10 cts. per bushel	5 00	
6	Ferd. Turton	For furnishing and washing towels from 1st November, 1844, to 31st October, 1845, at 75 cents per month	9 00	
7	E. Pickerel & Co.	For freight, including wharfage and cartage on 2 boxes from Philadelphia for Surgeon General's office	2 12	
8	J. H. T. Werner	For repairing arm chair	1 50	
9	P. King	For 3 window glass, and glazing same, at 50 cents each	1 50	
10	Thomas Pursell	For 2 blue and white pitchers, at 75 cts. each	1 50	
11	Geo. T. McGlue	For cleaning office privy from 1st October to 31st December, 1845, at \$1 25 per month	3 75	
				69 57
1	William Fischer	For 4 boxes matches, 25 cents; 1 quart black ink, 25 cents; 3 dozen curve cut pens, 75 cents	1 25	
		For 1 quire folio post, 38 cents; 1 quire folio post, 50 cents; 1 bottle ink, 25 cents	1 13	
		For 1 ream ruled letter paper, \$3 75; 1 dozen pencils, 50 cents	4 25	
		For 200 quills, No. 80, \$3 60; soap, 31 cts.; 4 boxes matches, 25 cents	4 16	
		For 1 dozen pencils, 50 cents; 1 quire folio post, 20 cents; 1 card pens, 20 cents	90	

STATEMENT—Continued.

Number of voucher.	To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
1	William Fischer— Continued.	For 400 quills, No. 80, \$8, 1 bottle of ink, 25 cents; 2 dozen red tape, 58 cents - -	\$8 83	
		For 1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25; 4 reams Clark's letter paper, at \$3, \$12 - -	15 25	
		For 4 Rodgers's penknives, at \$1 40, \$5 60; 1 folder, 29 cents - -	5 89	
		For India rubber, 12 cts.; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon ink, 50 cts. -	62	
		For 1 card pens, 21 cents; 1 card pens, 21 cts. -	42	
2	Theodore Barnard -	For printing 150 meteorological forms, royal size, red ruling and faint lining - -	6 00	
3	Bladen Forrest -	For 15 bushels Petersburg coal, at 30 cts. per bushel - -	4 50	
		For putting away same, at 1 cent per bushel -	15	
4	Wm. A. Robertson	For sweeping chimneys - -	50	
5	Cary & Hart -	For subscription for Bell's Medical Library from January to July, 1845 - -	2 50	
		For subscription to Bell's Medical Journal from July to December, 1845 - -	2 50	
6	Geo. T. McGlue -	For cleaning office privy from 1st January to 31st March, 1846, at \$1 25 per month -	3 75	
				\$62 60
1	William Fischer -	For $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper, \$2; $\frac{1}{2}$ ream letter paper, \$1 50 - -	3 50	
		For 1 card pens, 31 cents; wafers, 12 cents; wax, 50 cents; 1 card pens, 21 cents -	1 14	
		For 1 inkstand, 31 cents; 1 dozen Contee's pencils, \$1 50 - -	1 81	
		2 dozen red tape, 58 cents; $\frac{1}{2}$ gallon sand, 20 cents - -	78	
		1 lb. wafers, 60 cents; 1 blank-book, 75 cents; sand, 25 cents - -	1 60	
2	J. & G. S. Gideon -	For full binding President's message, &c., for 1844 - -	75	
		For 2 copies Biennial Register, at \$3 -	6 00	
		For binding Frémont's report and map in separate volumes - -	1 87	
		For binding President's message, &c., for 1845 -	75	
3	George Cissel -	For 15 bushels charcoal, at 10 cts. per bushel -	1 50	
4	J. King -	For putting in pane of glass - -	50	
5	C. C. P. Barnard -	For 1 copy of Washington City Directory -	1 00	
6	Ferd. Turton -	For furnishing and washing towels from 1st November, 1845, to 30th April, 1846, at 75 cents per month - -	4 50	
7	Franck Taylor -	For Haswell's Pocket Book, \$2; Almanack, (American,) \$1 - -	3 00	
		For United States Almanack, 62 cents; American Almanack, 1844, \$1 - -	1 62	
		For 2 American Almanacks for 1845 - -	2 00	
		For Dunglison's New Remedies, \$3 75; United States Almanack, 1845, 75 cents -	4 50	
		For Watson's Practice, \$3 75; Ellis's Medical Formulary, \$1 87 - -	5 62	
		For Columbat on Diseases of Females -	4 25	
		For Ashwell on Diseases of Females, \$3 75; Elliotson's Practice, \$4 25 - -	8 00	
		For Stokes & Bell's Practice, 2 vols. -	6 75	
		For Graves's Clinical Lectures - -	3 50	
				64 95
				249 57

STATEMENT—Continued.

Amount in hands of agent from 1st July, 1845, to 30th June, 1846	-	-	-	\$374 90
Deduct amount disbursed as above	-	-	-	249 57
Balance in hands of agent	-	-	-	125 33

This amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847, per act of Congress approved 10th August, 1846, in the treasury - - - \$250 00

RECAPITULATION.

Blank-books, binding, and stationery	-	-	-	\$71 10
Printing	-	-	-	6 00
Fuel	-	-	-	55 85
Miscellaneous items	-	-	-	116 62
				249 57

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,
September, 1846.
H. L. HEISKELL,
Surgeon U. S. army, agent.

*Abstract of expenditures in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs
on account of contingencies in the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846.*

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1845.				
July 11	Elton Brent	Washing 25 windows, at 25 cents - Washing 17 doors, at 25 cents - Taking up and shaking 7 carpets, at 50 cts.	\$6 25 4 25 3 50	
23	William Lloyd	Putting new top to box, lumber and nails 1 hat pin - - - - -	50 12	\$14 00
23	Schooner Columbia	Freight on 1 box - - - - - Wharfage, 15 cents; cartage, 50 cents -	1 90 65	62
23	E. Cruser	17 bushels ice, at 40 cents - - - - -	-	2 55
Sept. 6	John Sergeant	Binding 1 vol. Indian Treaties, half Russia 2 letter books, 5½ quires each, patent back, Russia ends - - - - - Furnishing 3 vols. Indian document, and binding the same, half Russia - - -	75 20 00 9 00	6 80
9	W. F. Bayly	1 small desk for Indian office - - - - -	-	29 75
9	Schooner Dodge	Freight on 1 box from New York - - Wharfage and cartage - - - - -	1 50 50	17 50
9	T. & A. Schneider	1 key for lock - - - - -	-	2 00
10	Railroad Company	Freight and charges on 1 box from Balti- more - - - - -	-	50
15	Adams & Co.'s Ex- press	Freight on 1 box - - - - -	-	63
15	John D. Brown	1 large bookcase - - - - - Painting and graining the same - - - Covering 1 table with cloth, altering a drawer in do., and cleaning and var- nishing the same - - - - - Covering 2 chair arms with morocco - Repairing, cleaning, varnishing, and cover- ing a table; also, covering a small desk that sits on do. - - - - - 1 new castor to a chair and repairing one	68 00 7 00 10 00 1 50 12 00 75	1 12
Oct. 31	Elton Brent	Cleaning andirons, fenders, &c. - - -	-	99 25
Nov. 28	P. Gowens	Ice from 1st August to 15th October, 1845	-	2 00
Dec. 6	D. Campbell	2 morocco trunks, at \$2 50 - - - - -	-	9 47
23	William Robinson	7 Congressional Directories, at 25 cents -	-	5 00
23	John Sergeant	Binding 2 letter books, 6½ qrs. each, Rus- sia bands and ends, at \$2 50 per quire Binding 1 appropriation ledger, 8 qrs. super royal - - - - - Binding 1 vol. Fremont's report - - -	32 50 28 00 1 00	1 75
23	Mrs. Wilson	Washing towels for the use of the office 6 months, at \$2 per month - - - - -	- -	61 50
24	John D. Brown	Repairing, upholstering, and varnishing 5 office chairs - - - - -	-	12 00
1846.				
Jan. 7	William Fischer	1½ dozen penknives - - - - - 1 ream cap paper, \$3; 4 reams hand-made paper, \$16 - - - - - 2 reams hand-made letter paper, \$7 50; 1 ream machine letter paper, \$3 - - - 4 reams hand-made letter paper, \$16; 2 reams ruled machine letter paper, \$6 - 1 ream note paper, \$2; 1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25 - - - - -	24 40 19 00 10 50 22 00 5 25	20 00

ABSTRACT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846. Jan. 7	Wm. Fischer—Continued.	1 gross Perry's pens, \$4 56; 2½ gross pens, \$3 78 - - - - -	\$8 34	
		500 No. 8 quills, \$10; 1 dozen Contee's No. 4 quills, \$1 50 - - - - -	11 50	
		1 doz. folders, \$1 74; 1 doz. stamps, \$2 22 - - - - -	3 96	
		6 sandboxes, \$1 20; 1 doz. carmine, \$2 76 - - - - -	3 96	
		1 doz. C. & P. ink, \$4; 2 lbs. wax, \$2 - - - - -	6 00	
		10 lbs. sand, 10 cents; 2 doz. taste, \$4 50; 1 dozen rulers, \$3 - - - - -	7 60	
		1 dozen Windsor soap, \$1 25; 4 pump inkstands, \$8 - - - - -	9 25	
		½ ream Jessup's gilt paper, \$2 50; ½ doz. pencils, \$1 78 - - - - -	4 28	
		1½ ream Butler's paper, \$2; 1 ream French paper, \$3 - - - - -	5 00	
		Large seal, and cost of engraving same - - - - -	7 00	
		6 erasers, \$3 48; 1 ream ruled post paper, \$6 - - - - -	9 48	
		2 knives, \$2 88; 1 cap portfolio, \$4 - - - - -	6 88	
		2 sheets tracing paper, \$3; ½ ream satin letter paper, \$2 - - - - -	5 00	
		½ ream ruled paper, \$2; 10 cards pens, \$2 10 - - - - -	4 10	
		2 doz. pens, \$1 12; 2 boxes pens, 63 cts.; 2 pearl knives, \$4 - - - - -	5 75	
		2 ivory folders, \$1 50; 2 gold pens and cases, \$9 - - - - -	10 50	
		1 French inkstand, \$4; 1 blank book, \$1 63 - - - - -	5 63	
		Blue laid cap ruled paper, \$8; 1 doz. W. soap, \$1 25 - - - - -	9 25	
		½ ream paper, \$2; ½ ream gilt paper, \$1 50 - - - - -	3 50	
		1 ivory letter stamp, 38 cents; 1 dozen knives, \$8 40 - - - - -	8 78	
		½ dozen blue fluid, \$1 50; 1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25 - - - - -	4 75	
		10 lbs. wax, \$10; 6 pieces mouth glue, 37 cents - - - - -	10 37	
		1 gold pen, \$4; 1,000 envelopes, \$3 50; ½ ream note paper, \$1 25 - - - - -	8 75	
		2 gross note envelopes, \$1 25; 1 ream blue cap paper, \$3 - - - - -	4 25	
				\$245 03
Jan. 28	G. W. Wheeler -	Making walnut envelope pattern - - - - -	-	1 00
Feb. 9	J. & G. S. Gideon -	Ruling and binding 6 quires medium paper, for letter book C "Chickasaw" - - - - -	12 00	
		Ruling and binding 6 quires medium paper, for report book No. 5 - - - - -	12 00	
		6 copies Biennial Register for 1845, at \$3 each - - - - -	18 00	
				42 00
13	W. F. Bayly -	1 folio and envelope case - - - - -	-	2 75
13	T. Barnard -	Check book, 6 quires, including paper, printing, and binding - - - - -	-	5 00
Mar. 16	Gaither & Addison -	6 copies Washington Directory and National Register for 1846, at \$1 - - - - -	-	6 00
31	William Fischer -	1 doz. cards pens, \$4 56; 2 paper-weights, 75 cents - - - - -	5 31	
		1 ream cap paper, \$3; 4 gross pens, assorted, \$10 08 - - - - -	13 08	
		1 gold pen and case, \$4; 3 reams letter paper, \$9 - - - - -	13 00	

ABSTRACT—Continued.

Date.	To whom paid.	For what paid.	Amount.	Total.
1846. Mar. 31	Wm. Fischer—Continued.	2 reams cap paper, \$8; pens, 42 cents -	\$8 42	
		Ruled cap paper, 37 cents; 1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25 -	3 62	
		1 ream Jessup's paper, \$4; 1 ream velum (blue) paper, \$4 -	8 00	
		2 gross red tape, \$7 26; 1 dozen French carmine, \$2 75 -	10 02	
		6 knives, \$8 40; 1 dozen taste, \$2 25 -	10 65	
		6 knives, \$8 40; 1 card pens, 21 cents; 3 knives, \$4 20 -	12 81	
		1 card pens, 21 cents; 3 reams ruled cap paper, \$9 -	9 21	
		1 blank book, 81 cents; 2 dozen English soap, \$2 50 -	3 31	
		2 reams ruled letter paper -	6 00	\$103 43
31	Mrs. Wilson	3 months' washing towels for use of office, at \$2 per month -	-	6 00
April 14	Pittman & Philips	2 dozen towels for office, at \$4 50 -	-	9 00
May 7	John D. Brown	Furnishing cloth for 3 large writing tables, repairing, varnishing, and putting cloth on same, at \$12 each -	36 00	
		Repairing bookcase doors -	1 50	
		Repairing and varnishing 1 mahogany pen and ink box -	1 00	
		Furnishing curled hair and stuffing 1 chair-seat -	1 50	40 00
13	James Kelly	1 large tin water-bucket, and painting do. Putting spiggot in stone pitcher -	1 75 62	2 37
23	Adams & Co.'s Express	Freight on 1 box -	-	1 50
June 9	Elton Brent	Washing 27 windows, at 25 cents each -	6 75	
		Taking up 7 carpets -	3 50	
		Cleaning 14 blinds and 1 book-case, at 25 cents each -	3 75	14 00
30	William Fischer	1,000 envelopes, \$6; 1 ream envelope paper, \$3 25; 1 dozen ink, \$3 -	12 25	
		4 reams envelope paper, \$12; 2 reams cap paper, \$6 -	18 00	
		1 dozen cards pens, \$4 56; 1 dozen cards Gillott's pens, \$2 52; 1 doz. silk taste, \$2 25 -	9 33	
		Blotting paper, 80 cts.; black sand, 37 cts. -	1 17	40 75
		Total -	-	805 27

WILLIAM DEVEREUX,
Disbursing Agent Office Indian Affairs.

52

Doc No. 30.

Statement of the expenditure of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Pension Office for the fiscal year commencing July 1st, 1845, and ending 30th June, 1846; prepared in conformity with the 20th section of the act of August 26th, 1842.

Names.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Alexander & Barnard	Printing 1,900 copies of certificates, at \$2 per 100 copies; printing 1,500 joint resolutions of Congress, at \$2 - Printing 2,500 circulars, at \$2; printing 400 memorials to the Commissioner of Pensions, at \$2 - Printing 800 envelopes, at \$2; printing 300 certificates for navy pensioners, \$6; printing 300 acts, \$6 - Printing 800 rules of evidence, \$16; printing 500 copies of notifications, \$10; printing 200 copies of parchments, at \$18 -	\$68 00 58 00 28 00 62 00	\$216 00
Theodore Barnard	Printing 5,900 certificates of pension, at \$1; printing 200 copies circulars, (1 page small pica,) at \$1 25 Printing 1,600 copies envelopes, at \$1; printing 1,000 copies of certificates, (brevier notes,) at \$1 25 Printing 800 copies circulars, at \$1; printing 800 rules of evidence, (4 pages small pica,) \$12 -	61 50 28 50 20 00	110 00
William Fischer	2,700 office wafers, \$4 90; 11 lbs. wafers, \$6 70; 5 M. official wafers, \$10 - 1 dozen penholders, \$1; penknives, \$2 09; 1 dozen penknives, \$16 80; 7 Congressional Directories, \$1 75 7 reams envelope paper, at \$3 25; 27 reams ruled letter paper, at \$3; 18 reams hand-made letter paper extra, at \$4 - 1 bundle envelope paper, \$6 50; 16 dozen tape, \$5; 4 gross tape, (linen,) \$38 25 1 dozen M. & N. ink, \$3; 6 bottles M. & N. ink, \$1; thermometer, \$1; pass-book, 25 cents 1 gross pens, \$4 56; 1 gross pens, \$6 78; silver penholder, \$1 25 1 gross readywriters, \$2 25; 3 dozen Perry's pens, \$1 14; 20 cards Perry's pens, \$5 56 6 dozen pens, \$2; 1 dozen pens, \$3 78; 3 dozen lead pencils, \$1 50; 2 lbs. wax, \$2 - 3 dozen taste, \$6 75; 100 quills, \$2; magnifying glass, \$1 25; 2 pump inkstands, at \$4 -	21 60 21 64 175 75 49 75 5 25 12 59 9 22 9 28 18 00	323 08
J. & G. S. Gideon	Binding 22 volumes letters, at \$1 25; red and faint ruling and full binding 6 quires cap register, \$5 - Rebinding "Dragoons, Lee's Legion," \$2; title on Hazzard's Regiment, 25 cents - Binding report to Congress, \$50 cents; binding 6 volumes pension laws, at 50 cents - Ruling and binding 4 cap books of 6 quires each, at \$5; ruling and binding 12 indexes, 1 1/2 quires cap, at \$1 50 Rebinding 5 indexes, \$2 50; binding 2 copies Biennial Register for 1845, \$6 -	32 50 2 25 3 50 38 00 8 50	84 75
George Bomford, executor, &c.	Rent of Pension office quarter ending 30th June, 1845, \$150 - Rent of Pension office quarter ending 30th September, 1845, and quarter ending 31st March, 1846, at \$150 -	150 00 300 00	450 00
D. Clagett & Co.	1 yard blue cloth, at \$3 25; 2 papers carpet tacks, at 10 cents; 23 1/2 yards ingrain carpet, at \$1 - Thread, 25 cents; 1 piece binding, 75 cents; 25 yards 3-ply carpet, at \$1 50; 2 pieces binding, at 75 cents -	26 39 40 00	66 39

Eliza Hibbs -	Washing towels 1 year, commencing 1st July, 1845, and ending 30th June, 1846	-	-	20 00
Boteler & Donn	2 sweeping brushes, \$1 75; 2 dusting brushes, 50 cents; 2 scrub brushes, \$1 25; 4 brush handles, 25 cents; matches, 75 cents	-	-	4 50
Charles Shorter	Cleaning yard, removing rubbish, &c., \$1	-	-	1 00
F. L. Swann	Extra clerk hire, say for 15 days, from 30th June to 17th July, 1845, at \$3 per diem, (Sundays excluded)	-	-	45 00
Nathan Leake	Extra clerk hire, say for 15 days, from 30th June to 17th July, 1845, at \$3 per diem, (Sundays excluded)	-	-	45 00
W. G. Wheeler	1 pine case for books, \$7	-	-	7 00
Sarah Younger	Scouring floors and washing paint in 14 rooms and 6 stairsteps, at 50 cents; washing 28 windows, at 25 cents	17 00	-	
	Making and binding carpet, 23 yards, \$2 91; making and binding carpet, 25 yards, \$3 12	6 03	-	
	Scouring, and washing paint in 15 rooms and 6 flights of stairs, at 50 cents; washing 28 windows, at 25 cents	17 50	-	
A. Ambush -	Sawing 8 cords wood once, at 50 cents; sawing 1 cord pine and oak, 50 cents; sawing 7 cords twice, at 50 cts. Wheeling in 15 cords, at 12½ cents; splitting and packing 15 cords, at 50 cents; cleaning up yard, \$1	11 50	-	
	Sawing 4 cords wood twice, \$3; sawing 1 cord pine twice, \$1; piling away 5 cords, 62½ cents	10 37½	-	
	Splitting 3½ cords wood, \$1 75; packing away wood, 93 cents; cleaning up yard, \$1	4 62½	-	
	Whitewashing 14 rooms, \$14; whitewashing 4 flights stairs, \$4; whitewashing 2 passages, \$2; shaking carpets, \$2	3 68	-	
	Putting down carpets, \$2; sawing 7½ cords wood, \$5 50; splitting same, \$2 25	22 00	-	
		9 75	-	
W. G. Bitner	Repairs to lock, 50 cents; turnbuckle, 37½ cents; 2 window shutters, 37½ cents; finding key and 2 screws for lock, 75 cents	-	-	61 93
B. R. Clements	Glazing 4 panes glass 10x12, \$1; glazing 4 panes glass 12x14, \$1 25; glazing 2 panes glass 12x16, \$1	-	-	2 00
H. Darnell -	Putting in 5 lights 10x12, \$1 25	-	-	3 25
John Dickson	22 cords oak wood, \$111 50; 5 cords pine wood, \$9 50	-	-	1 25
James Gaither	A case with shelves and divisions to order, \$9 50	-	-	121 25
Josephine Bowler	Hemming 2 dozen towels, \$3	-	-	9 50
J. W. Elliott	Putting in a new cane seat in an arm chair, 62½ cents	-	-	3 00
		-	-	62½
				1,616 05½

ANALYSIS.

Amount expended for blank-books, binding, and stationery	-	-	-	\$407 81
Amount expended for labor	-	-	-	97 43
Amount expended for fuel	-	-	-	121 25
Amount expended for office rent	-	-	-	450 00
Amount expended for printing	-	-	-	326 00
Amount expended for extra clerk hire	-	-	-	90 00
Amount expended for miscellaneous items	-	-	-	123 56½
				1,616 05½

PENSION OFFICE, October 24, 1846.

E. E.

G. W. CRUMP, Agent.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

MEMORIAL.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH,
AND OTHER CITIZENS.

The obstructions in the Savannah river.

January 8, 1847.

Read and laid upon the table.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in
Congress assembled:

The memorial of the Savannah chamber of commerce and sundry citizens
of Savannah.

Respectfully sheweth:

That previous to the revolutionary war, when trading between the
water could be navigated to this city, and that during the war, the national
defence, vessels and other obstructions were sunk in the channel of the
Savannah river, which reduced its depth to twelve feet.

The deposition of Mr. Hougham, who acted as a pilot on the Savannah
river soon after the war, and who has since been employed by the government
of his predecessors and contemporaries in the pilotage.

The Georgia Gazette, a newspaper of the city, in the 10th volume of
1776, states "the vessels at Tybee of the British Navy, the Syren, Captain
Syren, Captain Hougham, 25 guns, from England; the Raven, Captain
Stanhope, 10 guns, from Boston; the Tanager, Captain Tanager, 10
of 20 guns; and the Cherokee, Captain Ferguson, 10 guns, from
Charleston. These ships arrived at a schooner was sunk on Bryan's
bank, to prevent any of them from getting up to town; and many of the
inhabitants of Tybee have moved their effects into the country."

McCall's History of Georgia, vol. II, page 11, mentions that
"at the time the Syren, Raven, Tanager, and Cherokee, British armed ships,
were lying at Tybee at the mouth of Savannah river, a schooner was sunk
at Bryan's bank, to prevent their getting up to town; and many of the
inhabitants removed with their effects into the country."

Dayton's Memoirs of the American Revolution, vol. II, chap. 14, page
Rocke & Sons, print.

OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE SAVANNAH RIVER.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE OF THE CITY OF SAVANNAH,
AND OTHER CITIZENS,

RELATIVE TO

The obstructions in the Savannah river.

JANUARY 8, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled :

The memorial of the Savannah chamber of commerce and sundry citizens of Savannah,

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH :

That previous to the revolutionary war, ships drawing eighteen feet water could be navigated to this city, and that during the war, for national defence, vessels and other obstructions were sunk in the channel of the Savannah river, which reduced its depth to twelve feet.

The deposition of Mr. Broughton, who acted as a pilot on the Savannah river soon after the war, establishes these facts, confirmed by the testimony of his predecessors and cotemporaries in the pilotage.

The Georgia Gazette, a newspaper of the day, in No. 462, January 24, 1776, states "the arrival at Tybee of his Britannic Majesty's ships the Syren, Captain Formenat, 28 guns, from England; the Raven, Captain Stanhope, of 18 guns, from Boston; the Tamer, Captain Thornborough, of 20 guns; and the Cherokee, Captain Furguson, of 8 guns, from Charleston. Since their arrival a schooner has been sunk on Bryan's bank, to prevent any of them from getting up to town; and many of the inhabitants of this place have moved their effects into the country."

McCall's History of Georgia, vol. ii., page 61, mentions the fact that "at the time the Syren, Raven, Tamer, and Cherokee, British armed ships, were lying at Tybee at the mouth of Savannah river, a schooner was sunk at Bryan's bank, to prevent their getting up to town; and many of the inhabitants removed with their effects into the country."

Drayton's Memoirs of the American Revolution, vol. ii., chap. 14, page Ritchie & Heiss, print.

205, says: "About the 18th or 20th January, 1776, the Provincial Congress of Georgia took into custody his excellency Sir James Wright, with the view of preventing his intrigues, and as a hostage against hostilities from the British vessels of war. They sunk hulks for preventing the approach of the shipping, and erected a battery at the trustees' garden."

Botta's History of the War of Independence, vol. ii., book xii., page 204, says: "On the first of September, 1779, Count d'Estaing made his appearance upon the coast of Georgia with twenty ships of the line. General Prevost, the British commander in Georgia, was then at Savannah with only part of his troops. At sight of so pressing a danger, he sent express for Colonel Maitland, who commanded at Port Royal island, to rejoin him with all possible celerity. The vessels at anchor in Savannah river were removed higher up, to secure them from the fire of the enemy, or sunk, to obstruct his passage. Other impediments for the same purpose were planted in the river."

In Gordon's American Revolution, vol. iii., page 326, September 14, 1779, it is stated: "As the French frigates approached the bar, the Fowey and Rose, of 20 guns each, the Kappel and Germaine, armed vessels, retired towards the town. The battery on Tybee was destroyed. To prevent the French frigates getting too near, the Rose and Savannah, armed ships, with four transports, were sunk in the channel, a boom was laid across it, and several small vessels were also sunk above the town."

Smith's Military Repository, page 289, states: "That the British sunk the Rose and Savannah, armed ships, with four transports, across the channel below the town, to prevent the French ships from coming up higher; and above it laid a boom across, to prevent fire rafts being sent down."

McCall, in his History of Georgia, vol. ii., page 256, states: "The French frigates moved up within gunshot of the town, and compelled the British armed vessels to take shelter under the battery. To prevent these frigates from coming so near as to aid the operations by land, the ships Rose, Savannah, and four transports, were sunk in a narrow part of the channel, three miles distant from the town. Some small craft were, also, sunk above the town, and a boom stretched across the channel to prevent the galleys which passed up the north river, round Hutchinson's island, from assailing them in that direction. One of the frigates and two galleys anchored near the wrecks, but to no purpose at so great a distance."

At another period, on the attack of Savannah by Colonel Campbell of the British army, who took the city in 1778, when General Howe commanded the Americans, your memorialists are informed that other wrecks were sunk, to prevent the approach of Sir Hyde Parker's fleet, but they have not been able as yet to find a record of it.

McCall, vol. ii., page 168, states: "The transports were escorted by a squadron of the fleet, under the command of Commodore Sir Hyde Parker. On the 27th December, 1778, they crossed the bar and came up to Cockspur island. Having made arrangements for landing, the 'Vigilant' man-of-war, the 'Keppel' brig, the 'Greenwich' sloop-of-war, and the 'Comet' galley, came up the river with a strong tide and favorable breeze, followed by the transports in three divisions. About five o'clock in the afternoon of the 28th, the Vigilant opened the Reach at Four-mile point, and was cannonaded by the American galleys Congress and Lee, without much effect."

These statements, which are undeniable, clearly establish the facts of the sinking of the wrecks, and, of consequence, the injury to the river. The fact of the sailing up of frigates and sloops-of-war, and the necessity of an artificial obstruction to the approach, is irresistible evidence that there was no natural obstruction.

A comparison of the depth of water then, of 18 feet, with that of some years after, of 12 and 13 feet, and now of $13\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ feet, caused by operations of the commissioners of pilotage, is positive proof of the injury done to the navigation of the river, and the practicability of improvement.

The minutes of the board of commissioners of pilotage state, that in 1800, twenty-four and twenty-one years after the sinking of these wrecks, nine thousand dollars (\$9,000) were paid for removing three of these wrecks out of the channel. This did not remove the difficulty, as the current of the river passes through several channels, and its alluvial deposits (which are very great) had been checked, and had formed during that time a bank in the main channel, greatly obstructing navigation. For an appropriation of at least seventy thousand dollars, (the amount estimated by the engineers as necessary to remove this bank, or deepen the water near by, and return a portion of the water, which has been forced from it by the wrecks, back to this channel,) your memorialists approach your honorable body.

These obstructions can be removed or remedied, and the government at Washington has undertaken, at various times, to accomplish it. It has now an officer of the topographical engineer corps, Captain John Mackay, detailed in part for that purpose; who has taken soundings, made a chart of the bottom of the river, and formed a plan for deepening the channel. This plan has been presented to and approved of by the topographical engineer department; but no appropriation has been since made to carry it into effect, nor of late have any means been used to relieve the navigation of the Savannah river from the effects of the obstructions before detailed.

Your memorialists feel that Savannah is justly, legally, and constitutionally entitled to relief in this matter, because the obstruction was created by an act of general defence; first, by the Americans, to prevent the approach of the English fleet, and afterwards increased, during the same war, by the English against a French fleet, which assailed the British at the instance of the American authorities; (see Gordon's History of the American Revolution, vol. iii., page 325; Ramsey's United States, vol. ii., page 301; Botta, vol. ii., book xii., pages 203 and 204; McCall, vol. ii., pages 242 and 243;) and your memorialists conclude that the government is bound, under these facts, so clearly stated, to remove the obstacles.

The measure of sinking those wrecks was sanctioned by the authorities constituted at that crisis, and was justified by the supposed emergency, and was not a departure from the ordinary mode adopted on such occasions. Not forty miles from Washington, where your honorable body now sit in legislation, in the Chesapeake, were vessels, during the last war, sunk opposite Fort McHenry, to prevent the approach of the British to Baltimore; and which, as the records of Congress will show, had been long since raised by the government, by means of an appropriation for that object of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000.) In every instance, when in the course of national defence it became necessary to take or destroy property, to burn a house, lay waste a field, or

commit any other devastation, the government had never hesitated a moment to compensate for the loss. And wherein does such a case vary from this, except that the injury or damage could, by some computation, be ascertained, whereas here it is incalculable? The government has made attempts to remove these obstructions, but has failed; and is still bound to make exertions, because the attempts made were through agents of its own appointment, and under its own exclusive direction.

The vast importance of the work to this city, to the State of Georgia, and to those States south and west of her, and the great amount of their productions which will find, on the completion of our railroads, their outlet over the Savannah bar, as the safest, most convenient, the shortest, quickest, and the cheapest passage to the great marts of the world, demand the appropriation. Duty not only to this city and State, and those south and west of it, but our general commerce, demand the appropriation; and improved navigation will not only benefit American producers and merchants, and ship-owners, but promote trade from every quarter. The bar at the mouth of the Savannah river is one of the finest inlets from the ocean, being unchangeable; and at high water, of twenty-five feet depth, very few equal it in facility and plainness of entrance. A stranger, with the Coasting Pilot, even during a gale, might run over the bar into good and safe anchorage. When the amount required for the removal of these obstructions shall be compared with the advantages to be gained, it cannot but be deemed a wise expenditure; and when the small amount which Georgia has received for such purposes shall be compared with that which some other States have had appropriated to them, it will be considered by her sister States a just expenditure, and one which will not only do justice to the claims of Georgia, but largely benefit her trade, and especially the shipping interests of the United States, by making more accessible an important port for inward and outward freights.

BENJ. EWD. STILES,

Pres. S. C. C.

ROB. HABERSHAM,

Vice Pres. S. C. C.

CHARLES GREEN,

Second Vice Pres. S. C. C.

OCTAVUS COHEN,

Sec. Savannah Chamber of Commerce.

EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

OFFICERS OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION,

RELATIVE TO

Personal accusations against said officers.

JANUARY 11, 1847.

Read, and referred to the Committee on the Library.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, the memorial of the undersigned, officers of the navy of the United States, humbly sheweth:

That your memorialists were employed in the service of the late exploring expedition; that in the Narrative of this expedition, published under the authority of Congress, various statements and allegations are made, directly or indirectly affecting the private and professional honor and character of your memorialists, which statements your memorialists declare are not founded in truth; that some of the charges complained of by your memorialists had been made the subject of investigation before proper naval tribunals, prior to the appearance of the Narrative, and totally disproved; that your memorialists were, many of them, absent from the United States when this Narrative appeared, and ignorant, until its publication, that they were to be arraigned before the world upon such charges; that as your memorialists had not been notified of this intention, so they have not been heard in their defence.

And further, your memorialists, believing these charges to be seriously injurious to the honor of the navy and the nation, as well as to their own personal reputation, do earnestly pray your honorable bodies to grant them a committee, before which they, as well as others, may be heard and examined in their defence, trusting that such a measure will lead to their justification, and to the protection of the navy against unjust and scandalous aspersions.

This memorial is presented to Congress not only in the name of the undersigned, but of other officers similarly situated, who are now on foreign service; and a paper is appended to it, wherein your memorialists have

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specified the particular wrongs which have prompted them to sue to your honorable bodies for redress. And your memorialists will ever pray.

WILLIAM M. WALKER, *Lieut.*

ROBERT E. JOHNSON, *Lieut.*

JAMES ALDEN, *Lieut.*

JOHN B. DALE, *Lieut.*

EDWIN J. DEHAVEN, *Lieut.*

A. S. BALDWIN, *Lieut.*

GEORGE T. SINCLAIR, *Lieut.*

WILLIAM REYNOLDS, *Lieut.*

SIMON F. BLUNT, *Lieut.*

WILLIAM MAY, *Lieut.*

JOSEPH P. SANFORD, *Lieut.*

GEORGE COLVOCORESSIS, *Lieut.*

JAMES BLAIR, *Passed Midshipman.*

PAPER APPENDED TO THE MEMORIAL OF THE OFFICERS OF THE EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

This paper is appended by the memorialists, to exhibit the unjust and offensive passages contained in the Narrative of the Expedition, certain parts of which passages are italicised by the memorialists.

In regard to some of the personal accusations, authentic documentary proof is on file at the Navy Department to establish their entire injustice. In the present paper, these instances have been accompanied with some of the explanatory testimony, and a few brief remarks, to show on the face of their proceeding that the memorialists are engaged in the cause of truth and justice. The existence of this proof, in these instances, will, it is hoped, tend to show the true character of the other injurious allegations of the Narrative.

In relation to the remaining personal accusations, certain arguments are herewith submitted, and the exonerating testimony will be produced before the committee, should we be granted a hearing.

It is the hope of the memorialists that an investigation of their complaint will lead to the expunging of these offensive passages from future editions of the book.

The memorialists must here express their strong conviction that these matters, even if they were founded in truth, should not have been introduced in the history of the cruise, which, as the record of a great national undertaking, should have been exclusively devoted to the high objects for which the expedition was sent abroad; nor can they believe that Congress expected or intended this injury should be done to the officers of the expedition when that body clothed the commander with authority to compile the Narrative.

The memorialists would not willingly have engaged in the service of the Exploring Expedition, had they suspected that their connexion with it would have exposed them to these attacks in the Narrative, that is to go down to posterity.

General accusations, extracted from the Narrative of the Exploring Expedition.

Preface to vol. 1, page 20—"Nor will the following Narrative embrace any personal matters or difficulties that may have taken place with the officers, for the reason that I do not regard such matters as relevant or interesting to the general reader. *The attempts to throw impediments in my way were unsuccessful, and I fully believe that, from whatever motive they may have arisen, those who caused them are now desirous that they should now be forgotten.*"

Contrary to this promise, the Narrative *does* detail various personal matters or difficulties with the officers, and also passes direct or indirect censure upon them. It is of these passages now adduced that we complain.

Preface to vol. 1, page 20.—"Those who felt and appreciated our situation are entitled to the highest praise, while some apology may be made for others, who were perhaps unconscious of any failure in discipline or actual dereliction of duty, and may have thought that they had cause to be aggrieved, when they found I was not satisfied with the manner in which their services were rendered; yet it was as incumbent upon me to see *that our work was not retarded by their want of zeal and knowledge, as to shorten sail on the approach of the tempest.*"

Vol. 1, page 105.—"While engaged at this place I felt great uneasiness for the safety of the boats, *the officers employed having but little experience in managing them.*"

Vol. 1, page 133.—"Various causes conspired to render our short stay in Orange Harbor the turning point of the discipline of the cruise. *I cannot but express my surprise, even at this distant day, that any officers embarked in this undertaking should have so far lost sight of their duty as to attempt to throw obstacles in the way of the prompt execution of the duties they owed to the country and to the service on which they were engaged, or would have allowed selfish feelings to predominate over those for the public good. Prompt and energetic action soon put an end to these small difficulties.*"

Vol. 3, page 147.—"Such appears to have been the over confidence and imprudence of some of the officers on these boat duties, that they neglected not only the strict orders to be at all times prepared, but likewise needlessly put in jeopardy the lives of the men intrusted to them. It is now, on looking back, a wonder to me that we escaped accident as long as we did, and certainly not extraordinary that one at last did happen. I am well satisfied that had full attention been paid to the orders given, and specially impressed upon all, no disaster could have happened."

Vol. 3, page 320.—"It gives me great pleasure to be able, *with but few exceptions*, to bear witness to the untiring zeal of those who were attached to the expedition, and to the accuracy with which the work was performed; and in the cases where error or *careless work* was suspected, the doubtful parts were resurveyed, correcting any mistake which might have been committed in the first instance, and verifying the survey where it was accurate."

Vol. 3, page 384.—"On our way from the Fejees various hints were thrown out that the times of the crew had expired, and that they would not reship. I understood their disposition, however, *and had little apprehension of their being led astray by those who were disposed to create difficulties among them.*"

Vol. 3, page 385.—“Many of the men spoke very sensibly on the subject, and expressed a desire to finish the cruise, which they would be glad to do by reshipping, a course by which they would become entitled to one-fourth more pay; *others, again, seemed desirous of producing discord, in which they were encouraged by the imprudent language of a few of the officers: whether with the intention of producing discontent I know not. This indiscretion was promptly arrested on its becoming known to me.*”

These accusations and insidious misrepresentations are so general, that no notice is taken of them here, other than a simple denial of their truth. The memorialists know of no occurrences during the cruise that would warrant these black aspersions on the officers of the expedition.

Personal accusations.

Vol. 1, page 316.—“But during the night the officer of the deck of the Porpoise, (Acting Master Sinclair,) *ran into the Vincennes*, and did both vessels some injury—smashing the starboard quarter boat, which broke adrift, cutting off our backstays, and losing some of the head spars of the Porpoise. By this accident we lost our position, and in the morning found ourselves so far to the leeward, that I knew it must occupy much time, which we could not afford to lose, before we could gain the island. I therefore reluctantly bore away to the northward,” &c.

The malice of this accusation against Mr. Sinclair will be apparent by referring to the extracts from vol. 3, pp. 48, 53, which relate to the same officer. The injustice of this accusation will be shown by the testimony of the commander of the Porpoise.

Vol. 1, page 323.—“We found by the morning that the current had been about one mile per hour to the west, and therefore much stronger than I anticipated; we were, in consequence, some distance to leeward of the island. With the light winds, I knew the ship could not reach it before the afternoon. I immediately sent the naturalists on board the tender Flying Fish, and gave Lieutenant Pinkney orders to land them, and to pass around the island and survey it; *neither of which he succeeded in doing.* The survey was finally completed by the boats of the Vincennes and Peacock.”

The light wind which prevented the Vincennes from attempting to survey the island also made it impossible for the schooner to effect it, and Lieutenant Wilkes countermanded his order to Lieutenant Pinkney to survey the island not long after he had given it, as will appear from the evidence of Lieutenant Knox before the court-martial at New York, in 1842.

Question by counsel for Wilkes to Lieutenant Knox.—“Did Lieutenant Pinkney go round the island of Disappointment, as ordered by Mr. Wilkes, to survey it?”

Answer.—“He did not; the order was countermanded.”

Thus Lieutenant Pinkney is charged in the Narrative with failing to execute orders which had been countermanded.

The Narrative, with a strange instance of contradiction, relates, on the very next page, “that the naturalists *were* landed;” thus disproving its own

charge. But the testimony of Lieutenant Pinkney before the court-martial is here adduced, to exhibit the facts:

"I hove the vessel to at the island mentioned in the order, and left in the boat with the scientific gentlemen for the purpose of effecting a landing. I pulled to a point where I thought a landing would be practicable. I was met on the beach by a party of natives, who opposed my landing. I remained there two hours, and then returned to the vessel, and attempted to land at another point. *There we succeeded in landing*, and had proceeded but a short distance from the beach when we were met by a large party of natives, who forced us to return to our boats. While getting my party into the boats, Lieutenant Wilkes pulled into the surf, and, thinking he might want my assistance, I asked him if he wanted me? He said no; and told me to put the gentlemen on board. I proceeded to do so, and pulled towards the schooner, which was about a mile to windward. We arrived on board just before sunset, and I immediately ran down to the Vincennes."

The Narrative, therefore, has been made use of to publish a charge which was proved to be false before the court-martial.

Vol. 1, page 320.—"On the 25th, the Peacock and Porpoise were ordered on one side of the island, and the Vincennes and tender on the other. *Boats were lowered to effect a landing, if possible, and trace the shores.*"

"*After the surveying duties were over*, we found ourselves at the north-west point of the island. The natives who had refused to allow us to land were now seen waving green boughs, which is the general sign of goodwill, and a desire to have communication; and many were seen dancing on the beach, with their spears in their hands. *I gave orders to send the boats to the shore,*" &c.

The Narrative then relates the attempt to land made by the Vincennes' boats, which did not succeed; the natives gently leading back through the surf those who ventured to the beach. Mention is then made of the landing of the Peacock's officers, who had a friendly and interesting intercourse with the natives. The boats of the Peacock and Vincennes left the beach at the same time to return to their vessels.

On this evening, the following letter, extracted from the Appendix to vol. 1, was addressed to Captain Hudson by the commander of the expedition:

"UNITED STATES SHIP VINCENNES,
At Sea, August 25, 1839.

"SIR: I was surprised to notice, this evening, that the boats from the Peacock were not alongside at sunset, as there are positive written orders to that effect, unless the boats are previously recalled by signal.

"*I presume, also, that the officers of the boats had no authority from you to land, although I saw several on shore, which must have caused some delay in regard to those engaged on surveying duty*, a service second to none in the expedition, *besides hazarding a difficulty with the natives*, which might have caused a delay to the whole squadron, *as they are evidently hostile.*

"I trust a similar occurrence will not come under my notice again during the present cruise.

"The orders to the officers of the boats must be well understood before

they leave the ship, and strictly obeyed ; otherwise the intercourse with the islands must be restricted.

I am, &c.,

“CHARLES WILKES,

“Com’g Exploring Expedition.

“Captain Wm. L. HUDSON,

“U. S. ship *Peacock*.”

The foregoing extract from the Narrative truly relates “that the boats were lowered to effect a landing if possible ; that the commander of the expedition endeavored to land his own party, and that the surveying duties were over before attempts were made to land ; and shows that the natives were not hostile.”

The letter “presumes that the officers of the *Peacock* landed without authority ;” asserts that “their landing *must* have delayed the surveying operations ;” and says that “the natives are (or were) hostile.”

The argument in this case shows the disposition of the commander of the expedition to find fault, even when the occasion did not sustain him ; and that he did not hesitate, for his own purposes, to censure his second in command, as well as the junior officers, in the face of well known facts.

Vol. 1, page 332.—“On the morning of the 2d I determined to land the naturalists on the newly found island, and for this purpose made signal to the tender to come within hail. My ship was lying with her maintopsail to the mast, and forging ahead about a knot an hour. *The tender came up on the lee quarter, and luffed in an awkward manner, directly across our bow.* Her mast just escaped coming in contact with the jib-boom.

“I at once ordered all the sails of the *Vincennes* to be thrown aback, which, stopping her way, prevented the dreadful accident of running the tender down. It was a most miraculous escape.”

The Narrative attributes awkward management on board the schooner ; when the facts of the case, as proved before the court-martial, by the testimony of Lieutenant Pinkney and others, throw the whole blame upon the improper orders of Lieutenant Wilkes.

Lieutenant Pinkney’s evidence was as follows :

“On the morning of the 2d September, 1839, signal was made from the *Vincennes* to the *Flying Fish* to come within hail. A few minutes after, the *Vincennes* hove to, on the larboard tack, with her maintopsail to the mast. I ran under his lee, and, when on his lee quarter, Lieutenant Wilkes ordered me to heave to—he was going to send some gentlemen on board. I was then in a position which rendered immediate obedience to his orders improper, for I should have fouled the vessel. Lieutenant Wilkes, in a very short time after, hailed me again, and said, ‘Heave to, heave to, sir!’ I stood on to gain a proper position, and Lieutenant Wilkes again hailed, ordering me, in an angry tone, to heave to. I hove to, and lay athwart his hawse ; his jib-boom was over the vessel. Lieutenant Wilkes appeared on the fore-castle, and exclaimed, ‘I never saw any thing like it. What do you mean, sir? What do you mean?’ I answered that I had hove to, in obedience to his repeated order. He sang out again, ‘I never ordered you to heave to under my bow.’ I thought I only heard part of what he said, and demanded to know what he had said ; he left the fore-castle without answering.”

Mr. Couthouy's testimony was as follows :

"I was standing on the quarter deck at the time—the starboard quarter ; it was the lee quarter ; the Flying Fish was some sixty or eighty yards distant. Lieutenant Wilkes hailed her, and ordered her to heave to. She did not heave to, but kept on till abreast the gangway ; when Captain Wilkes hailed her again, and ordered her to 'heave to.' A short interval elapsed, when he hailed a third time, and said 'Heave to ! Why don't you heave to ? Heave to immediately.' When the order was given the second time, I remarked, 'If she heaves to now, we shall be foul of each other directly.' When the order to heave to, for the third time, was given, she was hove to immediately, and shot up in the wind across our bows, forging ahead at the same time, the ship's flying jib boom just clearing the schooner's main rigging. When she hove to, Captain Wilkes walked forward hurriedly, and I followed, expecting some collision between the vessels. When I came on the forecastle, Captain Wilkes was hailing through the trumpet. He appeared much excited, stamping the deck, and sang out, 'What do you mean, sir ? What do you mean by such conduct as this ? I never saw any thing like it in my life.' Lieutenant Pinkney replied, 'I hove to in obedience to your orders.' Captain Wilkes replied, stamping the deck, 'God damn it, sir, I did not order you to heave to under my bows.'"

Midshipman Clark testified as follows :

"I was below when the alarm was given, and came on deck immediately. I heard Captain Wilkes say, 'God damn it, sir, I did not order you to heave to under by bows.' That's all I heard."

Thus an occasion, which reflects no credit upon Commander Wilkes, is by him introduced into the Narrative, under a false coloring, to throw discredit upon the schooner and her officers.

Vol. 1, appendix, page 421.—"GENERAL ORDERS.—The undersigned, commanding the Exploring Expedition, has attentively examined the proceedings of the naval court of inquiry relative to the detention of the boat at Good Success bay, in March last, and the conduct of Lieutenant Dale, who was in charge of her.

"In the opinion of the court he concurs, having been an eye witness to the principal transactions, and believes that the whole difficulty and detention of the boat arose and was occasioned by the inexperience of Lieutenant Dale in managing a boat in the surf, the mode of using the ample means he had, a want of determined perseverance to execute his orders, and some procrastination in effecting his progress through the surf, being influenced by the timidity of some of those with him, arising from the novelty of the situation they were placed in.

"In consideration of the remarkably long confinement of Lieutenant Dale under suspension, and being fully impressed with the opinion of the court relative to his good conduct and attention to the men during his detention on shore, he is restored to duty, and will resume his duties accordingly."

From incontrovertible proof, it will be shown that the opinion of the court of inquiry did not warrant these censorious and harsh expressions ; that this opinion was withheld from Lieutenant Dale at the time, who asked for it in vain ; and that the infliction of this reprimand was altogether an improper and unjust proceeding on the part of the commander.

The insertion of this reprimand in the Appendix was no more required than that upon Commander Wilkes, inflicted by order of the court martial

at New York ; which, however, he has not thought advisable to place in the book."

Vol. 2, page 108.—"Lieutenant Maury was landed at Savii to observe the tides."

Vol. 2, page 118.—"The tides at Savii appear, *from the record*, to have been more irregular than at the other islands ; which may, in part, be attributed to the extent of the reef ; *but I also fear there may have been a want of due attention to the observations.*"

Lieutenant Maury was ordered to make *hourly* observations on the tides and thermometer, and to collect useful information and specimens.

He was among the natives, ignorant of their language, and without any assistance, except the occasional aid of the missionary as an interpreter.

The tide-staff was planted two hundred yards from the shore, and could only be approached by wading, or in a canoe ; during the night this could not be accomplished without much difficulty.

In despite of all obstacles, Lieutenant Maury made hourly observations for 155 hours out of 219—considerably more than two-thirds of the whole time.

When the commander of the expedition received Lieutenant Maury's report, he wrote a most insulting letter, accusing that officer of having "consulted his own ease, rather than the interests of the service or duty he was upon ;" also, "that the observations were next to valueless."

The Narrative is now made the medium for insinuating "a want of due attention, on the part of Lieutenant Maury, to the observations."

Merely remarking, here, that the orders to Lieutenant Maury required an impossibility, inasmuch as it was utterly beyond his power to keep awake for a period of ten days, without ever daring to close his eyes—for once asleep, there was no one at hand to call him—the following letter from Doctor Pickering is annexed, which will clearly vindicate him from the gross charge of negligence, made by the commander of the expedition :

"SYDNEY, December 2, 1839.

"DEAR SIR: Understanding that you have been charged with some negligence, or with 'too much consulting your own convenience,' in the tide observations at Savii, it seems proper that I should communicate my testimony, there being no other witness of the operations within reach.

"In the first place, you were left without any assistant who understood our language ; so that, at the outset, an hourly observation through the night was next to impracticable, (unless one were to keep awake the whole time,) for the natives, it turned out, could not be relied on in this matter. Again, owing to the shallowness of the water, it was necessary to place the tide-staff at a considerable distance from the shore, (say 200 yards,) and make use of a canoe when the tide was in, and wade, or be carried by a native, at other times. *Under these circumstances, I do not hesitate in giving my opinion, as a medical man, it was beyond the powers of the human constitution to keep up hourly observations for a succession of days.* I may further add, that I have conversed with one of the surgeons, who has sometimes made hourly observations on board ship, and he tells me that 'unless they had been very short, taken with little trouble, he should not have been able to accomplish it.'

"Being in general much fatigued with my excursions, I was not myself able to afford you material assistance, though you will recollect that I

sometimes called you in the night (per agreement) when I happened to awake at a proper time. Perhaps it may not be amiss to quote here the ideas of the natives as interpreted to us, viz: 'What a strange man is Mr. M——, he never sleeps; but is always looking at the water!'

"It seems to me that any one who will weigh these circumstances, consider that we were in a house near a fourth of a mile from the missionary, destitute of an interpreter, or any means of communicating with the natives, who, moreover, have no idea of an hour, must acquit you most fully.

"Yours, truly,

"CHARLES PICKERING.

"WM. L. MAURY, Esq."

The other papers, relative to this case, can be produced before the committee.

Vol. 2, page 359.—"Lieutenant Pinkney was enabled to come again on deck, who had scarcely been able to quit his berth since leaving Maquarie island, from sickness."

This interval includes the whole time the schooner was among the ice, and the Narrative would make it appear that the commander of the Flying Fish had never been on deck during all that perilous navigation, but had scarcely been able even to quit his berth.

Lieutenant Pinkney was on duty, with the exception of one or two days, during the whole of his perilous cruise in the antarctic, and although commander of the vessel, lightened the duties of his officers by keeping a regular watch.

Some days before the time when the Narrative says "he again went on deck," and while the gale was blowing, which obliged them to return to the northward, Lieutenant Pinkney, instead of being in his berth, was keeping the watch, lashed to the foremast, and, when relieved at midnight, was coated over with ice.

This attempt to disparage the services of the commander of the Flying Fish, on such an important occasion, is very much akin to the effort made by Commander Wilkes, at the court-martial at New York, to disprove the fact that Lieutenant Pinkney shared his cabin with the crew of the vessel, by a question as to its dimensions; "and thus," as is said by Lieutenant Pinkney in his defence, "to convert a fact, attested by three witnesses, into a mere legend of the antarctic."

Vol. 3, page 48—"I felt much uneasiness about the Flying Fish; more so on account of the inexperienced officer who had her in temporary charge."

This charge is so unbecoming, and betrays such an unworthy spirit in its author, that the proof of its injustice is deferred until a more suitable occasion shall present itself. The testimony of all the officers of the expedition will contradict it; while the fact that the commander continued the same officer in command of the schooner, during a long and somewhat difficult passage from the Fejee group to the Sandwich Islands, will tend to show that this accusation of inexperience is only an afterthought, conceived for some purpose best known to the commander himself.

Vol. 3, page 53—"The Flying Fish now made her appearance, to my great relief. Her delays had been owing to her having run, through carelessness, on the reef of the island of Nairai, in fine moonlight, with the reef full in view."

The Flying Fish had been left astern by the Vincennes and Peacock, to find her way through the Fejee group without either chart or pilot, and to the danger and difficulty of this navigation the Narrative bears strong testimony.

The Vincennes, with a pilot on board, came within an ace of shipwreck, on entering the group, as the commander thus relates:

"Just at dawn we made an island, and at the same time a large sand-bank, about half a mile from us; had darkness continued half an hour longer, we should probably have been wrecked upon the latter, *as I did not believe myself within five miles of it*. Our unexpected vicinity to it was caused by a strong current to the northward."—*Vol. 3, page 45.*

Here an error in the calculations of the commander nearly caused the loss of his ship, but he does not charge himself with any negligence.

The Flying Fish afterwards, while surveying the group, struck on shoals four times, in day-light, with a pilot on board, and under the charge of the commander himself.—(See pages 150, 180, 248, 275, volume 3) She also had a narrow escape from again running upon the reef of the same island of Nairai.—(Page 187.) The Peacock struck on coral banks half a dozen times.—(Vol. 3, pages 206, 211, 217.) The Porpoise was nearly lost on a rock.—(Vol. 3, page 180.) All these strikings and escapes are passed over without censure, and properly considered as unavoidable accidents, such as were to be expected from the dangers of the group.

The Flying Fish was *not* run on the reef through carelessness; yet the charge is made in the instance wherein circumstances go the strongest to disprove it. Unacquainted with the positions of the various dangers that surrounded them, the officers of the Flying Fish should certainly not be stigmatized as carelessly risking their vessel, as well as their own lives, when the schooner struck on a reef, the existence of which they were not aware of; nor should such stigma be permitted to attach to them, upon the mere assertion of the commander of the expedition. So grave a charge demands proof to sustain it. So much negligence, if this charge were true, demanded other notice than this tardy accusation in print.

Vol. 3, page 194.—"Before leaving the ship, I had ordered Lieutenant Alden and Passed Midshipman Colvocoressis with two boats to join the tender, and proceed to the survey of Goro and the Horseshoe reef. On my return on board, I was surprised to see her returning, and ascertained that they did not think she could get through the reef, on account of the darkness. I immediately sent boats to assist her through with lights, for I did not think the alleged impediment a sufficient one to prevent her. She had been familiarly nicknamed by the crew the 'Night-hawk.' By this aid she got through, and in consequence they were off Goro the next morning, ready to begin the survey. Thus, much time was saved by a little perseverance and a determination on my part to have the work executed. The occurrence will serve to show the *difficulties that frequently arose in enforcing the strict observance of orders*, by which a loss of time, incompatible with the service we were upon, was *often* sustained."

Lieutenant Alden attempted to pass out between the reefs, in the schooner, but darkness overtook him before he reached the channel, which, as represented in the Narrative, volume 3, page 194, "was not wide enough to admit two ships abreast," with breakers on either side of it.

The pilot furnished to Lieutenant Alden *refused* to take the schooner through; and that officer, not because he was unwilling to proceed on his

duty, but because he did not feel authorized to attempt the evident risk of trying to find and go through so narrow a channel in the dark, when his pilot declined to assume the responsibility, was thus forced to return, and report the circumstances to the commander of the expedition. The commander himself was unwilling the attempt should be made under these circumstances, and, as he relates, he furnished the assistance of *boats with lights*, by which aid the schooner found the channel and passed safely through it.

This is the circumstance, as *fairly* narrated, and yet the version given in the Narrative is made to convey the idea that Lieutenant Alden was wanting in perseverance and in attention to his duty. It is also made the pretext for introducing a general accusation against the officers, the truth of which can be entirely disproved.

Vol. 3, page 239.—“On the 9th, Lieutenant Alden, in the tender, returned from the Annan islands, without having completed all the duties he was charged with, and he had seen nothing of the shoal he had before reported to me.”

Lieutenant Alden, on this occasion, *did* fulfil all the duties he was charged with. Lieutenant Alden had not reported the *existence* of a shoal, but only the *appearance* of one, which he had observed from the top of one of the Annan islands. The search which he made for this supposed shoal proved that he had been mistaken, and that no shoal existed. Thus, again, the simple relation of the facts does away entirely with the implied censure of the Narrative in its unfair account of this trifling matter.

Vol. 3, page 284.—“The above are all the important facts relative to this tragical affair both to the natives and ourselves”—(the murder of the officers at the Fejees.) “I feel little disposed to cast blame anywhere; but it must be apparent *that if the precautions directed in the orders given for the conduct of the officers on boat duty had been adhered to, this misfortune would not have occurred.* It is therefore to be regretted that a strict regard had not been paid to these orders, and that care and watchfulness to preserve and keep all on their guard had not been constantly manifested. *It is difficult to imagine how some of the officers should, in spite of all warnings, have indulged an over confidence in the peaceable disposition and good intentions of the natives; and it is still more surprising that this should have been the case with Lieutenant Alden, who had charge of the party for the time being, and who had frequently expressed himself satisfied, and had also warned others that the natives of Mololo were not to be trusted.* This opinion was not adopted by him without good grounds; for, on his former visit about six weeks before, they had shown a disposition to cut off the launch and first cutter, of which he was then in charge. There was no absolute necessity for obtaining provisions, and still less for his allowing Lieutenant Underwood to remain an hour and a half on shore, chaffering for two or three pigs, when they knew the tender was in sight, and that she would reach the place of rendezvous before night.

“*The whole of this afflicting tragedy I cannot but believe grew out of a want of proper care and watchfulness over the hostage, after he had shown a disposition to escape, and a heedlessness that it is impossible to look at without astonishment. The hostage certainly would never have attempted to escape had there been a proper guard kept over him while in the boat; and from the evidence of all those who were on shore, it appears certain that no disturbance took place until the escape was made.*”

The opinions above expressed relative to the murder at Mololo are founded upon erroneous assumptions, as can be shown by the testimony of the officers present on that melancholy occasion.

The commander says, "that if the precautions directed in the orders given for the conduct of the officers on boat duty had been adhered to, this misfortune would not have happened."

The precaution referred to, in this instance, is most likely the one prohibiting parties from landing except at uninhabited places, as that would seem the only one in the list that applies to this occasion.

The commander himself set a prominent example of an utter disregard of this injunction, as will appear from the extracts presently adduced.

The boats were absent from the ships, on surveying excursions, for periods varying from ten to forty five days. It became frequently necessary to obtain water and provisions, which could not be had "at uninhabited places," and *necessity* obliged the officers to violate an injunction that it was impossible to observe.

In prosecuting the surveying duties, the commander and his officers were frequently obliged to ascend the peaks of inhabited islands for the purpose of making observations.

The naturalists also made several excursions into the interior among hostile people. In short, the non intercourse order became a dead letter from the commencement.

In examining into the causes of the murder at Mololo, it is therefore quite unfair for the commander to refer to an order which he knew had been violated almost daily under his own eye, and frequently in his own person, and assume that the disregarding it in this instance was a crime because fatal consequences followed. Such reasoning, which conceals important facts and draws unfair conclusions, would seem to be a wilful perversion of the truth.

The commander charges Lieutenant Alden with "manifesting an overconfidence in the peaceable disposition and good intentions of the natives, in spite of all warnings." That officer had been ordered by the commander of the expedition, on the very day before the murder, to ascertain whether the Porpoise was at anchor on the opposite side of the island, by sending some of his party to the top of a hill on the fatal Mololo itself. Lieutenant Underwood went on this duty and returned.

Lieutenant Alden having had this order from the commander to land on Mololo, that he might look for the brig, and with the example of the commander before him, who, during this same excursion, had landed almost every day, and permitted several officers and men to sleep on shore at night, felt himself justified in landing a portion of his party on the following day, to obtain provisions, as they had eaten their last mouthful for breakfast.

Before landing Lieutenant Underwood, it was understood between Lieutenant Alden and himself that it would be necessary to adopt every precaution against the treachery of the natives, as appears in Lieutenant Alden's letter in the Appendix.

A hostage was secured, and Lieutenant Alden prepared his arms and men in case of any attack. The letter of Lieutenant Emmons speaks of the anxiety and the readiness of Lieutenant Alden on the occasion.

The charge that Lieutenant Alden manifested an over confidence in the good intentions of the natives, is therefore unfounded; nor did he trust

them "in spite of all warnings," as he only followed the orders and example of his commander.

The commander finally insists that the murder would not have been committed had the hostage not escaped. In support of this unwarrantable inference, he refers to the testimony of the crew of Lieutenant Underwood's boat, although they contradict each other in important particulars. Had the testimony of the officers who were present on the occasion been referred to, it would have perhaps shaken the confidence with which the commander has relied on the statements of those men. That they could not see what was going on on the water, appears from Midshipman Clark's letter; and Lieutenant Emmons states that the crew of Lieutenant Underwood's boat were disaffected, which is here strengthened by the authority of Lieutenant Alden, with his declaration that the men were bewildered, and retreated in the greatest dismay and confusion, at the moment after the attack commenced, in such a state of bodily fear that no threats or orders were sufficient to induce them to assist in the *rescue of those unfortunate officers who had but a moment before covered their retreat.*

Extract from Midshipman Clark's letter, dated Brooklyn, Nov. 12, 1846.

"I know not what the *after* statements of the boat's crew may have been, but certainly those made before their arrival alongside the Flying Fish were confined to what transpired within the narrow limit of the circle of savages within which they were confined, and had no reference to outside occurrences at all.

"Clark, (the ordinary seaman,) who was so badly wounded, particularly stated that Underwood's suspicions were aroused by a disposition evinced by the savages to handle the arms of the boat's crew, as if from curiosity, and that he had ordered a retreat; and that afterwards, the native whom he stabbed attempted to wrest his musket from his hand," &c.

Extract of a letter from Lieutenant Emmons to Lieutenant Alden, dated Baltimore, 1846.

"My opinion of the '*transaction*' and your '*conduct*' on that occasion has never changed, and it is simply this:

"That, being the senior officer in the boats, and the latter *out of provisions*, you were justified in making exertions to obtain them in the *usual manner, from the natives.* That in doing so you observed the *usual precautions of taking a chief into your boat as a hostage, and kept your boat, arms, and men ready for immediate use.*

"That notwithstanding all this, human calculations failed, (as they sometimes do,) and an attack was made upon the party on shore by overpowering numbers, who had previously secreted themselves near by; and simultaneously with this, the hostage made his escape from your boat by jumping overboard from alongside of you, and was finally successful in reaching the shore; owing first to your humanity in ordering midshipman Clark to 'fire over his head,' and afterwards to the great desire of all to lose no time in sharing in the conflict on shore, and, if possible, to save the lives of our companions, whose bodies alone were left us.

"In conclusion, I cheerfully bear testimony to your anxiety throughout this melancholy affair; and the cheerfulness with which you risked your

life to save your companions merited praise instead of rebuke. Other officers similarly situated may have taken other precautions, and met with no better success. Some, perhaps, would have secured the hostage to the boat after he had made one attempt to escape, but I very much question if this would have varied the result; *for I recollect that in a subsequent conversation we both agreed that the natives had not only premeditated this attack, but that they had determined to sacrifice the hostage rather than let the shore party escape; and I think subsequent events justified these conclusions.* I also recollect the 'disaffection of Underwood's men,' as they were retreating before the natives, and their reply, (when ordered back,) 'that their pistols would not go off,' and that I then offered them cutlasses from my boat, &c.

"There were but few, if any, of the officers of the expedition that were not, during our intercourse among these savages, as much in their power as were poor Underwood and Henry on this occasion. They were always planning our destruction; and, being aware of it, we were always more or less (according to the apparent danger) prepared to avert it. Your precautions in this instance, it may be seen, did not rely altogether upon a *hostage*, for, at a moment's warning, we were dealing death among the assailants, and pursued them so rapidly that they were obliged to leave the bodies of our companions, with one of their own number, where they fell, which shows, I think, that we were not altogether unprepared."

From these letters it is clear that the trouble had commenced on shore *before* the musket was fired from the boats; therefore the testimony of the men on shore, "that the chief cried out, when the report was heard, 'They are killing my son,' and ordered the natives to make fight," cannot be true.

John G. Clark, (ordinary seaman,) who was badly wounded in the head, and who was delirious when found by Lieutenant Alden on the beach, is made to testify as above quoted. Clark did not understand the Fejee language, and of course could not know what the chief said, nor is it at all likely that he could give any clear account of the transaction. That the chief did not exclaim about his son, will appear from the testimony of Captain Eagleston, who, on a subsequent occasion, visited Mololo, and learned *that the hostage was not the son of a chief, but a common man*, devoted to the occasion, to let him escape or not, if he could.

The opinion, then, of the commander, that the murder would have been prevented had the hostage not escaped, is altogether erroneous, and was formed from an exceedingly partial investigation of the affair. While he attempts to make it appear "that the whole of this afflicting tragedy grew out of a want of proper care over the hostage," he records the admission of the natives themselves "that the act was *planned* and executed by the people of Sualib." An act *planned previously* could not, therefore, have grown out of an *occurrence of the moment*.

The treachery of the natives accomplished the murder in despite of all the precautions taken. These precautions were the same as those observed by the commander, when he so frequently trusted himself among the Islanders, and were resorted to in this instance, *not* because an *attack* was *expected*, but in accordance with the *general* practice of the surveying parties on such occasions.

Had the natives made an assault upon the commander when they were around him in numbers, with their evil intentions manifest—not, indeed, to the commander, who was so absorbed in his observations that "he took no

note of what was passing around him"—but to Whippy, who had advised him not to trust them, it is evident that the commander's means of defence would have been ineffectual, and the expedition would, in all likelihood, have lost its head.

When all these circumstances are considered, the cruelty and the base injustice of the Narrative, in attempting to fasten all the consequences of the murder at Mololo upon Lieutenant Alden, must be fully apparent.

The design of the commander in trying to shelter himself, by referring to the violation of his orders as being "the cause of the loss he met with before leaving the group," (*vol. 3, page 53.*) can be characterized in no milder terms than a wicked and reckless disregard of candor and fair dealing. How does it become him to appeal to an order that he was foremost to disregard himself? With what propriety can he censure his officers for following his own example?

To exhibit clearly the injustice done to the officers of the expedition by these serious imputations of disobedience of orders and neglect of precautions, the following passages are extracted from the Narrative, to show *the example set to all in the squadron by the commander himself*:

Vol. 3, page 191.—"On the 20th June, as I was employed surveying, having David Whippy in the boat with me, it being a remarkably clear day, and the peaks on the far distant islands very conspicuous, I proposed to Whippy to ascend an almost perpendicular rock, some eighty feet high, on the north end of Ovelau, which we had named Underwood tower. David seemed to hesitate, and said it was beyond the boundary of Tui Levukas's authority; but seeing me anxious, said he thought it might be done. I accordingly landed at some distance from its base. There were no natives in sight at the time. After a hard scramble, we reached the top, which was about ten feet square, with the instruments. Here I was soon engaged in my occupation, *and took no note of what was passing around me*, except that after a time I observed some natives sitting around, and was a little annoyed by David fidgeting about me. Finally, I got through all I desired, and now found the cause of the anxiety manifested by David. A number of natives were collected, and he thought (to use the expression of white men) they were after mischief. He at once ordered them to go beyond club distance, and with three men, Whippy and myself, well armed, passed down safely to the boat, where we found the rest of the crew, with arms in their hands, and under no small anxiety to see us safely back. Whippy's great care was to get me out of the reach of accident; *and he told me, after we shoved off, that he never expected to get to the boat without killing some of those rascals.* He expected the attack upon the rock, and thought they would have endeavored to throw me headlong down. This incident will serve to show how little these natives are to be trusted at any time, *and how unaware one may be of the danger that is at all times impending.*"

The commander here shows, that but for Whippy, he certainly would have been murdered; and yet he very plausibly excuses *himself* for "needlessly putting in jeopardy the lives of the men" intrusted to him.

Vol. 3, page 195.—"We were becalmed during the whole night; and the next morning, finding the calm continued, I took my boat, directing Lieutenant Carr to steer in for the bay when he got a breeze, supposing it would set in at the ordinary time—eleven o'clock. I landed at a small islet, about six miles from the place where I left the ship, and near the

mouth of the bay. To reach the islet we pulled in over the reef, which had on it about four feet water. The islet was composed of scoriaceous lava, much worn, and about twelve feet above the coral shelf. Here I established myself, and was busy securing my observations, when *I discovered that my boat was aground*, and that the tide was still falling. *The islet and the reef became dry.* It was not long before we observed the shadow of natives projecting from a rock about fifty yards from us, who it now appeared were watching us closely; and not long after not less than fifty shadows were seen in different directions. I at once ordered all the arms and ammunition to be brought to the top, and made our situation as defensible as possible, for I had little doubt, if they saw we were unprepared, they would attack us. The firing of one or two guns, and the show that we were all upon our guard, at once caused a change in their intentions towards us, which they manifested by bringing articles of trade.

"The natives of this part of the group are considered by the rest as the most savage, and have seldom been visited by the whites. The afternoon came, and the ship not having made much progress, I made signal for a boat, *for my men had nothing to eat and had exhausted their water.* The signal was, after some time, seen and answered, and a boat sent, but came without any supply. *Towards sunset we were relieved from our awkward position."*

Vol. 3, page 258.—"Eld island was found to be adapted to my purpose. We ascended its peak, and observed the requisite observations. I then despatched the tender to bring up the boats.

"During the absence of the tender, we discovered three or four canoes, with a number of the natives concealed just around the point of the next island. These natives were watching our motions very closely, and I deemed it necessary to put the men at the boat, which was some distance from us below, upon their guard, and sent extra boat-keepers to reinforce them. These natives learned that we were well armed, by the occasional firing of our guns at birds, and did not trouble us. On the arrival of the tender they went off, and we saw no more of them. It was by no means pleasant to be constantly feeling that if one of us should straggle he might be kidnapped and taken off to furnish a cannibal feast."

Vol. 3, page 259—"On the latter I landed, and succeeded, after some difficulty, in getting to the top of one of its rocky peaks, which I called Observatory peak. At the first view it appeared almost inaccessible, but in making the attempt we found that the difficulties fortunately diminished as we neared the top. We found the ascent very fatiguing, encumbered, as we were obliged to be, not only with our instruments, but with fire-arms; for it was very necessary to keep constantly on our guard against attacks by the natives. On landing we had thought this island was uninhabited, but we were not long on the top before we saw several natives keeping a close watch upon us. This constant necessity of keeping on one's guard, for fear of surprise, was not a little harassing, and made my anxiety for the parties very great. The more knowledge I obtained of the natives, the less was I disposed to trust them."

Thus the commander relates that he remained a day upon an island "where the natives were the most savage of the group, and where white men seldom went;" also, that on two other occasions he trusted himself and party ashore among hostile people, the last of which *was but two days before the murder of the officers at Mololo, close by.* At this time, only,

the commander, who was so absorbed in his observations that "he took no

“he was obtaining knowledge of the natives, which disposed him to trust them the less.” *He still did trust them, however, setting the example to his officers, and, without taking better precautions than they took, was only more fortunate than the two who were killed, by escaping with his life when he thus exposed himself.*

Vol. 4, page 144.—“This day (the 24th) we received news of the arrival of Lieutenant Alden at the recruiting station, with the detachment from the ship; but he had brought *no provisions*, and none had yet reached the station. This arrival, therefore, instead of supplying our wants, rather increased them.”

Lieutenant Alden, when he left the Vincennes, was not charged with the duty of convoying the supply of provisions, (which was carried by the natives,) but was at the head of fifty of the crew of the ship, who were to be hurried up the mountain that they might transport the instruments, &c., which the first gang of natives had abandoned.

On reaching the station of Captain Wilkes's party, Lieutenant Alden's men had still several days' rations left, so that their arrival could *not* have increased the wants of those already on the mountain. This will clearly appear from the following letter from Dr. Judd, of the Sandwich Islands, who was the head of the commissariat:

“HONOLULU, November 27, 1845.

“MY DEAR SIR: I recollect, with pleasure, that just at the time when our provisions on the mountain were being exhausted, your timely arrival with the detachment of fifty men, immediately followed by a six weeks' supply of provisions, was the means of relieving us from our anxiety and distress, in anticipation of our being able to hold out only a short time longer, without the supplies which had been ordered, and without the means of conveying the apparatus from the recruiting station to the observatory on the top of the mountain.

“And although your inquiries may be considered as fully answered by the above, I cannot refrain from expressing to you the very favorable impression produced upon my mind by your prompt, active, and officer like conduct on that occasion, as well as your kind treatment of the natives, and, I may add, by your very courteous demeanor towards myself in circumstances sufficiently embarrassing. I trust the friendship thus formed between us will not soon be broken.

I am, dear sir, with much esteem, yours, truly,

“G. P. JUDD.

“Lieut. JAMES ALDEN, *U. S. frigate Constitution.*”

Vol. 4, page 477.—“On the morning of the 17th, we were prepared to sail; but the party of which Lieutenant Johnson was to take charge was not ready: *that officer at the last moment declining to obey orders*, (on account of my directing the officer associated with him, Passed Midshipman Eld, to be consulted as to the propriety of abandoning public property, should it become necessary,) caused his arrest. These orders have been inserted in the Appendix, that all may be able to Judge of their tenor.”

These orders were illegal and improper, as they required the senior officer to defer to his junior. Lieutenant Johnson was tried before the court-martial at New York for this act of disobedience, and *acquitted*; a fact which is suppressed in the Narrative.

Vol. 5. page 325.—“On the morning of the 28th, the Flying Fish was discovered plainly in sight. I immediately stood for her, fired a gun, and made signal. At seven o'clock another gun was fired, but the vessel still stood off, and was seen to make sail to the westward; *without paying any regard to either*, and being favored by a breeze, while the Vincennes was becalmed, *she stole off*, and was soon out of sight.”

“NOTE.—On my arrival at Singapore, this circumstance was investigated by a court of inquiry. *The result showed that Mr. Knox had no knowledge of the Vincennes having been seen, for the officer of the watch had not reported to him the fact.*”

In this instance, the Narrative makes it appear that the officer of the watch on board the schooner saw the Vincennes, with her signals flying, and her guns firing; and yet, disregarding these authoritative symbols, he made sail to run away from the commander-in-chief, and failed to report the circumstances to the commander of his own vessel. The Narrative refers to the proceedings of the court of inquiry, as authority for this very singular statement. The minutes of that court, and the log book of the schooner, show conclusively that the Vincennes was not seen or heard of on that day. Upon what authority the commander of the expedition has made this grave charge, it is utterly impossible to conceive. His own conduct, on the termination of the court of inquiry, disproves the statement made years after in the Narrative, for he promoted the very officer whom he accuses of such a violation of all law and discipline.

“I am, dear sir, with much esteem, yours truly,
G. B. Judd.”

“On the morning of the 17th, we were prepared to sail for the party of which Lieutenant Johnson was to take charge was not ready: that officer of the last moment declining to obey orders (on account of my directing the officer associated with him, Passed Midshipman E. to be consulted as to the propriety of abandoning public property, should it become necessary) caused his arrest. These orders have been inserted in the Appendix, and all may be able to judge of their tenor.”

PUBLIC MONEYS IN DEPOSITE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

SHOWING

The amount of public moneys in deposite according to the latest returns, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant.

JANUARY 14, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 8, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, "That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House the amount of public moneys in the several depositories of the government, according to their latest returns received at the Treasury Department; and, further, that he inform this House why the usual monthly statement of the Treasurer of the United States, in relation thereto, for the month of December, has not yet been published," I have the honor to submit herewith the statement of the Treasurer of the United States, made up to the 31st ultimo.

It is usual for the statements referred to in the resolution to be made weekly by the Treasurer; and the last return so made, which shall have been received prior to the 1st of each month, is published by the department. In the present instance the statement was delayed so as to embrace the entire month, thereby showing the amounts subject to draft *at the close of the year*, and was made up so soon as the necessary returns were received by the department, and published yesterday; the order of publication having preceded the adoption of the resolution by the House.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker House of Representatives.

Treasurer's statement, showing the amount at his credit in the various banks holding public deposits, and the mint, by returns received to December 31, 1846; the amount for which drafts have been issued, and were then unpaid, and the amount then remaining subject to his draft; showing, also, the amount of future transfers to and from certain banks, as ordered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

In what place.	Amount on de- posite.	Drafts heretofore drawn, but not yet paid, though payable.	Amount subject to draft.	Transfers ordered	
				To.	From.
Assistant treasurer, Boston	\$202,599 54	\$163,120 61	\$39,478 93	-	\$30 00
Merchants' Bank, Boston, Massachusetts	83,317 08	63,134 84	20,182 24	-	-
State Bank at Morris, Morristown	40,000 00	- 2 84	40,000 00	-	-
Arcade Bank, Providence, Rhode Island	2 84	-	-	-	-
Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, Hartford, Connecticut	110 00	- 40 00	110 00	-	-
City Bank, New Haven	40 00	-	-	-	-
Brooklyn Bank, Brooklyn	30,000 00	10,000 00	20,000 00	-	-
Albany City Bank, Albany, New York	382 20	382 20	-	-	-
H. W. Rogers, depository, Buffalo	346 12	300 00	46 12	-	-
Bank of Commerce, New York, N. Y.	179,887 05	135,751 15	44,135 90	-	-
Bank of America, New York, N. Y.	150,908 23	21,603 24	129,304 99	-	-
Bank of the State of New York, N. Y.	254,914 04	35,242 27	219,671 77	-	-
Mechanics' Bank, New York, N. Y.	48,041 27	34 83	48,006 44	-	-
American Exchange Bank, N. Y.	90,202 69	-	90,202 69	-	-
Merchants' Bank, N. Y.	144,201 96	24,080 58	120,121 38	-	-
North River Bank, New York, N. Y.	50,146 92	20,000 00	30,146 92	-	-
Assistant treasurer, New York	420,775 05	207,323 17	213,451 88	-	-
Assistant treasurer, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	239,570 94	64,159 78	175,411 16	-	-
Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	3,460 66	-	3,460 66	\$8,614 00	-
Exchange Bank, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania	14,363 72	5,349 94	9,013 78	-	-
Bank of Middletown, Middletown	45,525 79	-	45,525 79	-	-
Bank of Erie, Erie	26,153 00	7,539 00	18,614 00	-	-
Chesapeake Bank, Baltimore, Maryland	119,961 16	1,410 93	118,550 23	-	-
Treasury of the United States, Washington	60,975 20	400 00	60,575 20	-	-
Bank of Washington, Washington, D. C.	14,645 77	-	14,645 77	-	-
Patriotic Bank, Washington, D. C.	10,746 29	-	10,746 29	-	-
Corcoran & Riggs, Washington, D. C.	198,717 88	437 90	198,279 98	-	-
Thomas Nelson, depository, Richmond	1,884 00	-	1,884 00	-	-
				\$8,614 00	18,614 00

Bank of Potomac, Alexandria	-	8,179 04	1,929 58	6,249 46	-	5,000 00
Farmers' Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia	-	16,067 30	3 30	16,064 00	-	
Bank of Virginia, Richmond, Virginia	-	23,745 52	15,793 68	7,951 84	-	
Exchange Bank of Virginia, Norfolk, Virginia	-	1,907 47	729 37	1,178 10	-	
M. V. Jones, depository, Wilmington	-	1,895 66	621 64	1,274 02	-	
W. B. Bulloch, depository, Savannah	-	4,030 00	3,523 31	506 69	-	
Southwestern Railroad Bank, Charleston, South Carolina	-	16,400 26	834 28	15,565 98	-	5,000 00
Assistant treasurer, Charleston	-	295,374 13	36,310 65	259,063 48	-	
Planters' Bank of Georgia, Savannah, Georgia	-	44,217 94	290 08	43,927 86	-	10,000 00
Bank of Mobile, Mobile, Alabama	-	10,531 95	10,531 95		-	
Bank of Mobile, Mobile, Alabama, (Alabama bank notes)	-	5,353 00		5,353 00	-	
Assistant treasurer, New Orleans	-	46,399 05	27,754 33	18,644 72	-	
Bank of Louisiana, New Orleans, Louisiana	-	1,815 84	1,815 84		-	
The Canal and Banking Company, New Orleans, La.	-	214,121 37	205,625 49	8,495 88	20,000 00	
Farmers and Merchants' Bank, Memphis	-	19,104 61	1,625 00	17,479 61	-	
Union Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, Tennessee	-	22,030 28	556 86	21,473 42	-	
Louisville Savings Institution, Louisville, Kentucky	-	19,910 21	620 22	19,289 99	-	
The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company's Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio	-	83,105 74	55,167 50	27,938 24	-	10,000 00
Clinton Bank, Columbus, Ohio	-	14,506 14	666 60	13,839 54	-	10,000 00
Bank of Norwalk, Norwalk	-	13 44	13 44		-	
P. Collins, depository, Cincinnati	-	43,662 62	29,396 14	14,266 48	-	
Wisconsin Marine & Fire Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Ter.	-	1,080 46	1,080 46		-	
Bank of Missouri, St. Louis, Missouri	-	68,717 16	52,946 66	15,770 50	-	
Michigan Insurance Company, Detroit, Michigan	-	100 00	100 00		-	
J. Kearsley, depository, Detroit	-	10,316 35	5,098 00	5,218 35	-	
T. Dyer, depository, Chicago	-	239,089 09	34,937 69	204,151 40	-	
D. G. Bright, depository, Jeffersonville	-	21,155 26	7,375 00	13,780 26	-	
J. E. Saunders, depository, Mobile	-	21,282 67	17,745 60	6,537 07	-	
Suspense account of outstanding drafts	-		785 87		-	
Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	-	419,520 69	-	419,520 69	-	
Branch mint of the United States, Charlotte, North Carolina	-	32,000 00	-	32,000 00	-	
Branch mint of the United States, Dahlonega, Georgia	-	26,850 00	-	26,850 00	-	
Branch mint of the United States, New Orleans, Louisiana	-	79,671 95	650 00	79,021 95	-	
		4,244,034 60	1,271,841 82	2,972,978 65	28,614 00	53,644 00

MILITARY FORCES ON THE FRONTIERS OF IOWA AND
WISCONSIN.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Adjutant General, relative to the military forces on the frontiers of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the cause for the disbanding of the mounted volunteers stationed at Fort Atkinson; in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant.

JANUARY 14, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 8, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, requiring the Secretary of War to inform the House "what military forces are at present on the frontiers of Iowa and Wisconsin, and the cause of disbanding the late company of mounted volunteers stationed at Fort Atkinson," I have the honor to transmit, herewith, a report of the Adjutant General of the army, containing the information required.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, January 7, 1847.

SIR: In answer to the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, I have the honor to report that the "military forces at present on the frontiers of Iowa and Wisconsin" consist of one company of regular infantry, about seventy strong, at Fort Snelling, Falls of St. Anthony, Iowa; one company of volunteer infantry, sixty seven strong, at Fort Atkinson, on Turkey river, Iowa; and one company of volunteer infantry, seventy five strong, at Fort Crawford, Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin; in all three companies of infantry, numbering two hundred and twelve men.

In answer to the second branch of the resolution, calling "for the cause of disbanding the late company of mounted volunteers stationed at Fort Atkinson, Iowa," I beg leave to refer to my report of the 15th ultimo upon the letter of his Excellency Governor Clarke, of Iowa, transmitting a protest against the discharge of this company, a copy of which report is herewith respectfully enclosed.

I am, sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, December 15, 1846.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the following report upon the letter of his Excellency Governor Clarke, of Iowa, of the 25th ultimo, protesting against the discharge of the mounted company of Iowa volunteers, recently in the service of the United States at Fort Atkinson, and asking that that company be again received into service, either for the purpose of garrisoning said post or performing field duty.

It appears that, on the 15th July, 1846, a company of Iowa volunteer foot was mustered into service to replace the regular garrison withdrawn from Fort Atkinson for service in the field; and that, on the 21st July last, in compliance with the request of Governor Clarke, the Secretary of War authorized him to raise a company of cavalry, to be also stationed at Fort Atkinson, which company was organized accordingly, and mustered into service September 9, 1846. On the representation, however, of Brevet Brigadier General Brooke, commanding west division, seen in his letter of September 22d, that there was no necessity for the employment of so strong a force at Fort Atkinson, and on his recommendation that one of the companies be mustered out of service, he was directed, October 3d, to give the necessary orders to that effect, designating the company which could be dispensed with, with the greatest advantage to the public service. It further appears that, in conformity to these instructions, General Brooke ordered Brevet Major Hooe, 5th infantry, to muster out the *mounted* company, (Captain Parker's,) which duty that officer performed on the 5th ultimo.

General Brooke, the responsible commander, has recently inspected Fort Atkinson, and it cannot be supposed that he would have advised the reduction of the garrison of that post, had there, in his opinion, existed the least necessity for the continuance there of the additional mounted company at so much expense to the public. Under these circumstances, therefore, it is believed there is no occasion for the re-employment of the disbanded company, for which application is now made, at least in its former capacity; and with respect to the alternative offer of the company for service in Mexico, it would not seem expedient to accept this proffer of its aid at this time.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

DES MOINES AND ROCK RIVER RAPIDS.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Colonel of Topographical Engineers, relative to the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock river rapids, &c.

JANUARY 14, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 7, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d inst., requiring the Secretary of War to communicate to the House "the amount of money heretofore expended in the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock river rapids of the Upper Mississippi, together with any surveys or estimates heretofore made in relation to the probable amount of expenditure necessary to improve the navigation of the same," I have the honor to transmit herewith a report of the Colonel of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, containing the information desired.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,

Washington, January 7, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge your direction to report upon a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d inst., requiring information "of the amount of money heretofore expended in the improvement of the Des Moines and Rock river rapids of the Upper Mississippi;" and, secondly, "any surveys or estimates heretofore made in relation to the probable amount of expenditure necessary to improve the navigation of the same."

The appropriations which have been applied to this improvement were

Ritchie & Heiss, print.

made in the years 1836, 1837, and 1838, amounting in all to \$100,000, under the general head of appropriations "for the improvement of the Mississippi river above the mouth of the Ohio, and of the Missouri river," and the expenditures were made and the accounts kept accordingly.

It is therefore difficult to state, correctly, the amount which has been specially applied for the Des Moines and Rock river rapids. But, after giving to the accounts of the agent for that appropriation a careful examination, it appears that the portion of the appropriations applied to procure boats, machinery, and tools, for these rapids, and in labor upon them, was about \$54,000.

These rapids were surveyed in 1836-'37, and the report of the survey, with estimates and drawings, were submitted to Congress by the War Department, in January, 1838. They will be found printed as Senate document No. 139, 2d session 25th Congress. As there has been no survey made since the one just referred to, and as it would occupy much time to make a copy of this, allow me, in lieu of a copy, respectfully to refer your attention to the printed document above named, which will be found to contain all the information desired under the second inquiry.

Respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

J. J. ABERT,
Colonel Corps of Top. Eng.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN THE INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement of persons employed in the Indian department.

JANUARY 14, 1847.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 13, 1847.

SIR: As required by the act approved June 30, 1834, "to provide for the organization of the department of Indian affairs," I transmit herewith a list of all persons employed under that act in the Indian department during the year 1846.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS,
January 13, 1847

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, the annual statement of persons employed in the Indian department, required by the act of Congress of June 30, 1834.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL.

Hon W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

List of persons employed in the service of the Indian Department, in the year 1846, under act of June 30, 1834.

Names.	Office or service.	Pay or salary.	Date of appointment or service.	Remarks.
MICHIGAN SUPERINTENDENCY.				
Wm. A. Richmond	Acting superintendent	-	Feb. 24, 1846	No return received. Paid as Mackinac agent.
Mackinac agency.				
Wm. A. Richmond	Agent	\$1,500 00	Feb. 24, 1846	No return received.
Sault Ste. Marie sub-agency.				
James Ord	Sub-agent	750 00	June 27, 1837	No return received.
Saginaw sub-agency.				
A. T. McReynolds	Sub-agent	750 00	Oct. 31, 1843	No return received. This sub-agency discontinued by direction of the Secretary of War, June 30, 1846.
WISCONSIN SUPERINTENDENCY.				
Henry Dodge	Superintendent ex-officio	-	April 6, 1845	
George P. Delaplaine	Messenger	260 00	May 22, 1845	
Green Bay sub-agency.				
Albert G. Ellis	Sub-agent	750 00	Sept. 19, 1845	Half-breed Menomonie.
Wm. Franks	Interpreter	300 00	June 9, 1845	
Joseph Jourdain	Blacksmith	480 00	Oct. 1, 1843	Brothertown Indian.
Orsamus D. Fowler	Do	480 00	May 5, 1846	Half-breed Menomonie.
Thomas Jourdain	Assistant smith	320 00	Jan. 10, 1846	Half-breed Menomonie.
Joseph Bonche	Do	320 00	Aug. 6, 1846	
Solomon Davis	Superintendent of schools	200 00	-	
An Oneida Indian	Teacher	-	-	
T. J. Vandenbroek	Superintendent of schools	-	-	
Walter T. Webster	Teacher.	-	-	
Rosalie Dousman	Do	300 00	Oct. 1, 1846	Withdrawn by Bishop Henni.

Miss E. S. Newhall -	-	Do	-	-	May 26, 1846
Miss C. A. Stewart -	-	Do.	-	-	
<i>La Pointe sub-agency.</i>					
James P. Hays -	-	Sub-agent	-	-	Jan. 16, 1844
IOWA SUPERINTENDENCY.					
James Clarke -	-	Superintendent ex-officio	-	-	1845
<i>St. Peter's agency.</i>					
Amos J. Bruce -	-	Agent	-	-	May 11, 1844
Philander Prescott -	-	Interpreter	-	-	
George T. Turner -	-	Physician	-	-	
Gideon H. Pond -	-	Farmer	-	-	
Peter Quinn -	-	Do	-	-	
Louis Martin -	-	Do	-	-	
Oliver Farribault -	-	Do	-	-	
Hazen Moores -	-	Do	-	-	
Eben Weld -	-	Do	-	-	
John Bush -	-	Do	-	-	
James Reed -	-	Do	-	-	
Oliver Rascicott -	-	Blacksmith	-	-	
Lawrence Campbell -	-	Assistant smith	-	-	
Oliver Cratte -	-	Blacksmith	-	-	
Louis Gindreau -	-	Assistant smith	-	-	
<i>Turkey River sub-agency.</i>					
J. E. Fletcher -	-	Sub-agent	-	-	July 5, 1845
Frederick Andros -	-	Physician	-	-	Jan. 9, 1846
David Lowry -	-	Superintendent of schools	-	-	May 1, 1846
Almon Lull -	-	Teacher	-	-	Aug. 17, 1846
Almira Lockwood -	-	Do	-	-	Nov. 17, 1845
Elizabeth Lowry -	-	Do	-	-	June 12, 1846
Frances L. Fletcher -	-	Do	-	-	Aug. 19, 1845
Francis Deschequette -	-	Blacksmith	-	-	March, 1830
Elias D. Wilcox -	-	Do	-	-	Nov'r, 1842
Daniel S. Smith -	-	Do	-	-	Oct. 1, 1845
Bazil Gagnier -	-	Assistant smith	-	-	Jan. 1, 1844

No return received.

His duties as superintendent terminated with the change of the government of Iowa Territory.

Resigned.
Appointed in the place of Farribault.

List of persons employed in the service of the Indian Department—Continued.

Names.	Office or service.	Pay or salary.	Date of appointment or service.	Remarks.
Joshua Ady	Assistant smith	\$240 00	Oct. 1, 1845	
Henry Foster	Do	240 00	April 1, 1846	
William Buchanan	Steward	\$20 p. month	April 1, 1845	
Elizabeth Buchanan	Cook	15 do	April 1, 1845	
James McClelland	Overseer	25 do	June 18, 1846	
L. J. Alexander	Laborer for school	12 do	Mar. 31, 1845	
John Porter	Laborer on farm	12 do	April, 1844	
William Murphy	Do	12 do	Nov. 26, 1845	
L. Paddleford	Do	12 do	April, 1844	
Daniel Wilcox	Do	12 do	April, 1845	
Elim Seymour	Do	12 do	Aug. 8, 1845	
Daniel Hazen	Do	12 do	Mar. 19, 1846	
William Gummins	Do	12 do	Mar. 18, 1846	
Sera Alson	Do	12 do	Mar. 28, 1846	
James Beatty	Do	15 do	April 27, 1846	
Sandford Wilcox	Do	15 do	April 1, 1846	
E. J. Mixer	Do	12 do	Dec. 1, 1845	
George Herbert	Do	12 do	June 9, 1846	
Nathan Odell	Do	12 do	June 9, 1846	
John Mayrand	Do	12 do	Jan. 12, 1846	
Peter Manaiage	Interpreter	12 do	June 19, 1846	Half-breed. Half-breed.
ST. LOUIS SUPERINTENDENCY.				
Thomas H. Harvey	Superintendent	\$1,500 00	May 23, 1844	
John Havery	Clerk	1,200 00	Mar. 2, 1841	
T. R. E. Harvey	Messenger	150 00	April 1, 1846	
Sac and Fox agency.				
John Beach	Agent	1,500 00	May 29, 1844	
Josiah Smart	Interpreter	300 00	July 1, 1839	
Volney Spalding	Physician	750 00	April 8, 1846	
Harvey Sturdevant	Gunsmith	600 00	Sept. 15, 1835	

L. H. Withington	-	Blacksmith	-	600 00	Oct. 1, 1838	
A. J. Baker	-	Do	-	600 00	Nov. 1, 1844	
Jonathan Parsons	-	Assistant smith	-	240 00	Aug. 1, 1840	
James Garlick	-	Do	-	240 00	Nov. 1, 1844	
Council Bluffs agency.						
Jonathan L. Bean	-	Agent	-	1,500 00	Aug. 14, 1845	Superseded by John Miller.
John Miller	-	Do	-	1,500 00	July 22, 1846	No return received.
Upper Missouri agency.						
Andrew Dripps	-	Agent	-	1,500 00	Oct. 6, 1842	Removed.
Thomas P. Moore	-	Do	-	1,500 00	Mar. 31, 1846	No return received.
Upper Platte agency.						
Thomas Fitzpatrick	-	Agent	-	1,500 00	Aug. 3, 1846	No return received.
Fort Leavenworth agency.						
Richard W. Cummins	-	Agent	-	1,500 00	July 3, 1846	
Clement Lepert	-	Interpreter	-	300 00	July 15, 1837	
Henry Tiblow	-	Do	-	300 00	May 14, 1837	
William Donaldson	-	Blacksmith	-	480 00	Aug. 14, 1841	
Joseph Parks	-	Assistant smith	-	240 00	May 31, 1843	
Calvin Perkins	-	Blacksmith	-	480 00	Sept. 19, 1844	
Powhatan Phifer	-	Assistant smith	-	240 00	Jan. 29, 1842	
J. B. Franklin	-	Blacksmith	-	480 00	Feb. 13, 1846	
Cornelius Yager	-	Assistant smith	-	240 00	Feb. 13, 1846	
William H. Mitchell	-	Blacksmith	-	480 00	Jan. 26, 1846	
Nelson Henry	-	Assistant smith	-	240 00	Feb. 24, 1846	
John T. Peery	-	Farmer	-	600 00	April 9, 1845	
Council Bluffs sub-agency.						
Robert B. Mitchell	-	Sub-agent	-	750 00	Oct. 7, 1845	No return received.
Osage sub-agency.						
Joel Crutenden	-	Sub-agent	-	750 00	Sept. 18, 1844	Removed.
Samuel H. Bunch	-	Do	-	750 00	Feb. 13, 1846	No return received.

Agent of persons employed in the service of the Indian Department—Continued

List of persons employed in the service of the Indian Department—Continued.

Names.	Office or service.	Pay or salary.	Date of appointment or service.	Remarks.
Osage River sub-agency.				
Alfred J. Vaughan	Sub-agent	\$750 00	July 5, 1844	Deceased.
Joel W. Barrow	Interpreter	300 00	Feb. 6, 1845	
Robert Wilson	Blacksmith	480 00	Jan. 1, 1840	
Robert Simerwell	Do	480 00	do	
Samuel L. Bertrand	Assistant smith	240 00	Jan. 1, 1844	
Andrew Fuller	Do	240 00	do	
Jude W. Bonrassa	Miller	300 00	May 1, 1845	
Joel Grover	Do	600 00	Oct. 9, 1845	
Johnson Lykins	Physician	600 00	Jan. 1, 1845	
Wyandot sub-agency.				
Richard Hewitt	Sub-agent	750 00	Ap'l 24, 1845	No return received.
Great Nemaha sub-agency.				
Armstrong McClintock	Sub-agent	750 00	July 26, 1845	Removed.
William E. Rucker	Do	750 00	June 17, 1846	
John W. Forman	Farmer	600 00	Ap'l 1, 1844	Paid as agent, and Miller.
F. C. McCreary	Do	600 00	Ap'l 15, 1846	
Andrew Meyer	Assistant farmer	240 00	May 20, 1844	
Martin Meyer	Do	200 00	Ap'l 1, 1845	
John Rubite	Interpreter	300 00	Aug. 5, 1841	
John B. Roy	Do	300 00	Sept. 17, 1844	
WESTERN SUPERINTENDENCY.				
William Armstrong	Acting superintendent	1,000 00	Dec. 31, 1843	Paid as agent, and Miller.
John B. Luce	Clerk	300 00	Dec. 1, 1843	
Eastman Looman	Interpreter	300 00	Ap'l 1, 1835	
Choctaw agency.				
William Armstrong	Agent	1,500 00	Dec. 31, 1843	
Thomson McKinney	Interpreter	300 00	Feb. 1, 1845	

NAME	POSITION	DATE OF APPOINTMENT	DATE OF RESIGNATION	REMARKS
Ramsay D. Potts	Teacher	Nov. 14, 1834		
William Wilson	Do	June 1, 1837		
James B. Ramsay	Do	June 1, 1846		
Alfred Wright	Do	Oct. 1, 1845		
Benjamin Wright	Blacksmith	Oct. 1, 1844		
George W. Harkins	Do	July 1, 1846		
A. L. Porter	Do	Oct. 1, 1844		
William J. Heckett	Do	Jan. 1, 1844		
Harris Frazier	Do	Oct. 23, 1838		
Jerry Ward	Assistant smith	Jan. 1, 1840		
Jackson Frazier	Do	Jan. 1, 1844		
Tun-nu-pa-homa	Do	Ap'l 11, 1839		
Cherokee agency.				
James McKisick	Agent	Sept. 13, 1845		
John A. Watie	Interpreter	Nov. 10, 1845		
Moses Fields	Blacksmith	Jan. 19, 1846		
Mason	Assistant smith	do		
William Triplet	Blacksmith	do		
Isaac Sanders	Assistant smith	do		
Isaac Vann	Blacksmith	do		
John Wheeler	Assistant smith	do		
A. Nave	Blacksmith	do		
John Lediman	Assistant smith	do		
Thomas B. Wolf	Blacksmith	do		
M. M. Shrimsher	Assistant smith	do		
John H. Turk	Blacksmith	do		
John Orr	Assistant smith	do		
James Brown	Blacksmith	do		
William Beuge	Assistant smith	do		
T. W. Griffin	Blacksmith	do		
W. J. Barker	Assistant smith	do		
John Drew	Wheelwright	do		
W. S. Adair	Do	do		
Creek agency.				
James Logan	Agent	July 8, 1844		
George W. Stedham	Interpreter	Ap'l 1, 1846		
Jeremiah Beame	Wagon-maker	Oct. 1, 1844		
John W. Perkins	Blacksmith	Ap'l 1, 1845		

List of persons employed in the service of the Indian Department—Continued.

Names.	Office or service.	Pay or salary.	Date of appointment or service.	Remarks.
Leonard Hopewood	Assistant smith	\$240 00	Ap'l 1, 1845	Native.
Louis Goutte	Blacksmith	600 00	Jan. 1, 1846	
John W. Thomas	Assistant smith	240 00	Ap'l 1, 1845	
Joseph Carter	Blacksmith	600 00	Jan. 1, 1846	
Jacob Cablack	Assistant smith	240 00	Jan. 1, 1844	
John Harris	Blacksmith	600 00	Jan. 1, 1846	Free black.
David Barnett	Assistant smith	240 00	Jan. 1, 1845	Native.
William Riley	Wheelwright	600 00	July 1, 1846	
<i>Chickasaw agency.</i>				
A. M. M. Upshaw	Agent	1,500 00	Mar. 4, 1843	
Jos. J. Srygley	Blacksmith	600 00	Jan. 1, 1843	
Hugh L. White	Assistant smith	240 00	do	
Marcus W. Caudle	Blacksmith	600 00	Jan. 1, 1840	
John B. Hargrove	Assistant smith	240 00		
Benjamin R. Lewis	Blacksmith	600 00	Jan. 1, 1845	Shop closed June 30, 1846.
George C. Lewis	Assistant smith	240 00	do	
<i>Seminole sub-agency.</i>				
M. Duval	Sub-agent	750 00	July 11, 1845	Seminole negro.
Abraham	Interpreter	300 00	Jan. 1, 1845	
Charles T. Bailey	Blacksmith	600 00	do	
Negro boy	Assistant smith			
<i>Neosho sub-agency.</i>				
James Rains	Sub-agent	750 00	Ap'l 25, 1845	
James Cravens	Farmer	600 00	July 1, 1845	
John Gibson	Blacksmith	600 00	do	
Samuel Gibson	Assistant smith	240 00	do	
James Valliere	Interpreter	150 00	do	
S. H. Cone	Miller	600 00	do	

John Salteman -	-	Smith	-	600 00	June 1, 1843
John Thompson -	-	Assistant smith	-	240 00	May 15, 1844
A. W. Wormington -	-	Smith	-	600 00	Sept. 15, 1844
M. R. Johnson -	-	Assistant smith	-	240 00	Sept. 15, 1846
Lewis Davis -	-	Interpreter	-	150 00	Sept. 10, 1840
INDEPENDENT.					
New York sub-agency.					
Stephen Osborn -	-	Sub-agent	-	750 00	Dec. 23, 1841
William P. Angel -	-	Do	-	750 00	July 1, 1846
Maris B. Pierce -	-	Interpreter	-	300 00	
Peter Wilson -	-	Do	-	300 00	Dec. 1, 1846
Miami sub-agency.					
Joseph Sinclear -	-	Sub-agent	-	750 00	June 5, 1845
George Hunt -	-	Interpreter	-	300 00	
Francis Beaum -	-	Blacksmith	-	600 00	
Joseph Richardville -	-	Assistant smith	-	240 00	
Peter Valecat -	-	Miller	-	240 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Benj. H. Brewster -	-	Commissioner	-	\$3,000 p. ann'm	July 24, 1846
Edward Harden -	-	Do	-	3,000 do	do
W. D. Miller -	-	Secretary to the board	-	1,500 do	Aug. 24, 1846
Joseph Sinclear -	-	Emigrating agent	-	2,000 do	Oct. 6, 1846
James Ormiston -	-	Physician	-	\$5 per day	do
G. N. Fitch -	-	Do	-	5 do	1846
A. Hogeboom -	-	Emigrating agent	-	\$2,000 p. ann'm	Oct. 2, 1845
Joseph W. McKean -	-	Issuing commissary	-	\$4 per day	Ap'l 1, 1845
William Wilson -	-	Do	-	3 do	June 11, 1846

Removed. }
Removed. }
Duties as sub-agent ceased on the removal of the
Indians to their new homes in the west—Octo-
ber 6, 1846. }
Discharged June 30, 1846. }
To examine claims under Cherokee treaty,
1835-'36. }
Removal of the Miamies, which began the 6th of
October, 1846, and was completed the 5th of
November following; the agent and physician
appointed by government, but paid by the con-
tractors. Dr. Fitch was appointed by Mr. Sin-
clear, under the direction of the department,
but was superseded by Dr. Ormiston before the
emigration commenced.
Removal of New York Indians commenced May
18, 1846, and ended June 16, following.
On Red river; Choctaw removal.
On Arkansas river; Choctaw removal.

List of persons employed in the service of the Indian Department—Continued.

Names.	Office or service.	Pay or salary.	Date of appointment or service.	Remarks.
G. C. Mallock	Issuing commissary	\$5 per day	June 10, 1845	For Seminoles. Duties ceased January 25, 1846.
G. W. Clarke	Do	5	Ap'l 25, 1845	For Choctaws. Duties ceased April 26, 1846.
Thos. B. Stoddard	Commissioner	6	Sept. 1, 1846	To ascertain what moneys have been wrongfully withheld from the Senecas in the State of New York.
P. M. Butler	Do	8	Sept. 12, 1845	To negotiate treaty with the Camanche and other wild tribes; instructed June 2, 1846, to terminate the mission.
M. G. Lewis	Do	8	do	To conduct the Texas Indians from Washington to Torrey's trading-house, Texas.
R. S. Neighbors	Special agent	3	July 24, 1846	To meet the Texas Indians at the place where they expect to receive the presents promised them by Messrs. Butler and Lewis.
Thos. J. Wilson	Assistant conductor	3	do	To negotiate a treaty with the Chippewas, Ottowas, and Pottawatomies, for a cession of their lands. Mr. Mallock also performed the duties of secretary.
R. S. Neighbors	Special agent	4	Oct. 8, 1846	To settle Cherokee difficulties. Being officers of the government, no compensation is allowed for this service.
T. P. Andrews	Commissioner	Travelling expenses.	May 2, 1846	Officer of the army. No compensation for this duty.
T. H. Harvey	Do	\$8 per day	do	To negotiate a treaty with the Winnebagoes; officers of the government; no extra pay.
G. C. Mallock	Do	do	do	To visit council of Senecas of New York, to ascertain the views of the Indians upon the subject of emigration.
Edmund Burke	Do	do	July 6, 1846	
William Armstrong	Do	do	do	
A. K. Parris	Do	do	do	
John P. Wolf	Secretary to the board	do	do	
J. T. Sprague	Disbursing agent in Florida	do	Dec. 1845	
A. K. Parris	Commissioner	do	do	
John J. Abert	Do	do	do	
T. P. Andrews	Do	do	Sept. 28, 1846	
J. C. Mullan	Secretary to the board	do	do	
G. W. Clinton	Special agent	\$8 per day	May 8, 1846	

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, January, 1847.

W. MEDILL.

CLERKS AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Amount paid.	State or Territory of residence when appointed.	Name of clerk.
LETTER		
FROM		
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,		
RELATIVE		
To clerks and others employed in the State Department.		
JANUARY 14, 1847.		
Read, and laid upon the table.		

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, January 9, 1847.

The Secretary of State, in obedience to the act to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks in the different offices, approved on the 20th of April, 1818; and to the eleventh section of an act "legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have usually been included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices, and for other purposes," approved on the 26th of August, 1842, respectfully reports the accompanying statements A, B, C, and D, containing, in addition to the information required by those acts, that called for by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th January, 1846.

The services of the clerks permanently employed, under existing laws, could not be dispensed with without injury to the public interest.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

*List of clerks employed in the Department of State during the year 1846,
as authorized by the acts of April 23, 1830, and May 9, 1836.*

Names of clerks.	Occupation.	Time employed.	State or Territory of residence when appointed.	Amount paid.
Nicholas P. Trist -	Chief clerk -	The year -	None* -	\$2,000 00
Robert Greenhow -	Translator and librarian -	Do -	New York -	1,600 00
Wm. S. Derrick -	Clerk -	Do -	Pennsylvania -	1,600 00
Wm. Hunter, jr. -	Do -	Do -	Rhode Island -	1,500 00
Edward Stubbs -	Disbursing, &c., agent -	Do -	New York -	1,450 00
Francis Markoe, jr. -	Clerk -	Do -	Pennsylvania -	1,400 00
Robert S. Chew -	Do -	Do -	Virginia -	1,400 00
George Hill -	Do -	Do -	Connecticut -	1,400 00
S. L. Gouverneur -	Do -	Do -	New York -	1,400 00
Lund Washington, jr. -	Do -	Do -	Dist. of Columbia -	1,400 00
Edwin W. Hutter -	Do -	Do -	Pennsylvania -	1,400 00
Wm. C. Reddall -	Do -	11 months 30 days -	Dist. of Columbia -	977 22
A. H. Derrick -	Do -	The year -	Pennsylvania -	900 00
W. C. Zantzinger -	Do -	Do -	Dist. of Columbia -	500 00

* Had just arrived from abroad, having made arrangements to fix his residence in Louisiana.

B.

Messenger and assistant messengers employed under the act of May 26, 1824.

Name.	Occupation.	Time employed.	State or Territory of residence when appointed.	Amount paid.
George Bartle -	Messenger -	The year -	Dist. of Columbia -	\$700 00
John Kavanaugh -	Assist. messenger -	7 months 14 days -	Do -	217 80
A. R. Locke -	Do -	1 month 16 days -	Do -	44 70
S. S. Moe -	Do -	3 months -	Do -	87 50

List of clerks and other persons, laborers, &c., employed in the Department of State during the year 1846.

Names.	Occupation.	Time employed.	Residence when appointed.	Amount paid.
Wm. P. Faherty -	Packer of laws and documents -	The year -	District of Columbia	\$1,000 00
Anthony Best -	Assistant packer and laborer -	Do -	New York	435 00
Richard Harrison -	Do do -	Do -	District of Columbia	360 00
*Chs. H. Mitterregger -	Laborer -	7 months 21 days -	New York	230 32
A. R. Locke -	Assistant packer, messenger, and laborer -	1 quarter 57 days -	District of Columbia	146 68
*S. S. Moe -	Laborer -	25 days -	Do	25 00
David Carroll -	Do -	The year -	Do	360 00
*Maurice A. Connell -	Do -	11 months -	Do	137 50
*Wm. R. Harrison -	Do -	14 days -	Do	14 00
*Geo. M. Henry -	Do -	36 days -	Do	108 00
*Samuel Sohl -	Extra clerk -	-	-	-
-	Extra clerk, and making indices to papers of Washing- ton, &c. -	-	-	-
-	Extra clerk, and preparing information in answer to resolution H. R. of August 10 -	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10 -	Do	760 00
John E. Norris -	-	The year -	Do	1,248 00

NOTE.—The persons to whose names this mark (*) is affixed are not now employed in the capacities stated in the foregoing.

Names.	Offices.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Wm. P. Faherty -	-	District of Columbia	The year -	\$1,000 00
Anthony Best -	-	New York	Do -	435 00
Richard Harrison -	-	District of Columbia	Do -	360 00
*Chs. H. Mitterregger -	-	New York	7 months 21 days -	230 32
A. R. Locke -	-	District of Columbia	1 quarter 57 days -	146 68
*S. S. Moe -	-	Do	25 days -	25 00
David Carroll -	-	Do	The year -	360 00
*Maurice A. Connell -	-	Do	11 months -	137 50
*Wm. R. Harrison -	-	Do	14 days -	14 00
*Geo. M. Henry -	-	Do	36 days -	108 00
*Samuel Sohl -	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-
John E. Norris -	-	Do	From Jan. 1 to Aug. 10 -	760 00
-	-	Do	The year -	1,248 00

D.

List of clerks and other persons employed in the Patent Office during the year 1846, with the amount of compensation paid to each.

Names.	Office.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Annual salary.	Amount paid.
Edmund Burke	Commissioner	New Hampshire	January 1 to December 31, 1846	\$3,000 00	\$3,000 00
H. H. Sylvester	Chief clerk	District of Columbia	do	1,700 00	1,700 00
Charles G. Page	Examiner	Virginia	do	1,500 00	1,500 00
W. P. N. Fitzgerald	Do	Connecticut	do	1,500 00	1,500 00
Henry Stone	Assistant examiner	District of Columbia	January 1 to August 31, 1846	1,250 00	833 50
Leonard D. Gale	Do	New York	November 1 to December 31, 1846	1,250 00	208 50
Thomas G. Clinton	Do	District of Columbia	January 1 to December 31, 1846	1,250 00	1,250 00
Hazard Knowles	Machinist	Connecticut	do	1,250 00	1,250 00
Arthur L. McIntire	Draftsman	District of Columbia	do	1,200 00	1,200 00
S. T. Shugert	Clerk	Pennsylvania	do	1,200 00	1,200 00
J. J. Roane	Do	Virginia	do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Lewis T. Fales	Do	Maine	do	800 00	800 00
Amos B. Little	Messenger	New Hampshire	do	700 00	700 00
A. A. Von Schmidt	Assist. draughtsman—copying and restoring drawings	District of Columbia	do	-	1,428 72
Thomas Johns	Temporary clerk, at 10 cts. per 100 words	Maryland	do	-	1,169 80
E. G. Smith	Temporary clerk, at 10 cts. per 100 words	New York	do	-	1,396 30
E. McDonnell	Temporary clerk, at 10 cts. per 100 words	District of Columbia	do	-	1,246 63
A. B. Stoughton	Temporary clerk, at 10 cts. per 100 words	Pennsylvania	do	-	1,481 89
John Hollahan	Day watchman	Maryland	do	\$1 per diem	365 00
Mathias White	Night watchman	District of Columbia	do	\$25 per month	300 00
Jackson Edmonson	Do	Do	do	25 do	300 00
Anthony Bowen	Labor, and towels	Do	do	30 do	360 00
Richard Brooks	Labor, and lamps	Do	do	30 do	360 00
William H. Ward	Clerk	Do	Temporarily on report, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	205 32

C. H. Brown	-	Do	-	-	-	Temporarily on report, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	115 70
A. B. Little	-	Do	-	-	-	Temporarily on report, and indexing, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	222 02
Thomas Fitnam	-	Do	-	-	-	Temporarily on report, and indexing, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	37 89
E. F. French	-	Do	-	-	-	Temporarily recording, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	71 05
Samuel Dexter	-	Do	-	-	-	Temporarily copying, at 10 cts. per 100 words	-	28 35
Jesse E. Dow	-	Do	-	-	-	Temporarily copying, at 10 cts. per 100 words	-	128 08
J. H. Zevely	-	Do	-	-	Tennessee	Temporarily recording, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	189 64
William Granden	-	Do	-	-	New York	Temporarily on report, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	207 96
Strickland Kneas	-	Do	-	-	District of Columbia	Temporarily on report, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	16 40
S. A. Sommers	-	Do	-	-	Do	Temporarily on report, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	109 02
Thomas Bartlett, jr.	-	Do	-	-	Maine	Temporarily on report, at 10 cents per 100 words	-	122 51
								26,004 28

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

LETTER

FROM

THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

TRANSMITTING

His annual report of expenditures, &c.

JANUARY 14, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS,

January 8, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with the act of Congress requiring the Commissioner of Public Buildings "to make to Congress annually, at the commencement of the year, a report of the manner in which all appropriations for the public buildings and grounds have been applied," the undersigned has the honor to report:

That the expenditures on the public buildings and grounds, and other objects committed to his charge, as appears from the books in this office, from the 1st of January to 4th of November, 1846, (the time his predecessor's term of office expired,) have been as follows:

For annual repairs of Capitol, &c.	\$7,357 27
For annual repairs of the President's House, &c.	2,472 67
For compensation to four assistants, &c.	3,151 60
For compensation, &c., to the Auxiliary Guard	5,084 26
For constructing seven furnaces, &c.	1,500 00
For constructing six water-closets, &c.	1,560 00
For enlarging the law library, &c.	500 00
For replacing platforms on the dome, &c.	406 97
For removing building over the statue of Washington, &c.	788 60
For repairs of Congressional burying ground, &c.	500 00
For repairs of road leading to Congressional burying ground, &c.	1,500 00
For gravelling Pennsylvania avenue west	533 32
For improved iron water-posts, &c., on Pennsylvania avenue	272 75

The undersigned, in compliance with the said act, further respectfully begs leave to report, that, from the date of his appointment (5th November, 1846) to the present date, the expenditures on the public buildings and grounds, and other objects committed to his charge, have been as follows:

Ritchie & Heiss, print.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, &c.	-	-	-	\$2,052	00
For annual repairs of the President's House, &c.	-	-	-	718	39
For compensation to four assistants, &c.	-	-	-	831	32
For compensation, &c., to the Auxiliary Guard	-	-	-	1,682	24
For constructing seven furnaces, &c.	-	-	-	2,410	00
For constructing six water-closets, &c.	-	-	-	1,908	00
For enlarging the law library, &c.	-	-	-	1,912	00
For replacing platforms on the dome, &c.	-	-	-	60	25
For removing building over the statue of Washington, &c.	-	-	-	318	70

The public grounds, at the Capitol and President's House, (so far as my observation extends,) appear to have been faithfully attended to by the principal gardener and his assistants.

It appears from the books in this office that eighteen of the public lots have been sold, for the sum of \$1,027 94.

Estimates for the public buildings and grounds will be laid before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, as required by the act of Congress.

Here it may be proper to state, that during the extraordinary freshet in the Potomac river, between the 1st and 5th of November last, one reach or span of the Potomac bridge was carried away, to wit: the span that connects with the north side of the southern draw-bridge. The cause of this disaster was the great quantity of flood wood lodging against the trestles, which constitute a large portion of the bridge, forming a dam, and forcing the water in a greater volume, and with increased violence, through the first span on the north side of the southern draw-bridge, thereby undermining the pier and plunging the span into the river. Immediate measures were taken to remove the draw-bridge, which was left in such a position as to obstruct the navigation, and to secure the timber contained in the wreck. This was accomplished with the utmost expedition and economy. The breach thus left is about one hundred and fifty-six feet in length. There being no means provided by the government for reconstructing the span, it was thought advisable to await the action of Congress. The cost of reconstructing this part of the bridge in a substantial manner, and securing it from the effects of the weather by a roof, would be, perhaps, from ten to fourteen thousand dollars. The span or reach will necessarily have to be extended to the length of about one hundred and seventy feet, to escape the wreck of the old pier. It would be proper, perhaps, to erect two reaches or arches, of similar extent, to give a free passage to the water, and guard against a similar catastrophe in future. The most approved plan, perhaps, of reconstructing the bridge, would be that chiefly used in Pennsylvania in her public works, to wit: the plan introduced and improved upon by Theodore Burr. The expense of erecting two arches would be less in proportion than one, as it would involve the expense of one additional pier only; whereas, by rebuilding but one arch the old pier now standing must be partially reconstructed. The expense of scaffolding will also be avoided in the second arch by making use of the old trestle bridge for that purpose.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. BEAUMONT,

Commissioner of Public Buildings.

The Hon. SPEAKER of the
House of Representatives.

CLERKS AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN THE POST OFFICE
DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

TRANSMITTING

*His annual statement relative to clerks and others employed in the Post
Office Department.*

JANUARY 14, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *January 11, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to the 11th section of the act of Congress approved 26th August, 1842, I have the honor to submit a list of the clerks and other persons employed in the department during the year ending December 31, 1846. By the 11th section of the said act I am required to state whether the clerks and other persons "have been usefully employed, whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better despatch of business." The clerks and other persons have been usefully employed, the number of clerks in the service of the department is deemed necessary for the transaction of its business, and I am not aware that the better despatch of business requires the removal of any individuals and the employment of others in their stead.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. JOHNSON.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Reps.

List of clerks and other persons employed in the Post Office Department during the calendar year 1846, with the residence of each person at the time of his appointment, and the sum paid each of them.

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.	Time employed.	Residence when appointed.	Amounts paid.
John Marron	Chief Clerk	\$2,000	January 1 to November 13	Georgia	\$1,739 13
William H. Dundas	do do	do	November 14 to December 31	Dis. of Columbia	260 87
Do	Prin'l Clerk	1,600	January 1 to November 13	Ohio	1,391 30
David Saunders	do do	do	do do	New York	1,600 00
Samuel B. Beach	do do	do	do do	do	1,600 00
Nicholas Halter	do do	do	November 14 do	Pennsylvania	268 70
Do	Clerk	1,400	January 1 to November 13	Ohio	1,217 40
Henry A. Burr	Topograph'r	1,600	do do	Pennsylvania	1,600 00
James Snyder	Clerk	1,400	do do	Tennessee	1,400 00
W. Van Voorhies	do do	do	do do	North Carolina	1,400 00
Alexander N. Zevely	do do	do	do do	Florida	1,400 00
Robert A. Lacey	do do	do	do do	Maryland	1,400 00
John Smith	do do	do	do do	Virginia	1,400 00
John Hunter	do do	do	do do	Ohio	1,400 00
John Ferguson	do do	do	do do	Massachusetts	1,400 00
Nathaniel C. Towle	do do	do	do do	New York	1,400 00
D. D. T. Leech	do do	do	do do	Maine	1,400 00
Horatio King	do do	do	do do	Dist. of Columbia	1,400 00
Joseph H. Wheat	do do	do	do do	do do	1,400 00
James H. Marr	do do	do	do do	do	163 59
John Heart	do do	do	November 19 do	Maryland	1,200 00
James Launson	do do	1,200	January 1 do	Dist. of Columbia	1,200 00
George A. Bohrer	do do	do	do do	do	1,200 00
James Owner, Jr.	do do	do	do do	do	1,200 00

NAME.	AMOUNT PAID.	PERIOD FOR WHICH PAID.	PLACE.	DATE.
Henry Johnson	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	-
Chester A. Colt	do	do	Pennsylvania	-
Robert B. Rust	do	do	Virginia	-
Jeremiah O'Brian	do	do	do	-
Do	1,000	May 1 to December 31	Maine	-
William P. Young	1,200	January 1 to April 30	do	-
William J. Darden	do	do	Pennsylvania	-
E. Hotchkiss	do	do	Virginia	-
J. Quicksall	do	do	Ohio	-
E. H. Metcalf	do	do	New Jersey	-
Douglass Vass	do	do	New York	-
Chauncey Smith	do	do	Florida	-
William Bell	do	do	Vermont	-
Cranstoun Laurie	do	do	Virginia	-
James G. Sturgeon	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	-
T. E. S. Russwurm	do	do	Pennsylvania	-
Do	1,000	do	Tennessee	-
Thomas B. Reily	1,200	June 29 to December 31	do	-
Thos. J. Williams	do	January 1 to June 28	Dist. of Columbia	-
William D. Wallach	do	do	Louisiana	-
George Lumpkin	1,000	do	Virginia	-
George M. Kendall	do	do	Georgia	-
Charles L. Weller	do	do	New York	-
C. S. Whittlesey	do	do	Ohio	-
James H. Hamilton	do	do	do	-
Watkins Addison	do	do	do	-
A. H. Evans	do	do	Dist. of Columbia	-
Thomas A. Waters	do	do	do	-
Lucius H. Emmons	do	do	Virginia	-
		May 1 to October 31	Dist. of Columbia.	-
		Time not settled, being a		
		period between November		
		1 and December 17.		
		December 17 to December 31	Indiana	-
				40 76

LIST—Continued.

Name.	Office.	Annual salary.	Time employed.	Residence when appointed.	Amounts paid.
Ezer Ellis	Clerk	\$1,000	December 9 to December 31	Ohio	\$62 50
Robert Wallace, deceased	do	do	January 1 to November 30	Maryland	916 00
Robert Bronaugh	do	do	May 1 to May 31	Missouri	85 16
Thomas H. Fisher	do	do	June 3 to December 31	New York	576 92
M. J. Montgomery	do	do	June 29 to do	North Carolina	505 49
William J. Sibley	do	750	January 1 to do	Maryland	750 00
R. H. Gordon	Messenger - Ass't Mess'r	350	do do	Dist. of Columbia	350 00
W. E. Lightelle	do do	do	do do	do do	350 00
Nathaniel Herbert	do do	do	do do	do do	350 00
Eli Davis	Watchman	300	do do	do do	300 00
Allen B. Peddicord	do	do	do do	do do	300 00
J. Marron	Sup.P.O.Bg.	250	do to November 13	Georgia	217 39
S. B. Beach	do	do	November 14 to December 31	New York	32 61

CLERKS AND OTHERS EMPLOYED IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A statement showing the names of the clerks and other persons employed in all the branches of that department.

JANUARY 16, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
January 16, 1847.

SIR: Conformably to the several acts of April 20th, 1818, and August 26th, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th of January, 1846, I respectfully transmit herewith the names of the clerks and other persons employed in all the branches of this department, other than officers of the army, during the year 1846.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Statement of clerks and other persons employed during the year 1846, or any part thereof, in the office of the Secretary of War; the time each was actually employed; the amount paid to each; and the place of his residence at the time of his appointment.

Name and office.	Time employed.	Amounts paid.	Residence when appointed.
Daniel Parker, chief clerk -	January 1 to March 31 -	\$500 00	Pennsylvania.
Archibald Campbell, do -	April 1 to December 31 }	1,900 00	Pennsylvania.
Do clerk -	January 1 to March 31 }		
Hampton C. Williams,* clerk -	Jan'y 1 to December 31	1,600 00	District of Columbia.
John T. Cochran do -	April 1 to September 30	800 00	Delaware.
S. Humes Porter, do -	October 1 to Dec'r 31 -	400 00	Pennsylvania.
Nathan Rice, do -	Jan'y 1 to December 31	1,400 00	Michigan.
Charles Calvert, do -	Jan'y 1 to December 31	1,400 00	Army.
S. Brintnall, do -	April 1 to December 31	1,050 00	New York.
John Potts, do -	Jan'y 1 to December 31	1,100 00	District of Columbia.
John D. McPherson, do -	Jan'y 1 to December 31	1,000 00	District of Columbia.
John P. Wolf, do -	Jan'y 1 to December 31	1,000 00	Pennsylvania.
Thomas T. Everett, extra clerk	90 days to August 10 -	270 00	New York.
Thomas Wallace, messenger -	Jan'y 1 to December 31	650 00	District of Columbia.
Francis Datcher, do -	Jan'y 1 to December 31	400 00	District of Columbia.

* On duty in the Pension office.

The above-named persons have been usefully employed for the periods specified; the services of none of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; nor is the removal of any and the appointment of others in their stead required for the better despatch of public business.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Indian Affairs, January 13, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith, in duplicate, a statement of the names of the clerks and other persons employed in this office during the year ending the 31st December, 1846, or any part thereof, the time they were actually employed, and the sums paid to each, as required by law; and the States or Territories from which appointed, as required by a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 13th January, 1846. These persons have all been usefully employed, but, as the business in this office has recently been so arranged and distributed as to require less force, it is believed that the services of one of the clerks authorized to be so annually employed can be dispensed with at the close of the present session of Congress, without any detriment to the public service.

Since my report of last year on this subject, there have been two clerks and one messenger removed, and others appointed in their stead. I am not aware that any other changes are required at this time for the "better despatch of public business."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. MEDILL.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Lists of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs during the year 1846; the residence of each at the time of appointment; the period of employment, and the amounts paid.

Names.	Residence.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
Samuel Humes Porter -	Pennsylvania -	From January 1 to Oct. 1, 1846	\$1,200 00
John T. Cochran -	Delaware -	From October 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	400 00
H. Miller -	District of Columbia	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,600 00
C. E. Mix -	District of Columbia	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,600 00
T. R. Cruttenden -	District of Columbia	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,400 00
Samuel J. Potts*	District of Columbia	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,400 00
William Devereux -	New York -	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,400 00
T. Waugh -	District of Columbia	From Jan'y 1 to March 1, 1846	229 45
William B. Waugh -	Maryland -	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,367 21
John C. Mulla -	Tennessee -	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,003 34
Samuel D. Leib -	Pennsylvania -	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,000 00
Stanhope R. Munford -	Virginia -	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,000 00
L. H. Berryman -	District of Columbia	From Jan'y 1 to March 1, 1846	163 89
N. Quackenbush -	New York -	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	1,000 00
S. Brintnall -	New York -	From Jan'y 1 to Mar. 31, 1846	250 00
John A. English -	Virginia -	From March 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	836 11
George R. Herrick -	New York -	From April 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	750 00
John T. Cochran (extra)	Delaware -	From Mar. 11 to Mar. 31, 1846	80 00
T. T. Everett do -	New York -	From Jan'y 4 to April 25, 1846	297 00
G. M. Ayres do -	Ohio -	From Jan'y 1 to April 25, 1846	345 00
J. D. Ward do -	North Carolina -	From Jan'y 4 to April 25, 1846	231 00
Robert Bronaugh do -	Missouri -	From Jan'y 3 to April 25, 1846	296 00
George R. Herrick do -	New York -	From Jan'y 4 to Mar. 31, 1846	231 00
D. H. Wood do -	Virginia -	From April 5 to April 15, 1846	30 00
R. H. Bowlin do -	Missouri -	From Jan'y 1 to Jan'y 3, 1846	6 00
J. C. Rainey do -	Ohio -	From Dec. 13 to Dec'r 31, 1846	48 00
Chas. Draine (messenger)	District of Columbia	From Jan'y 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	700 00
Wm. A. Wilson do -	District of Columbia	From Jan'y 1 to Mar. 31, 1846	125 00
H. B. Bittinger do -	Ohio -	From April 1 to Dec. 31, 1846	375 00
			19,364 00

* Paid out of funds of Chickasaw Indians.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, January 11, 1847.

W. MEDILL.

The persons named on this list have been actively and usefully employed. None can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the removal of any of them, and the appointment of others in their stead, is not required for the better despatch of the business of the office.

HENRY STANTON,

Assistant Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,

January 12, 1847.

A list of the clerks and messengers of the Pension Office for the year 1846; showing their term of employment, and amount of compensation, prepared in obedience to the 9th section of the act of April 20, 1818; and, also, the State in which they resided at the time of their respective appointments, in compliance with the resolution of June 13, 1846.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	How long employed.	Amount of compensation.
<i>Clerks.</i>			
George W. Crump -	Virginia -	The whole year -	\$1,600 00
William Gordon -	Do -	From January 1 to July 1, at \$1,000, and from July 1 to December 31, at \$1,400 -	1,200 00
George C. Ames -	Dist. of Columbia -	The whole year -	1,400 00
J. D. Wilson -	Maryland -	Do -	1,400 00
Andrew Porter -	Pennsylvania -	From January 1 to May 1 -	584 61
W. O. Niles -	Maryland -	The whole year -	1,200 00
F. S. Evans -	Dist. of Columbia -	Do -	1,200 00
Daniel Brown -	New Jersey -	Do -	1,000 00
D. H. Wood -	Virginia -	From April 15 to December 31 -	708 80
Thomas Lumpkin -	Do -	The whole year -	800 00
W. M. Stewart -	Dist. of Columbia -	From January 1 to April 15, and from July 1 to September 20 -	518 00
E. W. Robinson -	Missouri -	From January 5 to August 9; paid by department from August 9 to December 31 -	388 59
H. C. Williams -	Tennessee -	The whole year; paid by department.	
<i>Messengers.</i>			
C. Hibbs -	Dist. of Columbia -	The whole year -	500 00
J. L. Anderson -	Do -	Do -	500 00

E. E.

JANUARY 6, 1847.

GEO. WM. CRUMP, *Chief Clerk.*

PENSION OFFICE.

In obedience to the 15th section of the act of 26th August, 1842, I have the honor to report that all the clerks and messengers have been usefully employed during the year, and that the services of none can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

J. L. EDWARDS,
Commissioner of Pensions.

W. MEDILL,

List of the clerks and messenger employed in the Adjutant General's office during the year 1846, designating from whence they were appointed: submitted in conformity to the 11th section of the act of August 26, 1842, and the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 13, 1846.

Names of clerks.	Time employed.	Whence appointed.	Amount paid to each.
John M. Hepburn -	The whole year -	Maryland -	\$1,200 00
James L. Addison -	Do -	Do -	1,150 00
John G. Law -	Do -	Army -	1,000 00
James H. Lowry -	Do -	District of Columbia -	1,000 00
A. F. Wilcox -	Do -	Connecticut -	1,000 00
Thomas N. Hanson -	Do -	District of Columbia -	1,000 00
L. R. Hamersly -	Do -	Pennsylvania -	800 00
Charles Baker, messenger	Do -	Army -	500 00

The current business of this office, stated and incidental, will not justify a reduction of the number of clerks at this time, as now authorized by law; nor is the removal of any of them, and the appointment of others in their stead, necessary for the better despatch of business.

The gentlemen have been properly and efficiently employed.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 4, 1847.

List of clerks and messenger in the office of the Quartermaster General during the year 1846.

Names.	Period of service.	Annual salary.	From whence appointed.	Amount paid.
William A. Gordon, clerk	January 1 to Dec. 31	\$1,600 00	Pennsylvania -	\$1,600 00
James Goszler, do	Do do	1,200 00	Dist. of Columbia	1,200 00
L. A. Fleury, do	Do do	1,000 00	Do -	1,000 00
William L. Bailey, do	Do do	1,000 00	Do -	1,000 00
Tho. J. Abbott, do	Do do	1,000 00	Alabama -	1,000 00
J. W. Jones, do	January 1 to June 22	1,000 00	Dist. of Columbia	477 99
Jos. D. Ward, do	August 25 to Dec. 31	1,000 00	Do -	352 35
George Phelps, messenger	January 1 to Dec. 31	500 00	Do -	500 00

The persons named on this list have been actively and usefully employed. None can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the removal of any of them, and the appointment of others in their stead, is not required for the better despatch of the business of the office.

HENRY STANTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 12, 1847.

List of clerks and messenger in the purchasing branch of the Quartermaster's department at Philadelphia, for the year 1846.

Names.	Period of service.	Annual salary.	From whence appointed.	Amount paid.
James Warrin, clerk -	January 1 to December 31	\$1,550	Pennsylvania	\$1,550 00
John Andrews, do -	January 1 to December 31	1,100	Pennsylvania	1,100 00
George North, do -	January 1 to December 31	850	Pennsylvania	850 00
George Canning, messenger	January 1 to December 31	540	Pennsylvania	540 00

The persons named on this list have been actively and usefully employed. None can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the removal of any of them, and the appointment of others in their stead, is not required for the better despatch of the business of the office.

HENRY STANTON,
Assistant Quartermaster General.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
January 12, 1847.

PAYMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 1, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report to you the number, names, and salaries of the persons employed in this office, for the year 1846, with the sums paid each, viz:

No.	Names.	Time paid for.	Regular salaries.	Amount paid.	Places of residence at the time of appointment, &c.
1	Nathaniel Frye, chief clerk	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	\$1,700	\$1,700 00	Maine.
2	William D. Beall, clerk -	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,400	1,400 00	Dist. Columbia.
3	Charles Whitman, do -	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,150	1,150 00	Maine.
4	Daniel W. Davis, do -	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,150	1,150 00	Pennsylvania.
5	Edm'd H. Brooke, do -	Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	1,000	1,000 00	Maryland.
6	Isaac L. Brooke, do -	Aug. 12 to Dec. 31	1,000	387 97	Louisiana.
7	Thomas T. Everett, do -	Aug. 10 to Dec. 31	1,000	390 40	New York.
8	*Jac. Brodbeck, messenger	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30	700	641 66	Dist. Columbia.
9	†Rob't O. Knowles, do -	Dec. 1 to Dec. 31	700	58 34	Dist. Columbia.
				7,878 37	

* Resigned November 30, 1846.

† Appointed December 1, 1846.

The above-mentioned persons have all been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; nor is the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, required for the despatch of business.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your most obedient,

N. TOWSON, Paymaster General.

To the Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY,

Secretary of War.

Statement showing the names of all clerks and other persons employed in the Subsistence Bureau in the year 1846, the State from whence appointed, the time when employed, and the amount paid to each.

Names and employment.	State whence appointed.	The time when employed.	Amount paid each.
Richard Gott, chief clerk	Maryland	Whole year	\$1,600 00
William J. Smith, clerk	New York	Do	1,200 00
C. G. Wilcox, do	District of Columbia	Do	1,000 00
Columbus Munroe, do	District of Columbia	Do	1,000 00
*J. D. Searight, do	Pennsylvania	From Oct. 3 to Dec. 31	293 54
Jos. Schwartz, messenger	Wisconsin	Whole year	500 00

* Temporarily employed on the accounts of volunteers.

NOTE.—The above-named clerks have been usefully employed, and, in my opinion, the services of any of them cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

GEORGE GIBSON,
Commissary General of Subsistence.

OFFICE COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE,
Washington, January 1, 1847.

Names	Occupation	Time employed
James H. Collins	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31, 1846
*James B. Eddy	Clerk	From January 1 to June 30, 1846
Amelia B. Brown	Clerk	Do
Richardson Johnson	Chief clerk	From January 1 to December 31, 1846

List of persons employed in the office of the Surgeon General during the year 1846, their occupation, time employed, compensation, and the State or Territory of their residence at the time of their appointment.

Names.	Occupation.	Time employed.	Amount of salary.	Amount paid.	State or Territory of their residence at the time of their appointment.
Richmond Johnson	Chief clerk	From January 1 to December 31, 1846	\$1,150 00	\$1,150 00	Washington city, D. C.
Andrew Balmain	Clerk	Do do	1,000 00	1,000 00	Do do
*James P. Espy	-	From January 1 to June 30, 1846	2,000 00	1,000 00	Pennsylvania.
James H. Collins	Messenger	From January 1 to December 31, 1846	500 00	500 00	Washington city, D. C.

* The appropriation for the pay of Mr. Espy's salary expired on the 30th of June, 1846.

The clerks and messenger have been usefully employed, and no person in the Surgeon General's office can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the prompt despatch of business does not require the removal of any of them, and the appointment of others in their stead.

H. L. HEISKELL, *Acting Surgeon General.*

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, *January 2, 1847.*

List of persons employed in the office of the Chief Engineer during the year 1846, showing their occupation, time employed, and compensation, with place of residence at time of appointment.

Names.	Occupation.	Residence at time of appointment.	Time employed.	Salary per annum.	Amount paid.
Francis N. Barbarin	Chief clerk	New Jersey	From January 1 to December 31, 1846	\$1,200 00	\$1,200 00
James C. Wilson	Clerk	District of Columbia	do	1,150 00	1,150 00
James Eveleth	Do	Virginia	do	1,000 00	1,000 00
R. Cruikshank	Do	District of Columbia	do	1,000 00	1,000 00
Joseph H. Pawling	Do	Pennsylvania	do	1,800 00	1,800 00
Robert B. Fowler	Extra clerk	District of Columbia	From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28, at \$3; and from Mar. 1 to August 10, at \$4 per day		709 00
O. B. Denham	Messenger	Do	From January 1 to December 31, 1846	500 00	500 00

All the above persons were usefully employed—the services of none could be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and the proper despatch of business did not require the removal of any of them, and the appointment of others instead.

GEO. L. WELCKER,
Captain Engineers, in charge of department.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, January 14, 1847.

Statement showing the names of the persons employed in the Bureau of Topographical Engineers during the year 1846, the time each was employed, and the amount of compensation paid them respectively.

Names.	Office.	Period of service.	Rate of compensation per annum.	Amount paid.	Place of residence when appointed.
George Thomson -	Chief clerk	The whole year	\$1,400	\$1,400	Georgetown, D. C.
Charles Tschiffely -	Clerk -	Do	1,000	1,000	Washington, D. C.
Joseph G. Bruff -	C'erk -	Do	1,000	1,000	Washington, D. C.
J. R. Dorsey -	Clerk -	Do	1,000	1,000	Washington, D. C.
James Lawrence -	Messenger	Do	300	300	Washington, D. C.
George Thompson -	Laborer and ass't mess'r	Do	300	300	Washington, D. C.
				5,000	

NOTE.—In consequence of the inability of the messenger to discharge all the duties required of him, a portion of them necessarily devolved upon the laborer; it was therefore arranged, with the approbation of the honorable Secretary of War, that the amounts appropriated for the payment of the messenger and laborer should be equally divided between them.

All the persons embraced in this statement have been usefully employed, and their services cannot be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; nor is the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, required for the better despatch of business.

J. J. ABERT,

Col. Corps of Topographical Engineers.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS,

January 1, 1847.

List of clerks and messenger employed in the Ordnance Office from January 1 to December 31, 1846.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
George Bender, chief clerk	- Washington, D. C.	Whole year - -	\$1,200 00
Morris Adler, clerk	- Georgetown, D. C.	Do - -	1,150 00
Samuel Rainey, do	- Do -	Do - -	1,000 00
William McDermott, do	- Washington, D. C.	Do - -	1,000 00
John W. Butler, do	- Pennsylvania -	From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	166 66½
J. P. Keller, do	- Washington, D. C.	Whole year - -	1,000 00
John N. Pumroy, do	- Pennsylvania -	Do - -	1,000 00
Alfred Herbert, do	- Maryland -	From March 1 to Dec. 31	833 33½
Nathan W. Fales, do	- Maine -	Whole year - -	800 00
D. Lambert, extra clerk	- Washington, D. C.	103 days, in January, February, March, Ap ^l , and May - -	309 00
Nathaniel Mullikin, messenger	Maryland -	Whole year - -	500 00
			8,959 00

The persons above named have been constantly and necessarily employed in the duties of this office, and none of them could be dispensed with without detriment to the service.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, *January 11, 1847.*

List of clerks and messengers employed in the Ordnance Office from January 1 to December 31, 1846.

Names.	Residence when appointed.	Time employed.	Amount paid.
George Beader, chief clerk	Washington, D. C.	Whole year	\$1,200 00
Maria Adler, clerk	Georgetown, D. C.	Do	1,150 00
Samuel Rainey, do	Do	Do	1,000 00
William McDermott, do	Washington, D. C.	Do	1,000 00
John W. Butler, do	Pennsylvania	From Jan. 1 to Feb. 28	100 00
J. P. Keller, do	Washington, D. C.	Whole year	1,000 00
John F. Pomeroy, do	Pennsylvania	Do	1,000 00
Arthur Elford, do	Maryland	From March 1 to Dec. 31	\$23 24
Richard W. Pugh, do	Do	Whole year	200 00
D. J. Roberts, extra clerk	Washington, D. C.	103 days, in January, February, March, April, and May	309 00
Richard Martin, bookkeeper	Maryland	Whole year	200 00
			\$8,952 00

The persons above named have been constantly and necessarily employed in the duties of this office, and none of them could be dispensed with without detriment to the service.

G. TALCOTT,
Lieutenant Colonel of Ordnance,
Ordnance Office, January 11, 1847.

Col. Corps of Topographical Engineers,
January 1, 1847.

EXPENSES OF NATIONAL ARMORIES.

LETTER

FROM: bicks

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the officer in charge of the Ordnance bureau, exhibiting the expenses of the national armories, and the arms manufactured therein, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846.

JANUARY 16, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 15, 1847.

SIR: As required by the act approved April 2, 1794, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement from the Ordnance bureau of this department, showing the expenditures on account of the national armories, and the number of arms, &c., manufactured thereat, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. J. W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

all incidental expenses,
including tools, salaries, and
ship of arms and appendages.
For materials and workman.

For repairs and improvements

Sir: In compliance with the act of the 2d instant, I have the honor to transmit herewith a statement from the Ordnance bureau of this department, showing the expenditures on account of the national armories, and the number of arms, &c., manufactured thereat, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846.

Statement of the expenses of the national armories, and the number of arms, &c., made thereat, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1846.

Armories.	Expenditures.			Arms and appendages manufactured.												
	For repairs and improvements.	For materials and workman-ship of arms and appendages, including tools, salaries, and all incidental expenses.	Total expenditure.	Percussion muskets.	Percussion rifles.	Wipers.	Screw drivers.	Ball screws.	Spring vices.	Bullet moulds.	Extra cones.	Cone picks.	Sample of pattern rifles.	Sets of gauges for pattern rifles.	Sample musketoon.	Cavalry carbine.
Springfield	\$49,009 19	\$165,315 38	\$214,324 57	14,265	-	12,630	12,204	3,000	2,514	-	7,702	2,080	2	3	1	1
Harper's Ferry	62,468 77	173,144 84	235,613 61	12,203	700	6,547	8,631	478	1,341	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	111,477 96	338,460 22	449,938 18	26,468	700	19,177	20,835	3,478	3,785	2	7,702	2,080	2	3	1	1

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Washington, January 13, 1847.

G. TALCOTT, Lieut. Colonel of Ordnance.

**VOLUNTEERS RECEIVED INTO THE SERVICE OF THE
UNITED STATES.**

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Adjutant General of the army of the United States relative to the volunteers received into service, &c., in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant.

JANUARY 16, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 15, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report from the Adjutant General of the army, made in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, requiring the Secretary of War to report to the House "the number of volunteers received into the service of the United States under the provisions of an act passed the [13th] day of May, 1846; what number of the same have died in battle, or by wounds received in battle; what number have died from disease, and what number have been discharged in consequence of disability produced by disease."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 13, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d instant, received the 6th, I have the honor to submit the accompanying tabular statement, (A,) showing the twelve-months volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States under the provisions of the act of May 13, 1846; the number killed in battle; the number who have died from wounds received in battle, and from disease or other causes; and

also the number discharged, so far as the same can be ascertained from the rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office.

The statement does not include one regiment (9 companies) of Missouri volunteer infantry, 35 commissioned officers and 897 men, mustered into service in August and September, and discharged immediately after, their services being considered unnecessary. Neither does it embrace a company of mounted Iowa volunteers, 3 officers and 75 men, discharged for the same cause, the 5th of November last, after being in service a few weeks.

Under the joint resolution of the 8th of August, an officer was designated to muster certain Ohio volunteers that assembled at camp Washington, near Cincinnati, but who were not received into service, being in excess of the quota required from the State under the first call, made in May last. There were 12 companies of these volunteers, numbering 35 officers and 799 men. Being mustered for purposes of *pay* only, they are also excluded from the statement.

If it be the intention of the resolution that all the volunteers above referred to should be included, the whole number received into the service under the provisions of the act of May 13, 1846, excluding the force called for in November and December, now being raised, (of which only a few returns have been received,) will be 288 companies, 1,071 commissioned officers, and 23,699 men; aggregate, 24,770.

It will appear from the statement that 57 volunteers were killed in the several days action at Monterey, (the 21st, 22d, and 23d September, 1846,) of which 4 were commissioned officers, and that 19 died of their wounds; ordinary deaths, 637; discharges, 2,202—nearly all reported for disability; desertions, 331.

The strength of the rank and file, "according to the latest returns," is stated to be 14,551, including the sick, which deducted from the strength of the same regiments at the time they were "mustered into service," shows a loss in such regiments, from the causes stated, of 4,100 within the period, for the most part, of sixty and not exceeding ninety days after joining the army in the field.

As there is a great failure in the returns long due at the War Department, the results given in the statement are below the actual number of casualties, which can only be ascertained when all the returns shall have been received; and, consequently, the *strength* reported under the head of "latest returns" (14,551 men) exceeds the number in service on the 31st December.

It will be seen that no returns have been received, since their first muster into service, from several of the regiments and battalions from the States of Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas; and with respect to these regiments, therefore, no casualties are exhibited, as the table shows.

Respectfully submitted:

R. JONES,
Adjutant General.

Hon. W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

A.

Statement of the volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States under the act of May 13, 1846; the number killed in battle; number died of disease or other causes; number died of wounds; number discharged, &c., so far as can be ascertained from the rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office: furnished in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 2, 1847.

State or Territory.	No. of regiment.	Description of force.	No. of companies.	Strength when mustered into service.			Killed in action.	Died of wounds.	Ordinary deaths.	Total number of deaths.	Discharges.	Desertions.	Strength according to the latest returns.			Remarks.
				Commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.							Commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.	
New York	-	Foot -	10	37	727	764	-	-	-	-	135	87	37	727	764	
Ohio	1st 2d 3d	Foot -	10	33	791	824	15	1	28	44	92	-	43	591	634	
		Foot -	10	33	751	784	-	-	33	33	101	4	43	548	591	
		Foot -	10	33	768	801	-	-	30	30	57	-	47	618	665	
Indiana	1st 2d 3d	Foot -	10	35	809	844	-	-	42	42	179	-	44	516	560	
		Foot -	10	35	813	848	-	-	24	24	89	4	43	653	696	
		Foot -	10	35	826	861	-	-	25	25	88	2	44	665	709	

A.—Statement of the volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States—Continued.

State or Territory.	No. of regiment.	Description of force.	No. of companies.	Strength when mustered into service.			Killed in action.	Died of wounds.	Ordinary deaths.	Total number of deaths.	Discharges.	Desertions.	Strength according to the latest returns.			Remarks.
				Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, arti- ficers and privates.	Aggregate.							Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, arti- ficers, and privates.	Aggregate.	
Illinois -	{ 1st 2d 3d 4th	{ Foot - Foot - Foot - Foot -	{ 10 10 10 10	{ 44 45 46 44	{ 833 847 860 769	{ 877 892 906 813	{ - - - -	{ - - - 1	{ 8 16 53 48	{ 8 16 53 49	{ 37 43 118 140	{ 12 13 4 11	{ 43 43 39 35	{ 752 775 698 589	{ 795 818 737 624	No returns since first muster.
Missouri -	{ 1st 2d Battalion Battalion	{ Horse Horse Horse Art. and inf'ty	{ 9 10 4 4	{ 34 45 19 18	{ 941 790 388 369	{ 975 835 407 397	{ - - - -	{ - - - -	{ 5 - - -	{ 5 - - -	{ 14 - - -	{ - - - -	{ 34 - - 17	{ 805 - - 357	{ 839 - - 374	
Kentucky	{ Regiment 1st 2d	{ Horse Foot - Foot -	{ 10 10 11	{ 36 36 38	{ 769 736 950	{ 805 772 988	{ - - -	{ - 1 -	{ 26 19 37	{ 26 20 37	{ 87 54 169	{ 7 46 29	{ 39 46 47	{ 641 595 706	{ 680 641 753	No returns or rolls re- ceived. Do do
Tennessee	{ Regiment 1st 2d	{ Horse Foot - Foot -	{ 10 12 10	{ 36 40 34	{ 879 998 838	{ 915 1,038 872	{ - 25 -	{ - 8 -	{ - 41 -	{ - 74 -	{ - 76 -	{ - 8 -	{ - 40 -	{ - 437 -	{ - 477 -	

Georgia	-	-	Regiment	Foot -	10	33	874	907	-	76	76	151	18	42	631	673	
Alabama	-	-	Regiment	Foot -	10	37	869	906	-	45	45	122	1	43	653	696	
Mississippi	-	-	Regiment	Foot -	10	34	902	936	9	51	65	298	7	42	491	533	
Louisiana	-	-	-	Foot -	1	4	90	94	2	3	5	1	7	4	79	83	
Arkansas	-	-	Regiment Squadron Battalion	Horse Horse and Foot	10	44	749	793	-	14	14	39	5	43	702	745	
	-	-			5	17	398	415	-	32	32	2	16	20	360	381	
Texas	-	-	-	Horse Foot -	6	21	406	427	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No returns since first muster.
Baltimore & Washington	-	-	Battalion	Foot -	6	19	500	519	6	3	10	107	28	25	341	366	
Wisconsin	-	-	-	Foot -	1	3	74	77	-	2	2	-	-	2	73	75	
Iowa	-	-	-	Foot -	1	3	70	73	-	1	1	3	4	3	64	67	
Mormons	-	-	Battalion	Foot -	5	23	474	497	-	1	1	-	1	23	475	498	
Total	-	-	-	-	266	998	21,952	22,950	57	19	672	2,202	331	931	14,551	15,482	

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, January 13, 1847.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

THE COAST AND COASTING TRADE.

LETTER

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

to the Honorable Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

JANUARY 16, 1867.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst.

relating to the proposed bill for the regulation of the coasting trade.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, and anxiously,
Yours, Sir, for the consideration of the bill.

W. A. RICHIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. John W. Davis,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 16, 1867.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to inform you that a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 14th inst., in the following words, to wit:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House what provisions, if any, have been adopted by the Government to improve and regulate the coasting trade of the United States, and the nature of the existing and proposed trade of the coasting vessels, and to report what amendments, and what other changes of such nature can be made by, and by what legal enactments."

Also, whether the laws of the United States provide for, and regulating the enrollment and licensing of ships and vessels engaged in the coasting trade, and for the regulation of the coasting trade, and for the prevention and punishment of offenses against the revenue and against the navigation laws of the United States, are, in his opinion, simple, clear, just, and of easy application, at

Richie & Wells, print.

THE COAST AND COASTING TRADE.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Register of the Treasury relative to the coast and coasting trade.

JANUARY 16, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 12, 1847.*

SIR: I have the honor, herewith, to communicate a report, by the Register of the Treasury, on the resolution of the House of Representatives of the — instant.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Register's Office, January 9, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with your request, I have the honor to report on a resolution of the House of Representatives, which is in the following words, to wit:

“Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to inform this House what measures, if any, have been adopted by the department to procure and preserve correct information as to the amount, extent, and nature of the coasting and internal trade of the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers; and whether the collection of such statistics can be aided by, and by what, legal enactments.

“Also, whether the laws of the United States relative to, and regulating the enrolment and licensing of ships and vessels engaged in the coasting and foreign trade on said frontiers, and for the prevention and punishment of offences against the revenue and against the navigation laws of the said frontiers, are, in his opinion, simple, clear, just, and of easy application, or

Ritchie & Heiss, print.

whether they are cumbrous, confused, and marked sometimes with too much leniency, and sometimes by excessive severity; and that he point out such evils as, in his opinion, exist in these laws; and especially that he report whether he deems a general revision of these laws expedient; and if he does, that he suggest such course as to him may seem most advisable, to secure the framing of a proper and satisfactory code to be submitted to Congress."

1. There is no law, that I am aware of, requiring the masters or owners of vessels engaged in the commerce referred to in the resolution to furnish, or collectors to collect and transmit to the department, "the amount, extent, and nature of the coasting and internal trade of the northern, northeastern, and northwestern frontiers," other than the general provisions concerning entrances and clearances applicable to general commerce and navigation. I am informed that several attempts have been made by the Treasury Department to collect such information, none of which have resulted in success. Without provisions of law requiring masters and owners of vessels to furnish, and collectors to collect and return it to the departments, no such information can be obtained in a reliable form. Treasury regulations cannot impose duties upon citizens, or officers, which are not required or authorized by statute. The attempt to make and enforce such regulations will prove abortive, and answer no purpose except to excite dissatisfaction towards the agents of the government who seek to execute them.

2. I am of opinion that the collection of the information referred to can be aided by legal enactments. Such enactments should require the masters and owners of vessels to furnish to the collectors, in a distinct and uniform manner, all such information as Congress may desire. From the materials thus furnished, the collectors should be required to communicate to the department full quarterly returns. Congress should also make such provisions as would insure a prompt and faithful compliance with these duties.

3. From my own knowledge, I cannot speak positively on the question whether the penal provisions in the laws referred to in the resolution are "too lenient" in any case. I have not heard such a complaint. But I entertain the opinion that some of the penal provisions are too severe, and quite disproportioned to the offence. This awakens public sympathy, and prevents such laws from being fully and efficiently executed. It is strongly objected to many of these laws that they provide numerous penalties for the same offence, which puts it in the power of collectors to exercise a discretion in matters of prosecution, which often ends in questions as to the correctness and purity of their motives. This class of laws requires modification and improvement to satisfy the public mind, and to insure prompt and effectual execution.

4. To "point out such evils as exist in these laws" would be a work of no small magnitude, which could not be properly performed in season to aid in legislation at the present session. I therefore omit details on this subject. I am clearly of opinion that it is expedient to revise and re-enact all the laws referred to, and also all general statute laws.

5. From the examination I have been able to make, I have arrived at the conclusion, that "the laws of the United States relative to and regulating the enrolment and licensing of ships and vessels engaged in the coasting and foreign trade on said frontiers, and for the prevention and

punishment of offences against the revenue and against the navigation laws of the said frontiers," are not "simple, clear, just, and of easy application," but "are cumbrous and confused." The general laws concerning commerce and navigation, and the collection of the revenue, have become very numerous, extending in all to over four hundred and fifty chapters, and are exceedingly complex. The usual mode of repealing statutes tends greatly to confuse the subject. At nearly every session of Congress statutes are passed, declaring that "all acts and parts of acts repugnant to the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

Provisions of this kind, taken in connexion with obscure original ones, render it often difficult for sound lawyers and able judges to determine what the existing law is. This produces great embarrassments at the department and custom-houses. These embarrassments are much greater with those engaged in commerce and navigation. Many of these laws, from their obscurity and confusion, have been differently construed by different Secretaries and collectors. Seizures are often made by collectors under a misapprehension as to what the law really is, growing out of obscure and multiplied provisions. They are often misled by them into prosecutions for penalties, which result in defeat to the government and loss to the citizen. These things bring odium upon the laws and government, and often occasion ruin or great injury to individuals. We shall not be surprised at this obscurity and uncertainty, when we reflect that these laws have been multiplying and changing for a period of fifty-eight years, without a revision and without an attempt by Congress to separate those in force from those that are not. Other governments revise and re-enact their general laws on this and other subjects, at stated periods. It is believed that nearly every State in the Union has revised its laws within the period above mentioned. Some of them have often done so, and rendered them specific and clear by re-enactments.

In the opinion of the undersigned, this ought to be done not only with the laws in question, but with all the laws of the federal government. It is believed that all the general laws now in force, which have present applicability, and are useful in practice, can be contained in one volume of the usual size. The laws as now scattered through over sixty sessions of Congress, and contained in many volumes, cannot be readily understood by the legislator or the counsellor, and much less by the mass of the people upon whom they principally operate. There are few duties more imperative upon Congress than that of providing for a revision of our national laws, rendering them clear and explicit, and placing them within the reach of those who are bound to know and required to obey them. The duties of each officer, as far as possible, should be provided for under a distinct head. For instance, all that relates to the duty of the Register of the Treasury should be brought together. Now, it will be found in more than a hundred different statutes, and only ascertained by days of close examination.

6. The resolution of the House requires the suggestion of a mode "to secure the framing of a proper and satisfactory code, to be submitted to Congress" for its consideration.

If such a code is to be confined to the matters included in the terms of the resolution, I think it should be prepared in the Treasury Department by those who have been long engaged in executing those laws, and who best know their defects. These persons should be aided by the advice of

the Secretary of the Treasury and other officers of the department, whose experience would enable them to make useful suggestions. But if Congress should determine to include all the general laws in the revision, then other persons should be added, whose experience and legal acquirements have qualified them for the task. Instead of creating a new office for this purpose, it would be much preferable to assign it to those whose duties will permit them to attend to it, and whose practical knowledge of the existing evils will best enable them to know what remedies ought to be applied.

A board of three such persons, with authority to employ a clerk, could within a reasonable time perform this duty in a manner calculated to promote the public interest. This codification should be made incidental and subordinate to other official duties, and should be under the general direction of the President.

In relation to special laws applicable to the frontier, it should be borne in mind that few such can be enacted without a violation of the constitution, which requires perfect equality in all matters relating to the levying and collecting of the public revenue. Hence the revision, if made, should be general, and applicable to the whole country. The numerous and great inequalities that now exist in this respect would not withstand a rigid scrutiny, or be upheld by the national judiciary.

This presents a strong reason for a general revision and re-enactment of our national code. Congress could not perform a more acceptable service than to cause it to be done.

I have the honor to be, respectfully, your obedient servant,
R. H. GILLET.

Hon. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

PENITENTIARY DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report of the inspectors of the penitentiary of the District of Columbia for the year 1846.

JANUARY 16, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

To the House of Representatives of the United States :

In compliance with the act of the 3d of March, 1829, I transmit herewith the annual report of the inspectors of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, *January 16, 1847.*

INSPECTORS' ROOM, *January 13, 1847.*

SIR: The board of inspectors of the penitentiary for the District of Columbia having, as directed by law, prepared their 15th annual report, beg leave respectfully to submit the same to you, and to request that it may be communicated to Congress.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

G. W. PHILLIPS,
Secretary to the Board.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

**FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE
PENITENTIARY OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.**

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States :

In performing that part of their duty required by the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1829, the board of inspectors have the honor to report:

That it affords them pleasure to be able to give it as their opinion, made

Ritchie & Heiss, print,

up from their own observation in the discharge of their official duties, as well as from information otherwise obtained, that the general interest and condition of this prison were never more prosperous, nor its objects more fully obtained, than at the present time.

The several reports of the different officers more immediately connected with the prison, and hereunto annexed, are such as to render it unnecessary, were it practicable, for the inspectors to add anything to what is therein contained.

The inspectors have visited the prison regularly, the year, as required by law, and have watched every part of its affairs, and take pleasure in saying that they believe every thing has been conducted in accordance with the law for its government, and with punctilious regard both to economy and the best interest of the institution. Particular attention has been paid to the food and clothing of the prisoners, their rations being both wholesome and plentiful, and their garments plain but comfortable; due regard has been paid to cleanliness and regularity in the management of its internal affairs, while, at the same time, the government and discipline of the prison have been strictly and energetically enforced.

A portion of the large appropriation by act of Congress of the 15th May last, to meet deficiencies for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846, has been applied to the payment of claims against the penitentiary, nearly all of which had occurred before the present board or "warden" entered on the duties of their office; and they now have the satisfaction to report the institution nearly free from debt. That portion appropriated for repairs and improvements has been economically and advantageously expended, which adds greatly to the convenience and comfort of the institution, as well as to the improved appearance of the prison building, &c.

It being required of the inspectors, "if the penitentiary shall fail to support itself," to state in their annual report the reason for such failure, they are compelled to say that they have no reason to offer other than what has been repeated, year after year, by the inspectors ever since the institution was founded—namely, the small number of prisoners in confinement. It has been suggested to Congress annually, for a number of years, the propriety of providing by law for the removal to this prison of all persons convicted in the different States of offences against the United States, "for which confinement in the penitentiary is prescribed as the punishment;" but as the suggestion appears never to have been favorably entertained, the present board, "although in favor of such an arrangement," deem it useless to press the subject further upon the consideration of Congress.

The Warden is the receiving and disbursing officer of the penitentiary, and his accounts, by the aid of an efficient clerk, are kept with system and regularity.

The clerk is required to keep the books of the institution, take charge of and safely keep all articles bought for or manufactured at the penitentiary, and to keep a distinct account with each department of the prison, so as readily to know the result of their operations. It is also his duty to see that the accounts are properly kept, in the different shops, for labor done by the convicts, and copy them into the regular office books; which are required to be all times ready for examination. He has at the end of every month to arrange and prepare for the board an abstract—one for the Treasury Department, and one for this institution.

In conclusion, the inspectors beg leave to say that it affords them pleasure in stating that the subordinate officers belonging to the institution have been vigilant and attentive to their respective duties, and they merit the commendation of the inspectors.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

R. JONES,
WM. MINOR,
G. W. PHILLIPS.

PENITENTIARY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,

City of Washington, January 1, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with law, I have the honor to submit the Warden's report for the year 1846.

Mr. Ashford, the clerk, has prepared a statement of the number of prisoners in the institution on the 31st of December, 1845, with those received during the year 1846; the number discharged, by expiration of sentences and by pardon; their sex, color, and occupations; also, a statement embracing the whole number received since this institution went into operation, with the number of times they have been committed, the pardons, escapes, and deaths, and their sex and color.

The prisoners which are received into this institution are generally without any mechanical trade, and many of them are likewise deficient in the rudiments of an English education. All proper efforts are made to impress upon them the necessity of industry, and the acquirement of an education, as a remedy, in part, for their fallen condition, and also the learning of some useful occupation for their support at the expiration of the terms of their confinement. Such a trade is taught them as the construction of the prison, the limited number of prisoners, with the small number of officers engaged as keepers and guards, will allow. The officers have many difficulties to surmount in instructing them, and it is with pleasure I bear witness to the decided improvement of nearly all of them in their avocations. The chaplain, who superintends the Sunday school, speaks in very flattering terms of their advancement in spelling and reading.

It is a great gratification to find that the prisoners have been, in a great degree, exempted from disease the past year; this exemption will contrast most favorably with any portion of the city for the past fall; and it is far more gratifying when there has not been a death amongst them.

On an examination of the clerk's report, you have a statement of the receipts and expenditures for the past year. Since my last report, the debt with which this institution was burdened has been discharged, thereby rendering to its creditors that justice which was due to them. The buildings, &c., have been improved, repaired, and painted, in a workmanlike and durable manner; and but little remains to be done, and that at a small cost, to render them in perfect order, and insure them against decay.

In the clothing of the prisoners, care has been taken to have them clad in a comfortable manner, to guard them from the evil effects of a too sudden change of temperature; and their food has been varied to suit the seasons of the year; which has in a great degree aided very materially to their contentment, and proved advantageous to their health. Their

behavior has been generally good. When it has been necessary to subdue the refractory, punishment is awarded in such a manner as to impress the convict with a sense of its being done for his reformation; and I am happy to say that there are none who will accuse me of the most remote desire to oppress them, or charge me with partiality. My desire has been to carry out the design of the institution—their repentance and reformation; and nothing will accomplish so desirable a result but treating them as rational beings; for, let them be as depraved as it is possible to suppose men to be, they are measurably more alive to the slightest considerations shown for their comforts, and duly appreciate any efforts for their moral reformation. Those who have parted from us leave with the warmest expression of thanks, and have tendered to us their best wishes for our well being. It affords me pleasure to observe, that I anticipate many of them will never again become inmates of this or any similar institution; whilst, with others, I regret that there is but little hope of any reformation; for two black males have lately returned—one who was out less than one year, making his fourth commitment, and now only sentenced for one year: the other was away nine months, making his third commitment, and sentenced for three years.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT COLTMAN, *Warden.*

To the BOARD OF INSPECTORS.

PENITENTIARY FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
Hospital Department, December 19, 1846.

GENTLEMEN: Since the date of the last annual report, the health of the institution has been generally good. It has been visited by no epidemic or contagious disease—no death has occurred among its inmates; and during the last summer and autumnal months, when sickness prevailed so generally in the city and its environs, and particularly in the immediate vicinity of the prison, I am happy to state that, with a few exceptions of intermittent fever, the prisoners enjoyed a remarkable exemption from disease.

Rheumatism, pleurisy, bilious colic, indigestion, intermittent fever, sarcocoele, stricture of the urethra, syphilis, and occasional complaints of minor importance incident to the sedentary life of the prisoner, have been the diseases treated during the present year—all of which, I am pleased to state, with the exception of a single case of rheumatism and a case of sarcocoele, yielded readily to the remedies applied.

There is at present but one patient in the hospital—a convalescent from an attack of inveterate chronic rheumatism, which for several months resisted every treatment, and threatened a permanent loss of mobility in the affected joints. This patient, however, has been for some time convalescent—has almost entirely recovered the use of his limbs, and will soon be sufficiently restored to be discharged from the hospital. The case of sarcocoele, above alluded to, though much improved, has assumed a chronic character, and the prisoner enabled, with a prop truss, to perform his customary duty. The case of double scrotal hernia mentioned in

last year's report is still in the prison, and continues, with the assistance of a truss, his daily routine of labor.

In conclusion, it is due to the Warden and his officers—particularly the one (Mr. Smith) having immediate intercourse with the sick—to acknowledge the valuable assistance rendered in the discharge of the duties of this department. It also gives me much pleasure to testify to the well-regulated and cleanly condition of the prison, which, with the comfortable clothing and plain but wholesome food of the prisoners, and the early application of remedies to the indisposed—thereby often preventing the development of disease—materially contributes to its health.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. WEBB TYLER, M. D.,

Physician to the Penitentiary.

To the INSPECTORS of the Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 1, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: I have the pleasure to report that, during the past year, the conduct of the prisoners under my ministerial charge has been good, having at all times manifested an increased desire and willingness to receive religious instruction, and their deportment generally affords evidences of an improvement in their moral characters.

The Sabbath school continues to prosper, and during the year many of the prisoners have learned to read, having progressed from their letters. The principal book used by them is the Holy Bible, and I entertain the pleasing hope that the sound precepts contained therein will have a salutary influence upon their future conduct, which I have no doubt will be the case with many of them.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to say that the Warden, as well as his subordinate officers, has rendered me much assistance in the discharge of my duties, by promptly and energetically enforcing the wholesome discipline for the government of the institution. Their kindness and prompt attention to the wants of the prisoners have, in my opinion, contributed much towards their moral improvement.

I have the honor to remain, yours,

JNO. B. FERGUSON.

To the BOARD OF INSPECTORS

of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

OFFICE OF PENITENTIARY FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
January 1, 1847.

GENTLEMEN: In submitting my annual statement exhibiting the financial condition of the institution for the year ending the 31st of December, 1846, I respectfully beg leave to remark:

That with a desire to give satisfaction to Congress, and at the same time meet your approbation, I have (in addition to the accompanying account current, No. 1, which only shows the cash receipts and expenditures for the year, and is all that has heretofore been furnished) prepared

statements No. 2 and No 3, showing the income from the labor of prisoners employed in the different branches of mechanism, and the ordinary expenses of the prison for the year, from which it will appear that the expenditures exceed the income \$8,826 25. I have also added several columns to the journal of convicts, (No. 4,) giving the age of the prisoner, when received, where born, where convicted, number of convictions, &c.; with a tabular statement and recapitulation, (No. 5,) showing the whole number convicted of each crime, how employed, &c.

At the solicitation of the Warden, I herewith submit a tabular statement, (No. 6,) designed by him, which may not be unacceptable to Congress: this exhibits the whole number of prisoners received into and discharged from the penitentiary from the 9th of April, 1831, to the 31st of December, 1846; also the number of commitments and recommitments for the same period. All of which is respectfully submitted.

CRAVEN ASHFORD,
Clerk of the Penitentiary.

To the BOARD OF INSPECTORS
of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

Gentlemen: I have the pleasure to report that during the past year the conduct of the prisoners under my ministerial charge has been good, having at all times manifested an increased desire and willingness to receive religious instruction, and their department generally affords evidence of an improvement in their moral characters. The Sabbath school continues to prosper, and during the year many of the prisoners have learned to read, having progressed from their letters. The principal book used by them is the Holy Bible, and I entertain the pleasing hope that the sound precepts contained therein will have a salutary influence upon their future conduct, which I have no doubt will be the case with many of them. In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to say that the Warden, as well as the subordinate officers, has rendered me much assistance in the discharge of my duties, by promptly and energetically enforcing the whole some discipline for the government of the institution. Their kindness and prompt attention to the wants of the prisoners have, in my opinion, contributed much towards their moral improvement. I have the honor to remain, Yours,

JNO. B. FERGUSON.

To the Board of Inspectors
of the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the annual statement of the condition of the institution for the year ending the 31st of December, 1846. I respectfully beg leave to remark: That with a desire to give satisfaction to Congress, and at the same time meet your application, I have (in addition to the accompanying account current No. 1, which only shows the cash receipts and expenditures for the year, and is all that has heretofore been furnished) prepared

Penitentiary for the District of Columbia in account current with the United States.

CR.

*To balance in hands of warden, and unexpended December 31, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,911 19
+To balance in the treasury of the United States, and undrawn December 31, 1845	-	-	-	-	-	524 53
To amount of appropriation by act of Congress of the 7th of May, 1846, to meet deficiencies, &c. for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1846	-	-	-	-	-	530 25
To amount of appropriation by act of Congress of August, 1846, for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1847	-	-	-	-	-	201 74
To amount received on notes and accounts due the penitentiary prior to, and unpaid the 1st January, 1846	-	-	-	-	-	63 00
To amount received for labor of convicts, and for articles manufactured and sold at the penitentiary in the year 1846	-	-	-	-	-	215 89
To amount received for sale of horse and provisions	-	-	-	-	-	9,459 76
To balance due the warden on settlement of his account, December 31, 1846	-	-	-	-	-	164 61
To balance in the United States treasury, and undrawn December 31, 1846	-	-	-	-	-	5,028 72
	-	-	-	-	-	388 20
	-	-	-	-	-	9,252 12
	-	-	-	-	-	1,852 32
	-	-	-	-	-	56 15
	-	-	-	-	-	56 09
	-	-	-	-	-	29,704 57
	-	-	-	-	-	5,111 46
	-	-	-	-	-	34,816 03
	-	-	-	-	-	98 00

No. 1—Continued.

NOTES TO PRECEDING PAGE.

* The last annual report shows only a balance in the warden's hands on the 31st December, 1845, of \$552 63
 And the balance in the treasury and undrawn the 31st of December, 1845, to be 2,089 06
2,641 69

After the last annual report was closed, and before the 31st December, 1845, the inspectors drew in favor of the warden for \$500, which increased the balance in his hands to \$1,052 63

It has subsequently been ascertained that the actual balance in the treasury was less (\$40 29) than appeared on the books of the penitentiary 40 29

The amount paid Bank of the Metropolis, overdrawn by late warden, was rejected by the treasury 41 21
1,134 13

† Making the actual balance in the treasury on the 31st December, 1845, as above 1,507 56

CRAVEN ASHFORD,
 Clerk of the Penitentiary.

Dr.	31st Dec 1845	2,111 48
	To balance in the United States Treasury and metropolis Dec 31st 1845	34,848 03
	To balance due the warden on settlement of his account Dec 31st 1845	83 00
	To amount received for sale of robes and provisions 1845	34,118 03
	To amount received for sale of robes and provisions 1846	80 00
	To amount received for sale of robes and provisions 1847	8,208 54
	To amount received for sale of robes and provisions 1848	11,611 28
	To amount received for sale of robes and provisions 1849	11,345 24
	To amount received for sale of robes and provisions 1850	1,201 26
	To amount received for sale of robes and provisions 1851	81,023 23

Dr.

Penitentiary for the District of Columbia in account with

No. 2.

Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts employed in the different workshops for the year 1846.

SHOE MAKING.

By amount received and charged for sales of boots and shoes	-	\$8,754 15
By amount of stock, boots, shoes, and raw materials on hand December 31, 1846	-	4,451 26
		<u>13,205 41</u>
To amount of stock on hand December 31, 1845	-	\$3,351 67
To amount paid for tools, raw materials, and shoes returned	-	6,372 25
		<u>9,723 92</u>
Balance in favor of the shoe factory	-	<u>3,481 49</u>

CARPENTRY AND BLACKSMITHING.

By amount received and charged for work done and sold	-	\$374 39
By amount of stock on hand December 31, 1846	-	209 89
		<u>584 28</u>
To stock on hand December 31, 1845	-	\$202 12
To amount paid for materials, tools, &c.	-	172 26
		<u>374 38</u>
Balance in favor of carpenters' shop	-	<u>209 90</u>

BROOM MAKING.

By amount received and charged for sale of brooms	-	\$55 49
By amount of stock of brooms and brush on hand December 31, 1846	-	476 32
		<u>531 81</u>
To stock on hand December 31, 1845	-	\$114 00
To amount paid for materials, &c.	-	388 20
		<u>502 20</u>
Balance in favor of broom factory	-	<u>29 61</u>

No. 3.

Statement showing the income from the labor of convicts, and the ordinary expenditures for the support of the prison, for the year ending the 31st December, 1846.

Dr.		Cr.	
To amount of rations consumed by the prisoners	\$1,638 60	By shoe factory, for	\$3,481 49
To amount of clothing furnished prisoners, discharged convicts, bedding, &c.	471 92	By carpenters' shop, for	209 90
To amount paid for fuel and lights for prison, guard-room, and office	530 25	By broom factory, for	29 61
To amount paid for horse-feed, shoeing horse, and repairs to carriage	111 74		3,721 00
To amount paid discharged convicts	63 00	By balance, excess of expenses over income	8,826 25
To amount paid for incidental expenses, stationery, books, postage, ice, &c.	215 89		
To amount paid officers their salaries	9,459 76		
To amount paid hospital expenses (medicine, flannel for sick, &c.)	56 09		
	<u>12,547 25</u>		<u>12,547 25</u>
To balance, excess of expenses over income	8,826 25		

NOTE.—It will be observed the amount charged above for rations consumed by the prisoners is less than in account No. 1. This difference exists by deducting from the amount paid for rations as in No. 1, the stock on hand and not consumed. So in relation to clothing and other items. It will also appear that no credit has been given for the labor of those convicts employed as cooks, servants, &c., as is done by other similar institutions, nor for the work performed by the carpenter and painter on improvements and repairs.

CRAVEN ASHFORD, Clerk.

Journal of convicts in the Penitentiary for the District of Columbia, in
ages, where convicted, terms

No.	When received.	Name.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Where convicted.
1	Mar. 15, 1840	J. H.	Copper col. man	Illinois	Washington, D. C.
2	Mar. 15, 1841	W. G.	White man	Alabama	Do
3	Mar. 25, 1841	G. M. D.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	Do
4	Mar. 25, 1841	T. J.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	Do
5	Jan. 25, 1841	J. P.	White man	Dist. of Columbia	Do
6	Mar. 2, 1841	J. D.	Black man	Maryland	Do
7	Mar. 21, 1841	W. C.	Black man	Virginia	Do
8	Mar. 25, 1841	E. R.	White man	Germany	Do
9	Apr. 10, 1841	H. M.	Black man	Alexandria, D. C.	Alexandria, D. C.
10	Apr. 10, 1841	E. B.	White man	Maryland	Do
11	Apr. 14, 1841	J. T.	White man	Alexandria, D. C.	Do
12	Sept. 2, 1841	J. S.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
13	Mar. 9, 1841	J. W.	White man	New York	Washington, D. C.
14	Mar. 13, 1841	W. G.	White man	Washington, D. C.	Do
15	Mar. 13, 1841	C. G.	White man	Do	Do
16	Mar. 15, 1841	E. S.	Black man	Maryland	Do
17	Apr. 9, 1841	J. H.	White man	Kentucky	Alexandria, D. C.
18	Mar. 21, 1841	W. N.	White man	Dist. of Columbia	Washington, D. C.
19	Nov. 20, 1841	G. B.	White man	Virginia	Alexandria, D. C.
20	Mar. 15, 1841	M. C. D.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	Washington, D. C.
21	Mar. 15, 1841	J. C.	Black man	Maryland	Do
22	Apr. 2, 1841	R. C. alias	White man	New York	Do
23	Apr. 2, 1841	R. M.	White man	Virginia	Clarksville, Va.
24	Nov. 11, 1841	J. S.	White man	Virginia	Alexandria, D. C.
25	Nov. 11, 1841	M. R. alias	White woman	Virginia	Alexandria, D. C.
26	Nov. 11, 1841	S. Y.	Black man	Virginia	Do
27	Nov. 18, 1841	J. B.	Black man	Virginia	Do
28	Nov. 18, 1841	T. B.	Black man	Maryland	Washington, D. C.
29	Nov. 18, 1841	R. J. H. D.	Black boy	Washington, D. C.	Do
30	Nov. 18, 1841	H. W. alias	Black man	Washington, D. C.	Do
31	Nov. 18, 1841	W. B.	White man	Maryland	Do
32	Nov. 18, 1841	J. McK.	White man	Alexandria, D. C.	Do
33	Nov. 18, 1841	R. M.	White man	Virginia	Do
34	Nov. 18, 1841	C. A. D.	Black woman	Virginia	Do
35	Nov. 26, 1841	A. E.	Black man	Georgetown, D. C.	Do
36	Dec. 11, 1841	A. H.	Black boy	Alexandria, D. C.	Alexandria, D. C.
37	Jan. 6, 1842	W. S. W.	White man	Maryland	Washington, D. C.
38	Mar. 25, 1842	A. R.	Black man	Washington, D. C.	Do
39	Mar. 25, 1842	J. T. alias	Black man	Maryland	Do
40	Mar. 25, 1842	W. T.	Black man	Georgetown, D. C.	Do
41	Mar. 25, 1842	H. C.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	Do
42	Mar. 25, 1842	T. T.	Black woman	Maryland	Do
43	Mar. 25, 1842	E. L.	White man	Ireland	Do
44	Mar. 25, 1842	A. T.	White man	Ireland	Do

*Journal of convicts in the penitentiary for the District of Columbia, in
age, where convicted, term*

No.	When received.	Names.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.
1	Mar. 19, 1840	J. H.	Copper col. man	Illinois	23	Washington, D. C.
2	Mar. 18, 1841	W. C.	Mulatto man	Alexandria, D. C.	22	Do
3	Mar. 26, 1842	G. McD.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	26	Do
4	Mar. 26, 1842	T. J.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	40	Do
5	June 25, 1842	J. P.	White man	Dist. of Columbia	24	Do
6	Mar. 9, 1843	J. D.	Black man	Maryland	26	Do
7	Mar. 21, 1843	W. G.	Black man	Virginia	43	Do
8	Mar. 28, 1843	F. R.	White man	Germany	18	Do
9	Ap'l 10, 1843	H. M.	Black man	Alexandria, D. C.	43	Alexandria, D. C.
10	Ap'l 10, 1843	E. B.	White man	Maryland	38	Do
11	Ap'l 14, 1843	J. T.	White man	Alexandria, D. C.	33	Do
12	Sept. 5, 1843	J. S.	Mulatto man	Georgetown, D. C.	19	Washington, D. C.
13	Nov. 29, 1843	J. T.	White man	Delaware	24	Alexandria, D. C.
14	Mar. 9, 1844	J. H. W.	White man	New York	16	Washington, D. C.
15	Mar. 13, 1844	W. G.	White man	Washington, D. C.	39	Do
16	Mar. 13, 1844	G. O.	White man	Maryland	30	Do
17	Mar. 19, 1840	S. S.	Mulatto man	Maryland	32	Do
18	Ap'l 9, 1842	A. F. B.	White man	Kentucky	27	Alexandria, D. C.
19	Mar. 21, 1843	W. N.	White man	Dist. of Columbia	22	Washington, D. C.
20	Nov. 29, 1843	C. B.	White man	Virginia	50	Alexandria, D. C.
21	Mar. 15, 1844	McK. D., alias G. D.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	21	Washington, D. C.
22	Mar. 15, 1844	J. C.	Mulatto man	Maryland	29	Do
23	Ap'l 2, 1844	J. B.	Black man	Maryland	22	Do
24	Ap'l 15, 1844	G. R.	Black man	Alexandria, D. C.	21	Alexandria, D. C.
25	June 4, 1844	A. M.	Mulatto man	Alexandria, D. C.	40	Do
26	June 4, 1844	J. S.	White man	Virginia	34	Do
27	June 4, 1844	R. S.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	22	Do
28	June 20, 1844	G. C.	Yellow man	Washington, D. C.	37	Washington, D. C.
29	June 20, 1844	R. C., alias R. M.	White man	New York	21	Do
30	Oct. 19, 1844	J. S.	White man	Virginia	24	Clarksburg, Va.
31	Nov. 11, 1844	M. K., alias S. Y.	White woman	Virginia	40	Alexandria, D. C.
32	Nov. 11, 1844	J. B.	Black man	Virginia	65	Do
33	Nov. 18, 1844	T. B.	Black man	Maryland	53	Washington, D. C.
34	Nov. 18, 1844	R. J. H. D.	Black boy	Washington, D. C.	15	Do
35	Nov. 18, 1844	H. W., alias W. B.	Black man	Washington, D. C.	20	Do
36	Nov. 18, 1844	J. McK.	White man	Maryland	20	Do
37	Nov. 18, 1844	R. M.	White man	Alexandria, D. C.	30	Do
38	Nov. 18, 1844	C. A. D.	Black woman	Virginia	18	Do
39	Nov. 26, 1844	A. B.	Black man	Georgetown, D. C.	20	Do
40	Dec. 14, 1844	A. H.	Black boy	Alexandria, D. C.	14	Alexandria, D. C.
41	Jan. 6, 1845	W. S. W.	White man	Massachusetts	58	Washington, D. C.
42	Mar. 22, 1845	A. R.	Mulatto man	Washington, D. C.	30	Do
43	Mar. 22, 1845	J. T., alias W. T.	Black man	Maryland	25	Do
44	Mar. 22, 1845	H. C.	Black man	Georgetown, D. C.	20	Do
45	Mar. 22, 1845	T. T.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	21	Do
46	Mar. 22, 1845	E. L.	Black woman	Maryland	30	Do
47	Mar. 22, 1845	J. T.	White man	Ireland	44	Do

No. 4.

all the year 1846, with the time of reception, sex and color, where born, of sentence, discharge, &c.

No. of times convicted to this prison.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	When discharged.
1	Larceny - -	6 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 19, 1846.
2	Larceny - -	5 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 17, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	4 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 26, 1846.
1	Manslaughter - -	4 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 26, 1846.
2	Robbery - -	4 years	Shoe-making	June 25, 1846.
4	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 9, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 21, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 28, 1846.
2	Larceny - -	3 years	Laborer -	April 10, 1846.
2	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe making	April 10, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making	April 14, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making	Sept. 4, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Tailoring -	Nov. 28, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	2 years	Shoe-binding	Mar. 9, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	2 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 13, 1846.
1	Assault with intent to kill.	2 years	Shoe-making	Mar. 13, 1846.
3	Larceny - -	9 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Burglary and larceny	13 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	4 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Burglary and larceny	14 years	Broom-making.	
2	Larceny - -	4 years	Shoe-making.	
3	Larceny - -	3 years	Baking.	
1	Larceny - -	6 years	Broom-making.	
1	Larceny - -	4 years	Baking.	
1	Burglary - -	14 years	Carpentry.	
2	Burglary - -	4 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Burglary - -	4 years	Carpentry.	
1	Assault with intent to kill.	2 years	Shoe-making	June 20, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Counterfeiting -	2 years	Shoe-making	Sept. 6, 1846.
2	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Washing & mending	May 11, 1846.
1	Assault with intent to kill.	2 years	Laborer -	Nov. 18, 1846.
2	Burglary - -	5 years	Cooking.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Shoe-making	May 18, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making.	
2	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Washing & mending	May 18, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Manslaughter -	3 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Obtaining goods on false pretences.	2 years	Shoe-binding.	
3	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making.	
2	Larceny - -	5 years	Broom-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Shoe-making	Sept. 22, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	3 years	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Washing & mending	Sept. 22, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Shoe making	Sept. 22, 1846.

No. 4—Continued.

No.	When received.	Names.	Sex and color.	Where born.	Age.	Where convicted.
48	Mar. 24, 1845	J. W., alias J. W. W.	White man	Alexandria, D. C.	62	Washington, D. C.
49	Mar. 27, 1845	J. B. F.	White man	Virginia	25	Do
50	Mar. 29, 1845	E. W.	White man	Washington, D. C.	21	Do
51	Mar. 29, 1845	J. B., alias I. B.	White man	Ireland	49	Do
52	July 1, 1845	J. D.	Yellow man	Georgetown, D. C.	19	Do
53	July 1, 1845	S. S.	Black man	Alexandria, D. C.	25	Do
54	July 1, 1845	L. L.	Black man	Maryland	43	Do
55	Sept. 3, 1845	S. K.	Black man	New York	25	Do
56	Dec. 10, 1845	W. B., alias W. B.	Mulatto boy	Dist. of Columbia	17	Do
57	Dec. 11, 1845	W. B.	Mulatto man	Georgetown, D. C.	30	Do
58	Dec. 11, 1845	A. T.	Black man	Washington, D. C.	21	Do
59	Dec. 11, 1845	J. S.	Mulatto boy	Maryland	15	Do
60	Dec. 12, 1845	J. B.	White man	North Carolina	26	Do
61	Dec. 17, 1845	J. H.	Black man	Georgetown, D. C.	25	Do
62	Dec. 17, 1845	E. W., alias S. J. P.	Mulatto woman	Massachusetts	19	Do
63	Dec. 19, 1845	J. H. B.	Yellow man	Maryland	23	Do
64	Dec. 22, 1845	B. H.	White man	Maryland	24	Do
65	Dec. 22, 1845	T. M.	White man	England	47	Do
66	Dec. 27, 1845	J. B.	White man	Pennsylvania	35	Do
67	Dec. 27, 1845	W. D., alias W. C. B.	White man	Virginia	34	Do
68	Dec. 31, 1845	T. C.	White man	Virginia	26	Do
69	Jan. 7, 1846	J. C.	Black man	Maryland	39	Do
70	Jan. 13, 1846	T. G.	White man	Maryland	35	Do
71	Jan. 16, 1846	J. W. S., alias W. S.	White man	Maryland	37	Do
72	Jan. 26, 1846	J. G.	Mulatto man	Virginia	29	Do
73	Jan. 23, 1846	J. A.	White man	Georgetown, D. C.	24	Do
74	Mar. 6, 1846	T. J., alias T. W.	Black man	Virginia	30	Do
75	Mar. 6, 1846	G. K.	Mulatto man	Virginia	48	Do
76	Mar. 15, 1846	M. D., alias B.	Mulatto woman	Washington, D. C.	15	Do
77	Mar. 25, 1846	J. G., alias J. R.	White boy	Washington, D. C.	18	Do
78	Ap'l 13, 1846	J. B., alias J. H. S.	Black man	Washington, D. C.	23	Alexandria, D. C.
79	Ap'l 25, 1846	J. L.	Black man	Alexandria, D. C.	31	Do
80	June 19, 1846	J. Y.	Black boy	Maryland	17	Washington, D. C.
81	June 27, 1846	G. G.	Mulatto boy	Washington, D. C.	12	Do
82	July 8, 1846	H. B.	Mulatto woman	Georgetown, D. C.	24	Do
83	Nov. 20, 1846	J. B.	White man	Maryland	34	Alexandria, D. C.
84	Nov. 20, 1846	G. P.	Black man	Alexandria, D. C.	43	Do
85	Dec. 12, 1846	C. A. B.	Black woman	Georgetown, D. C.	19	Washington, D. C.
86	Dec. 18, 1846	W. C.	Mulatto man	Alexandria, D. C.	31	Do
87	Dec. 24, 1846	W. L.	Black man	Virginia	23	Do

I certify that the foregoing is a true list of the prisoners sentenced to, and confined in, the

No. 4—Continued.

No. of times convicted to this prison.	Crime.	Term of sentence.	Employment.	When discharged.
4	Larceny - -	6 years -	Servant.	
1	Receiv'g stolen goods	2 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Shoe-making	Sept. 29, 1846.
1	Forgery - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Shoe-making	Sept. 29, 1846.
1	Manslaughter -	6 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Assault with intent to kill.	3 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	2 years -	In hospital.	
1	Larceny - -	2 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 4 mos.	Shoe-making.	
4	Larceny - -	1 year and 8 mos.	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 3 mos.	Shoe-making.	
1	Burglary - -	5 years and 6 mos.	Shoe-making.	
3	Horse-stealing -	2 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	2 years -	Washing & mending.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 5 mos.	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year -	Shoe-making	Dec. 20, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	1 year -	Shoe-making	Dec. 21, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	1 year -	Shoe-making	Dec. 26, 1846.
1	Burglary and larceny	8 years and 6 mos.	Shoe-making.	
1	Manslaughter -	7 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Manslaughter -	6 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Burglary - -	3 years -	Tailoring.	
2	Forgery and larceny	4 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year and 6 mos.	Shoe-making.	
1	Assault, with intent to kill.	2 years -	Shoe-making.	
2	Larceny - -	2 years -	Laborer - -	Pardoned June 13, 1846.
1	Larceny - -	1 year -	Laborer.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year -	Washing & mending.	
	Assault with intent to kill.	3 years -	Broom-making.	
2	Larceny - -	2 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Felony - -	7 years -	Laborer.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year -	Shoe-making.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year -	Shoe-making.	
2	Obtaining goods on false pretences.	1 year -	Washing & mending.	
1	Forgery - -	2 years -	Blacksmithing.	
4	Larceny - -	1 year -	Laborer.	
1	Larceny - -	1 year -	Washing & mending.	
3	Larceny - -	3 years -	Shoe-making.	
1	Horse stealing -	3 years -	Shoe-making.	

penitentiary for the District of Columbia in all the year 1846, with their occupations, &c.
CRAVEN ASHFORD,
Clerk of the Penitentiary.

Tabular statement and recapitulation, showing the number of whites and branch of mechanism; the number of times convicted and sentenced to maining at the end of, the year 1846.

Crimes.	Whites.		Blacks.		Where							
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Virginia.	District of Columbia.	Maryland.	Pennsylvania.	Delaware.	Kentucky.	North Carolina.	Massachusetts.
56 for larceny -	19	1	31	5	7	28	12	1	1	-	-	1
6 for assault with intent to kill	3	-	3	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 for manslaughter -	2	-	3	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
6 for burglary -	4	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	1	-
3 for burglary and larceny	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
1 for robbery -	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 for obtaining goods on false pretences -	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
1 for receiving stolen goods -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 for forgery -	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
1 for felony -	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 for horse stealing -	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 for counterfeiting -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
87 total.	38	1	42	6	16	41	17	1	1	1	1	2

RECAPITULATION.

Number of prisoners confined in the penitentiary January 1, 1846	-	-	-	68
Number of prisoners received during the year 1846	-	-	-	19
Total in all the year	-	-	-	87
Discharged by expiration of sentence	-	-	-	30
Pardoned	-	-	-	1
Remaining in the penitentiary December 31, 1846	-	-	-	56
Of whom are, white males	-	-	20	
white females	-	-	0	
black males	-	-	32	
black females	-	-	4	
total whites	-	-	20	
total blacks	-	-	36	
	-	-		56

penitentiary for the District of Columbia in all the year 1846, with their occupations, &c.
 CRAVEN ASHFORD,
 Clerk of the Penitentiary.

No. 6.

A general statement of the whole number of prisoners received into the penitentiary for the District of Columbia in each year, from the 9th of April, 1831, to the 31st of December, 1846; their sex and color, the number discharged by expiration of sentences, pardons, escapes, and deaths, with the number remaining in prison at the end of each year.

Years.	RECEIVED.						DISCHARGED.					Remaining in the prison Dec. 31.	
	White males.	White fe- males.	Total whites.	Black males.	Black fe- males.	Total blacks.	Whole No. received.	By expira- tion of sentences.	By par- dons.	By escapes.	By deaths.		Whole No. discharged.
1831	10	-	10	7	4	11	21	9	2	4	-	15	21
1832	15	-	15	6	2	8	21	5	1	-	-	7	27
1833	16	-	16	13	2	15	31	12	2	-	1	14	51
1834	7	-	7	5	2	7	14	22	-	-	-	22	51
1835	15	-	15	19	1	20	35	18	1	1	-	20	64
1836	9	-	9	14	6	20	29	21	6	-	-	27	73
1837	8	2	10	18	2	20	30	24	1	-	-	25	76
1838	18	1	19	8	6	14	33	42	3	-	2	47	84
1839	14	1	15	7	1	8	23	20	3	-	1	24	60
1840	6	-	6	10	1	11	17	18	3	-	3	22	53
1841	14	-	14	11	3	14	28	18	1	-	2	22	59
1842	11	-	11	12	1	13	24	18	2	-	2	30	61
1843	13	1	14	15	2	17	31	26	4	-	-	27	62
1844	12	1	13	11	1	12	25	25	2	-	2	21	60
1845	13	-	13	14	2	16	29	18	1	-	-	31	68
1846	5	-	5	11	3	14	19	30	1	-	-	-	56
Total	186	6	192	181	37	218	410	308	30	5	11	354	56

NOTE.—Of the white males received, 3 were sent from the State of Virginia, for offences committed against the United States. Of those pardoned, 2 were slaves, the court not being aware of this fact until after they were received into the penitentiary.

Commitments and recommitments to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

Committed for				White males.	White females.	Total whites.	Black males.	Black females.	Total blacks.	Whole number.
First offence	-	-	-	164	5	169	148	33	181	350
Second offence	-	-	-	18	1	19	21	3	24	43
Third offence	-	-	-	3	-	3	8	1	9	12
Fourth offence	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	-	4	5
Total	-	-	-	186	6	192	181	37	218	410

January 19, 1847.
Read, and laid upon the table.

Post Office Department, January 14, 1847.

Sir: In obedience to the 24 section of the act concerning the organization of the Post Office Department, approved 2d July, 1839, I have the honor to submit, herewith, "special estimates of the sums of money expected to be required for the service of the department" during the fiscal year commencing the first of July, 1847:

For transportation of the mails within the United States

\$2,441,391

For transportation by steam ships between New York and Bremen, according to the contract with Edward Muller, authorized by the 2d Act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries, approved March 3, 1845

\$55,000

Total for transportation

\$2,496,391

For compensation to postmasters

\$1,044,000

For ship, subsistence, and exp. letters

\$17,000

For wrapping paper

\$15,000

For office furniture (for the offices of postmasters)

\$3,000

For advertising

\$30,000

For mail bags

\$20,000

For blanks

\$17,000

For mail locks, keys, and stamps

\$1,000

Light & Heat, paid

Commitments and recommendations to the penitentiary for the District of Columbia.

Commitment for							Total
White male	Colored male	White female	Colored female	White male	Colored male	Colored female	
161	5	109	109	109	109	109	109
18	1	19	19	19	19	19	19
2	-	3	3	3	3	3	3
1	-	1	1	1	1	1	1
182	6	131	131	131	131	131	131
350	11	320	320	320	320	320	320

For mail depredations and special agents
For clerks for offices (in the offices of postmasters)
For miscellaneous

For mail depredations and special agents
For clerks for offices (in the offices of postmasters)
For miscellaneous

ESTIMATES FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

LETTER

FROM

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL,

SUBMITTING

Specific estimates of sums of money expected to be required for the service of the department during the fiscal year commencing the first of July, 1847.

JANUARY 16, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, *January 14, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to the 2d section of the act changing the organization of the Post Office Department, approved 2d July, 1836, I have the honor to submit, herewith, "specific estimates of the sums of money expected to be required for the service of the department" during the fiscal year commencing the first of July, 1847:

For transportation of the mails within the United States - - - - -

\$2,441,391

For transportation by steam-ships between New York and Bremen, according to the contract with Edward Mills, authorized by the "Act to provide for the transportation of the mail between the United States and foreign countries," approved March 3, 1845 - - - - -

258,609

Total for transportation - - - - -

2,700,000

For compensation to postmasters - - - - -

1,042,000

For ship, steamboat, and way letters - - - - -

17,000

For wrapping paper - - - - -

16,000

For office furniture (for the offices of postmasters) - - - - -

3,000

For advertising - - - - -

30,000

For mail bags - - - - -

20,000

For blanks - - - - -

17,000

For mail locks, keys, and stamps - - - - -

4,000

Ritchie & Heiss, print.

For mail depredations and special agents	-	-	-	\$13,000
For clerks for offices (in the offices of postmasters)	-	-	-	225,000
For miscellaneous	-	-	-	50,000
Total				4,137,000

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
C. JOHNSON.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF WAR,

TRANSMITTING

*Statements of contracts made under authority of that department during
the year 1846.*

JANUARY 19, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *January 18, 1847.*

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the acts of April 21, 1808, and March 3, 1809, I have the honor to transmit herewith statements, numbered from 1 to 7, showing what contracts have been made under the authority of this department during the year 1846.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY,
Secretary of War.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

LIST OF ACCOMPANYING STATEMENTS.

- | | |
|--------|--|
| No. 1. | From the Quartermaster General's office. |
| 2. | Subsistence office. |
| 3. | Medical bureau. |
| 4. | Engineer bureau. |
| 5. | Topographical bureau. |
| 6. | Ordnance bureau. |
| 7. | Indian office. |

No. 1.

*Statement of contracts for transportation, fuel, building materials, repairs, &c., of the Quartermaster's Department, being
in continuation of the statement made for 1845.*

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
1	New Orleans, La., Aug. 15, 1845.	Lieut. Col. Thos. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with E. J. Hunt & Co.	Despatch of steamship McKim: Indemnity for despatching steamship McKim from New Orleans to Galveston, Texas, one day earlier than her regular period of departure, the sum of \$1,000; and for causing her to be despatched on her return from Galveston within forty-eight hours after her arrival, the sum of \$250; but, if not sent back within that time, then to be sent back as early as practicable afterwards without compensation.	
2	New Orleans, La., July 22, 1845.	Lieut. Col. Thos. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with F. A. Boyle, attorney in fact for R. A. Hiern.	Purchase of steamer Monmouth: For purchase for, and on account of the United States, of the low-pressure steamboat Monmouth, of the burden of 235 31-95 tons, and the apparel, furniture, engines, and all things else to her appertaining, the sum of \$13,000.	
3	New Orleans, La., August 26, 1845.	Lieut. Col. Thos. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with R. Jones and J. Swayer.	Purchase of steamer Neva: For purchase for, and on account of the United States, of the steamboat Neva, of the burden of 141 52 95 tons, together with all her boats, anchors, cables, engines, boilers, furniture, and appurtenances, the sum of \$7,500.	
4	New Orleans, La., Sept. 24, 1845.	Lieut. Col. Thos. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Hiram S. Mix.	Purchase of the barge Helen Frazer: For purchase for, and on account of the United States, of the barge Helen Frazer, of the burden of 53 9 95 tons, together with all her boats, anchors, cables, furniture, and appurtenances, the sum of \$2,500.	
5	New Orleans, La., June 7, 1845.	Maj. S. MacRee, q. m., with Isaac Wright.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from New Orleans, La., to Grand Ecore, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of two commissioned officers, ninety-four men, and three laundresses, with their arms, baggage, and provisions, the sum of eight dollars for each officer, and two dollars each for the others.	
6	Grand Ecore, June 30, 1845.	Capt. O. Cross, a. q. m., with J. H. Morrison.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Grand Ecore to New Orleans barracks, four companies of the United States 4th regiment of infantry, laundresses, officers' servants, baggage, and provisions, the sum of \$8 for each officer, and \$2 50 for each of the others; for each horse, \$6; for all articles of freight, 50 cents per barrel. Demurrage \$125 per day.	
7	Charleston, S. C., June 23, 1845.	Capt. A. C. Myers, a. q. m., with Blum & Cobia.	Charter: For the charter of the brig Hayne, to be employed in the service of the United States in transporting from Charleston, S. C., to	

New Orleans, La., one company of United States soldiers, consisting of two commissioned officers and 55 non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, laundresses, and servants, baggage, equipage, and provisions, the sum of \$700. In the event of failure on the part of the brig or being in readiness to take the troops on board on the 25th of June, 1845, there shall be a forfeiture of \$100, and a like sum for every day's delay after the 25th.

Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Rodolph, from Grand Ecore to the barracks below New Orleans, four companies of the United States 4th regiment of infantry, laundresses, officers' servants, baggage, and provisions, the sum of \$8 for each officer, and \$2 50 for each of the others; for each horse, \$6; and for all articles of freight, fifty cents per barrel. Demurrage \$125 per day.

Charter: For charter of the steamer De Soto, to be employed in the service of the United States in transporting from Grand Ecore, La., to the barracks at New Orleans such number of the troops of the 3d regiment of infantry as by the commanding officer may be designated, together with such baggage and stores as may be required, the sum of \$1,400. Charter: For charter of the steamer Colé Joyeuse, to be employed in the service of the United States in transporting from Grand Ecore, La., to the barracks at New Orleans, or such other point near the baule ground as may be designated, such number of troops of the 3d regiment of infantry, and such baggage and stores as may be required, the sum of \$1,300.

Transportation of ordnance stores: For transporting from Little Rock, Ark., to Baton Rouge, La., eighty-four boxes of ordnance stores, weighing 22,972 pounds, the sum of \$1 75 per 100 pounds.

Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Oregon, from Portsmouth, Ohio, to New Orleans barracks, or vicinity, a detachment of five companies of the 3d regiment of United States infantry, laundresses, and servants, (amounting to the number of 280, more or less,) and from 15 to 20 officers, the sum of \$3,900.

Fuel and straw: For furnishing and delivering, for the use of the United States arsenal at Pittsburg, Pa., as much good merchantable wood as may be required during the space of one year from date, the sum of \$2 75 per cord; as many bushels of good merchantable stone coal, the sum of \$3 75 per hundred bushels; and as much oat straw at 25 cents per 100 pounds. Bond \$1,000.

Toll: For allowing all the public horses at the Allegheny arsenal, and in the service of the quartermaster's department at Pittsburg, to pass (over the turnpike) and repass between Pittsburg and the Allegheny arsenal for the space of one year, the sum of \$50.

James Kelly and
John Horner.

8 Grand Ecore,
June 30.
Capt. O. Cross, a. q. m., with
Michael Welsh.

9 Grand Ecore,
July 8, 1845.
Capt. O. Cross, a. q. m., with
P. F. Kimball.

10 Grand Ecore,
July 8, 1845.
Capt. O. Cross, a. q. m., with
Wm. Kimball.

11 Little Rock, Ark.,
Sept. 2, 1845.
D. Butler, m. s. k., with E.
Walters.

12 Cincinnati, Ohio,
Sept. 15, 1845.
Captain J. R. Irwin, a. q. m.,
with Jabez Smith.

13 Allegheny arsenal,
Pa., Oct. 1, 1845.
R. B. Butler, agent q. m. d.,
with J. Perchment and D.
McFarland.

14 Allegheny arsenal,
Oct. 1, 1845.
R. B. Butler, agent q. m. d.,
with Nathan McCargo.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
15	Fort Atkinson, I. T., August 23, 1845.	Lieut. R. Dilworth, a. a. q. m., with D. M. Barber.	Corn and oats: For furnishing and delivering at Fort Atkinson, I. T., for the use of the United States quartermaster's department, 3,000 bushels of good clean merchantable shelled corn, (fifty-six pounds to the bushel,) and 5,000 bushels of oats, (thirty-two pounds to the bushel;) also, for the United States subsistence department, 500 bushels of corn and 1,000 bushels of oats; the sum of 55½ cents per bushel for the corn, and 32 cents per bushel for the oats. Bond \$7,000.	G. A. Whitman and James Watson.
16	San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 6, 1845.	Lieut. D. G. Rogers, a. a. q. m., with Ambrosio Rodriguez.	Rent of house: For rent of house situate in the town of San Antonio, with all the appurtenances, for the period of one year, and, if required, for the further period of two years more, the sum of \$40 for each calendar month.	
17	San Antonio, Texas, Nov. 6, 1845.	Lieut. D. G. Rogers, a. a. q. m., with John McMullen.	Rent of house: For rent, for the period of one year, of a house and lot situated in the town of San Antonio, Texas, with all the out-houses and appurtenances, with the exception of a parcel of the same (containing one hundred by sixty feet) lying in the southwest corner of said lot, the sum of \$55 for each calendar month.	
18	Fort Brooke, Flor., Aug. 23, 1845.	Lieut. J. G. Burbank, a. a. q. m., with Archibald McNeil.	Transportation of troops: For proceeding with the schooner Sinus from Fort Brooke (having Lieut. J. Booker, 8th regiment of infantry, on board as a cabin passenger) to Appalachicola, Florida, and there to await the arrival of Lieut. J. Booker and twelve men of the 8th regiment United States infantry from Appalachicola arsenal, and to return with them to Fort Brooke, the sum of \$15 per day, for the number of days, less one, he shall necessarily be employed in the rendition of the service.	
19	Pensacola, Florida, Dec. 31, 1845.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with N. Higgins.	Transportation of lumber: For transporting on board the barque Casilda, from Pensacola Bay to Aransas, Texas, a cargo of lumber, the sum of \$12 per thousand for every one 1,000 feet of lumber which he shall transport and deliver as specified—thirty running days to be allowed to load and unload. Demurrage at the rate of \$30 per day for every day's detention beyond.	
20	New Orleans, La., Dec. 9, 1845.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Thos. F. Burgess.	Charter of schooner Margaret: For charter of the schooner Margaret, to be employed in the service of the United States in transporting from New Orleans to the bay of Aransas, Texas, such cargo of public stores and other public property, and persons in public employ, as may be shipped in her, the sum of \$350. Demurrage \$25 per day.	

21	New Orleans, La., Dec. 11, 1845.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with S. L. & E. L. Levy.	Charter of schooner Gertrude: For charter of the schooner Gertrude, to be employed in the service of the United States in transporting from New Orleans to the bay of Aransas, Texas, such cargo of public stores, and other property, and such troops, including commissioned officers of the army, and other persons in public employ, as may be shipped in her, the sum of \$900, and \$10 additional for each commissioned officer. Demurrage \$30 per day.
22	New Orleans, La., Dec. 17, 1845.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Daniel B. Eddy.	Charter: For charter of the schooner Louisiana, to be employed in the service of the United States in transporting from New Orleans to the bay of Aransas, Texas, such cargo of lumber, and other public property, and such troops, including commissioned officers, and other persons in public employ, as may be shipped in her, the sum of \$1,000. Demurrage \$30 per day.
23	New Orleans, La., Dec. 30, 1845.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Moses Greenwood.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamboat Swallow, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 1 commissioned officer, and about 94 (more or less) non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, laundresses, and officers' servants, their arms, baggage, &c., from New Orleans to Fort Smith, Arkansas, should there be sufficient water in the river to reach that place, (if not, the commanding officer, at his option, to continue on board with his command until the boat can proceed to Fort Smith, or land at such point on the Arkansas river as he may choose,) the sum of \$20 for the officer, and \$10 for each of the others, if transported to Fort Smith; or, if transported to Little Rock, and no further, \$15 for the officer, and \$7 50 for each of the others; or, if transported to and landed at any point (and no further) between the mouth of White river and Little Rock, then the price to be determined by the commanding officer of the detachment, according to the distance, from \$10 to \$15 for the officer, and from \$5 to \$7 50 for each of the others.
24	New Orleans, La., Jan. 17, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Benj. Atwell.	Charter: For charter of the schooner General Worth, to be employed in the service of the United States in transporting from New Orleans to the depot on St. Joseph's island, Texas, such public stores and troops, or other persons in public employ, as may be shipped in her, the sum of \$1,500; but, if it be necessary to lighten the schooner at Aransas bar, and the same be done by the quartermaster's department, a deduction of the sum of \$125 to be made from the abovementioned consideration of \$1,500.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date:	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
25	Fort Leavenworth, Mo., Dec. 20, 1845.	Capt. W. M. D. McKissack, a. q. m., with Matthew M. Hughes.	Lease of public land: In consideration of the lease and occupation of the public farm at Fort Leavenworth, for the term of three years, commencing the 1st of January, 1846, and terminating the 31st of December, 1849, the lessee (Hughes) agrees to furnish and deliver to the United States, during that period, 12,000 bushels of corn and 8,000 bushels of oats, and all the timothy hay which may be produced on the said public farm annually: the corn and oats to be delivered at such times and places as may be designated, and in such quantities as required, as soon as practicable after the maturing of the crops; and the hay in like manner. On the part of the United States, the quartermaster at Fort Leavenworth to pay to said lessee (Hughes) the sum of 24 cents for each and every bushel of corn and oats, and \$3 75 $\frac{1}{4}$ for each and every ton of hay delivered in pursuance of agreement. Bond \$3,000.	H. Rich and J. L. Thompson.
26	Fort Scott, Mo., Dec. 20, 1845.	Capt. Thos. Swords, a. q. m., with Daniel Johnston.	Corn: For furnishing and delivering at Fort Scott, Missouri, 8,000 bushels of good, sound merchantable corn—1,400 bushels thereof to be delivered monthly, commencing in the month of January, 1846—the sum of 45 cents for each and every bushel delivered. Bond \$200.	Wm. Modrel and Abr'm Redfield.
27	New London, Ct., Dec. 29, 1845.	Lieut. James Totten, a. a. q. m., with Eber S. James.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at Forts Trumbull and Griswold as much good, sound merchantable wood as may be required for use for one year next ensuing, the sum of \$5 75 per cord. Bond \$1,000.	Abner Bassett and Sam'l S. Beckwith.
28	Plattsburg, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1845.	Lieut. J. W. Penrose, a. a. q. m., with Ichabod Dawson.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at the United States barracks at Plattsburg, New York, and also for the use of the troops stationed in the town of Plattsburg, as much good, sound merchantable wood as may be required for one year next ensuing, the sum of \$1 23 per cord. Bond \$500.	Rich'd Cottrill and A. C. Moore.
29	Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 1, 1846.	Lieut. J. C. Henshaw, a. a. q. m., with Richard L. Howison.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at Baton Rouge, Louisiana, as much good, sound merchantable wood as may be required for use for one year next ensuing, the sum of \$3 per cord. Bond \$1,000.	Augustus King and Beal & Son.
30	New York, Jan. 6, 1846.	Lieut. Col. H. Whiting, d. q. m. g., with Stanton & Frost.	Transportation of troops: For transporting on board the ship Uncas, from New York harbor to the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, a party of United States troops, consisting of 1 commissioned officer and 80 recruits, (more or less,) with their provisions and baggage, the sum of \$30 for the commissioned officer, and \$7 25 for each of the others.	

Cummings Sanborn
and John Wells.John Nowlin and
James Wilson.

31	Fort Gratiot, Mich., Oct. 31, 1845.	Lieut. J. W. Schureman, a. a. q. m., with John Howard.	Corn and oats: For furnishing and delivering at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, 183 bushels of good, clean merchantable corn, and 274 bushels of good, clean merchantable oats, the sum of 50 cents per bushel for the corn, and 31 cents per bushel for the oats. Bond \$500. Erection of a shed: For the erection of a shed for the protection of ordnance and ordnance stores, and repairing a storehouse, &c., the sum of \$98.
32	Galveston, Texas, October 27, 1845.	Capt. A. C. Myers, a. q. m., with John T. Bush.	Lumber and fuel: For furnishing and delivering at Fort Washita 50,000 feet of lumber, also 200 cords of wood, the sum of 50 cents per one hundred feet for the lumber, and \$1 62½ per cord for the wood.
33	Fort Washita, January 3, 1845.	Lieut. L. A. Armistead, a. a. q. m., with John H. Glover.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, in the steamer Henry Bry, from Jefferson barracks to the mouth of either the Arkansas or White river, as may be decided on, a detachment of United States recruits of the 1st regiment of dragoons, with their laundresses, officers' servants, horses, baggage, and equipments, the sum of \$8 for each commissioned officer, and \$3 for each soldier, &c., and \$4 for each horse.
34	St. Louis, Mo., October 9, 1845.	Major Æ. Mackay, a. q. m., with J. H. Freligh.	Charter: For charter of the barque Isabella, to transport from Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, to Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay, Florida, one company of United States troops, consisting of sixty persons, more or less, together with the officers' baggage and provisions, the sum of \$1,030.
35	Pensacola, Flor., October 29, 1845.	Lieut. W. H. French, a. a. q. m., with Joseph Young.	Charter: For charter of the steamer Montezuma, to transport from Fort Pickens, Florida, to Fort Pike and Fort Woods, Louisiana, two companies of United States troops, with their baggage and provisions, the sum of \$700.
36	Fort Pickens, Flor., November 7, 1845.	Lieut. W. H. French, a. a. q. m., with C. A. Gilbert & Brother.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at Detroit arsenal, Michigan, as much good merchantable wood as may be required for use for one year, the sum of \$1 23 per cord. Bond \$200.
37	Detroit, Mich., January 8, 1846.	Capt. S. P. Heinzelman, a. q. m., with George Purdy.	Uniform caps: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, Pa., within eight months from date, 650 dragoon uniform caps, according to size and description and pattern; also 950 infantry uniform caps, of the quality and sizes of the said dragoon uniform caps; the sum of \$1 20 each for the dragoon uniform caps, and \$1 18 each for the infantry caps.
38	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with Wm. Cressman.	Cotton and wool flannel: For delivering at the United States arsenal at Philadelphia, within eight months from date, 40,000 yards ¾ cotton and wool flannel, at 21½ cents per yard, like in all respects to pattern, &c.
39	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with S. S. Williams.	Bugles plates, tulips, &c.: For delivering at the United States arsenal at Philadelphia, within eight months from date, 900 infantry bugles, at 5 cents each; 200 dragoon plates, at 20 cents each; 1,000 ordnance, artillery, and infantry plates, at 4 cents each; 1,100 ordnance, artillery, and infantry tulips, at 7 cents each; and 300 dragoon tulips, at 8 cents each; the whole equal in quality, materials, &c., to patterns.
40	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with John O'Hara.	

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
41	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with Henry Horn.	Binding, &c.: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, Pa., within eight months from date, 800 yards 1½-inch red worsted binding, at 7 cents per yard; 10,000 yards ¼-inch yellow worsted binding, at 2 cents per yard; 8,000 yards ¾-inch yellow worsted binding, at 2½ cents per yard; 8,000 yards ¾-inch white worsted binding, at 2 cents per yard; 20,000 yards ¼-inch white worsted binding, at 2 cents per yard; 3,000 yards 1½-inch white worsted binding, at 6 cents per yard; 750 bands and tassels, (yellow,) at 48 cents each; 125 bands and tassels, (red,) at 50 cents each; 1,600 white pompons, at 10 cents each; 14 pairs non-commissioned staff white epaulets, at \$1 73 per pair; 175 pairs sergeants' ditto, at 84 cents per pair; 180 pairs corporals' ditto, at 82 cents per pair; 900 pairs artillery shoulder straps, at 38 cents per pair; 1,500 pairs infantry ditto, at 35 cents per pair; 15 worsted sashes, (yellow,) at \$1 58 each; 15 ditto red, at \$1 75 each; 500 yards blue cord, at 66 cents per 100 yards; 4,000 yards red ditto, at 66 cents per 100 yards; and 8,000 yards white ditto, at 60 cents per 100 yards; the articles to be like and equal in all respects to the samples and patterns furnished.	James M. Mason John M. Mason and Wm. Madrel and Abraham Radlehl. Albert Bessett and Sam'l B. Beckwith. Rich'd Odell and A. C. Moore. Augustus King and Bell & Son. Sam'l M. Mott Cambridge Springs
42	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with Thos. R. Fisher.	Woolen half stockings: For delivering at the arsenal of the United States on Schuylkill, within eight months from date, 1,300 dozen pairs of woolen half stockings, the sum of \$2 84 per dozen pair.	
43	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with George Adams.	Cotton drilling: For delivering at the arsenal of the United States on Schuylkill, within eight months from date, 5,000 yards ¼ bleached cotton drilling, at 10½ cents per yard; 70,000 yards ¼ unbleached cotton drilling, at 8½ cents per yard; 30,000 yards ¼ unbleached cotton drilling, at 9½ cents per yard; the whole to be like and equal in all respects to the samples furnished.	
44	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with James Lenny.	Bootees: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within eight months from date, 9,000 pairs laced bootees, like and equal to the pattern furnished, the sum of \$1 02 per pair.	
45	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with Ed. Burke.	Bootees: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within eight months from date, 9,000 pairs laced bootees, like and equal in quality, &c., to the pattern furnished, the sum of \$1 02 per pair.	
46	Philadelphia, Pa., December 1, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with Stephen W. Brown.	Blue cloth: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within eight months from date, 3,500 yards 6-4 fine blue cloth for coats,	

1,500 yards 6-4 fine blue cloth for dragoon jackets, at the average price of \$2 04 per yard; and 800 yards 6-4 fine blue cloth, water proof, at \$2 25 per yard; to be in weight, quality, &c., equal to the samples furnished.

Unbleached shirting: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within eight months from date, 50,000 yards of unbleached shirting, at 9½ cents per yard; to be equal in all respects to the sample, &c.

Canton flannel: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within eight months from date, 30,000 of Canton flannel, at 9½ cents per yard; to be equal in all respects to the sample, &c.

Army woolen blankets, &c.: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within 8 months from date, 4,600 army woolen blankets, according to size and description, and equal in all respects to the pattern furnished; also, 2,300 blue horse-blankets, according to size and description, &c.

Dragoon shoulder straps: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within 7 months from date, 45 pairs non-commissioned staff (brass) shoulder straps, for dragoons, the sum of \$1 per pair; and 575 pairs privates' shoulder straps, the sum of 75 cents per pair—to be like and equal in all respects to the patterns furnished.

Sky-blue twilled cloth: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within 8 months from date, 45,000 yards 6-4 sky-blue twilled cloth, (to be equal in all respects to the pattern furnished,) the sum of \$1 40 per yard.

Axes and hatchets: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, within 5 months from date, 750 felling axes, the sum of 75 cents each, and 600 hatchets, at 30 cents each—to be equal in quality, finish, &c., to the patterns furnished.

Wall tents and flies: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, by the 1st of March, 1846, 200 wall tents, the sum of \$11 50 each, and 200 wall tent flies, at \$4 40 each—to be like and equal in all respects to pattern.

Nose bags: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, by the 15th of February ensuing date, 600 nose bags, to be equal to pattern, (the canvass for the same to be furnished by the United States,) the sum of 53 cents each.

Tents: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuylkill, by the 1st of July, 1846, 1,200 common tents, the sum of \$6 62½ each; also, within 6 weeks from date, 200 wall tents and flies, the sum of \$16 81½ for each wall tent and fly—to be like and equal in all respects to the patterns, &c.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with Theophilus Peck.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with Theophilus Peck.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with M. H. Simpson.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with Thos. J. Baggs.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with Philip A. Ricards.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with Bird & Weld.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with John Eastburn.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with Mahlon Higgs.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with Vinyard & Shindler.

47 Philadelphia, Pa.,
December 1, 1845.

48 Philadelphia, Pa.,
December 1, 1845.

49 Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dec. 1, 1845.

50 Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dec. 1, 1845.

51 Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dec. 1, 1845.

52 Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dec. 1, 1845.

53 Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dec. 24, 1845.

54 Philadelphia, Pa.,
Dec. 22, 1845.

55 Philadelphia, Pa.,
Jan. 17, 1846.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Articles or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
56	Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 19, 1846.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with John Phillips.	Tent poles and pins: For delivering at the United States arsenal on Schuyl-kill, within 3 months from date, 1,200 sets common tent poles, with 15 pins to each set, the sum of \$1 30 per set of poles and pins; and 200 sets of wall tent poles, with 37 pins to each set, the sum of \$1 87 per set of poles and pins—to be like and equal in all respects to patterns.	
57	New Orleans, La., Oct. 24, 1845.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt d. q. m. g., with John Valentine.	Purchase of the steamer <i>White Wing</i> : For purchase for, and on behalf of the United States, of the steamboat called the <i>White Wing</i> , of the burden of 100 67 95 tons, together with all her boats, anchors, engines, cables, furniture, fixtures, apparel, and appurtenances, the sum of \$7,500.	
58	Fort Pickens, Flo., Sept. 15, 1845.	Lieut. L. McLaws, a. a. q. m., with Russel Warren.	Charter: For charter of the schooner <i>Maria M. Klotts</i> , to transport from Fort Pickens, Pensacola harbor, to Corpus Christi or Aransas Bay, Texas, a company of United States troops, of 40 men, (more or less,) company D, 7th infantry, with their provisions, baggage, &c., the sum of \$1,500, with the additional sum of \$30 for each officer. Demurrage \$25 per day.	
59	St. Joseph's Aransas Bay, Oct. 30, 1845.	Capt. E. A. Ogden, a. q. m., with Douglass W. Stark.	Charter: For charter of schooner <i>Cornelia</i> , to transport from Aransas Bay to Galveston, Texas, a full cargo of ordnance, or other public stores, the sum of \$400. Demurrage \$30 per day.	
60	St. Joseph's island, Texas, Nov. 10, 1845.	Major C. Thomas, q. m., with Asa Miner, jr.	Charter: For charter of the schooner <i>Fame</i> , to transport from Aransas Bay, to Galveston, Texas, 200 boxes (more or less) of ordnance, and such other public stores as may be shipped in her, the sum of \$200. Demurrage \$15 per day.	
61	St. Joseph's island, Texas, Nov. 4, 1845.	Major C. Thomas, q. m., with J. C. Ryan.	Charter: For charter of the schooner <i>W. Bryant</i> , to transport from Aransas Bay, Texas, to the city of New Orleans, Louisiana, 1 company of the Louisiana volunteers, with their arms, provisions, and other stores, consisting of 4 commissioned officers and 74 non-commissioned officers and privates, the sum of \$350.	
62	Fort Pickens, Flo., Dec. 15, 1845.	Lieut. J. L. Donaldson, a. a. q. m., with Jesse Pritchett.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering, either at Forts Pickens, McRee, or Barrancas wharves, for the use of the United States troops stationed in Pensacola harbor, as much good, sound merchantable oak wood as may be required for one year from the 1st of January, 1846, the sum of \$4 47 per cord for each cord delivered at Fort Pickens wharf; for each cord delivered at Fort McRee wharf, the sum of \$6; and for that delivered at Barrancas wharf, the sum of \$4 42 per cord. Bond \$1,500.	J. Jerrison, jr., and W. H. Baker.

63	Mount Vernon arsenal, Ala., Feb. 28, 1846.	Lieut. J. M. Morgan, a. a. q. m., with Charles Keogh.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at the United States arsenal at Mount Vernon, Alabama, for the use of the troops stationed there, 60 cords of good, merchantable oak wood, the sum of \$2 48 per cord. Bond \$100.	James Smith.
64	Fort Ontario, N. Y., March 3, 1846.	Lieut. G. W. Patten, a. a. q. m., with Isaac R. Parkhurst.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at Fort Ontario, New York, 325 cords of wood, of good, merchantable quality, the sum of \$2 25 per cord. Bond \$200.	Thos. F. Couch.
65	New York, April 2, 1846.	Lieut. Col. H. Whiting, d. q. m. g., with Stanton & Frost.	Transportation of troops: For transporting on board the ship Indiana, from the harbor of New York to New Orleans, Louisiana, a party of United States troops, consisting of 4 commissioned officers and 190 enlisted men, (more or less,) with their provisions and baggage, the sum of \$30 for each commissioned officer, and \$7 for each of the others.	W. Pratt and W. F. Tunnard.
66	Baton Rouge, Mar. 23, 1846.	Lieut. J. H. King, a. a. q. m., with D. I. Francis.	Hauling guns: For hauling and delivering to the commanding officer at Baton Rouge arsenal, within ten days from date, 52 cannon recently landed at Baton Rouge, the sum of \$14 50 for each gun so delivered. Bond \$1,500.	
67	Fort Wayne, Ark., Dec. 20, 1845.	Lieut. J. W. T. Gardiner, a. a. q. m., with B. B. Nichols and A. H. Pitner.	Corn: For furnishing and delivering at Camp Boone, near Fort Wayne, Ark., corn at such times, and in such quantities, as the acting assistant quartermaster may direct, the sum of 30 cents per bushel for each bushel delivered; the contract to remain in force as long as the troops remain at their location near Fort Wayne.	
68	Fort Wayne, Ark., Jan. 20, 1846.	Lieut. J. W. T. Gardiner, a. a. q. m., with Pompey Tinnun.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at Camp Boone, near Fort Wayne, Ark., as much wood, of good and merchantable quality, as may be required for the use of the troops at Camp Boone as long as they may remain stationed there, the sum of \$1 50 per cord.	
69	Newport barracks, Ky.	Lieut. J. H. Gore, a. a. q. m., with M. Collins.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Monticello, from Newport barracks to Fort Smith, Ark., or, should the Arkansas river be low, as near thereto as practicable, one officer, fifty-five United States recruits, and two laundresses and servants, (more or less,) with baggage, provisions, &c., the sum of \$25 for the officer, and \$15 each for the others.	
70	Bar below Little Rock, Ark., Jan. 3, 1846.	Lieut. J. H. Gore, a. a. q. m., with James Timms.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Oella, from the bar below Little Rock, Ark., to Fort Smith, Ark., or as near thereto as the depth of water may render practicable, one officer, fifty-five recruits, one deserter, and three laundresses, with baggage, provisions, &c., the sum of \$400.	
71	Carlisle barracks, Pa., Mar. 20, 1846.	Lieut. John P. J. O'Brien, a. a. q. m., with Ulrick Strickler.	Rent of land: For rent of a field of 16 acres, (more or less,) adjacent to Carlisle barracks, for military purposes, for the period of one year, commencing March 20, 1846, the sum of \$175.	

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
72	Cincinnati, Ohio, Aug. 28, 1845.	Capt. T. R. Irwin, a. q. m., with Irwin & Foster.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Cairo, at the mouth of the Ohio river, to New Orleans, a detachment of United States infantry, consisting of companies and non-commissioned staff and band, the sum of \$20 for each officer, and \$5 for each man and laundry, and 75 cents for each hundred pounds of baggage and military stores, &c. But in consideration of other passengers and freight having been taken on board before the arrival of the detachment, a deduction in the amount stipulated to be paid for the exclusive use of the boat of \$400 from the above to be made.	
73	Washington city, D. C., Jan. 14, 1846.	Lieut. George Thom, with Jacob Brodbeck, jr.	Quarters and fuel: For furnishing rooms, bedding, fuel, lights, &c., for a detachment of United States troops stationed at Washington, commencing January 14, 1846, and to continue during the pleasure of the officer in charge of the detachment, the sum of \$1 per week for each man.	
74	New York, April 24, 1846.	Lieut. Col. H. Whiting, d. q. m. g., with Francis B. Nichols.	Coal: For furnishing and delivering on the wharf at Governor's island, New York, 350 tons best quality red ash anthracite coal, (to be delivered between the 1st of May and the 31st of August, 1846,) the sum of \$4 95 per ton. Bond \$850.	S. G. Walker and Henry Toland.
75	New York, May 2, 1846.	Lieut. Col. H. Whiting, d. q. m. g., with Lenas Van der Venter.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at such of the military posts in the harbor of New York as may be required, 250 cords of wood, of best quality, (the whole to be delivered by the 30th of September, 1846,) the sum of \$2 31 per cord. Bond \$550.	C. Parsons.
76	Fort Wayne, Ark., Mar. 20, 1846.	Lieut. A. R. Johnston, with Reynolds May.	Corn: For furnishing and delivering at Fort Wayne, Ark., corn of good quality, in such quantities, and at such times, as shall be designated by the acting assistant quartermaster, the sum of 584 cents per bushel. Contract to continue in force until the 31st of October, 1846, unless the troops should leave Fort Wayne before that time.	
77	Camp on the Rio Grande, Texas, April 14, 1846.	Capt. G. H. Crosman, a. q. m., with Miguel Salenos.	Rent of houses, &c.: For rent of seven tenements or houses, to be used as storehouses for the public supplies of the army, or other public purposes, as long as they may be required, the sum of \$1 50 per day.	
78	Washington city, D. C., Sept. 11, 1845.	Col. J. J. Abert, Chief Topographical Bureau, with Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.	Purchase of the steamer Kite: For purchase of the steamer Kite, for the use of the quartermaster's department; the amount of her actual cost to be stated on the certificate of Lieut. Col. Long, and a deduction of 10 per cent. therefrom for deterioration, wear, &c., since her building.	
79	Philadelphia, Pa., May 21, 1846.	Maj. D. D. Tompkins, q. m., with Wilson, Childs, & Co.,	Wagons: For making and furnishing, for the use of the United States, 200 four-horse covered wagons, according to size and description, (the	

80	Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1846.	and H. Simons, jr. Maj. D. D. Tompkins, q. m., with M. J. Lukins.	whole to be delivered by the 12th of August, 1846, or sooner, if possible, the sum of \$110 for each wagon and cover, complete. Mule harness: For furnishing and delivering to the quartermaster of the United States army at Philadelphia, Pa., by the 30th of June, 1846, 50 sets of four-mule harness, according to description, and equal in all respects to pattern, the sum of \$37 62 for each set delivered.
81	Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1846.	Maj. D. D. Tompkins, q. m., with W. S. Hansell & Sons.	Mule wagon harness: For furnishing and delivering to the quartermaster of the United States army at Philadelphia, Pa., by the 30th of June, 1846, 50 sets of four-mule wagon harness, according to description, and equal to pattern harness furnished, the sum of \$37 62 for each set delivered.
82	Philadelphia, Pa., May 23, 1846.	Maj. D. D. Tompkins, q. m., with Magee, Taber, & Co.	Mule harness: For furnishing and delivering to the quartermaster of the United States army at Philadelphia, Pa., by the 30th of June, 1846, 100 sets of four-mule harness, according to description, and equal to pattern, the sum of \$37 62 for each set delivered.
83	Washington city, D. C., May 23, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with H. L. Thistle.	Pack saddles: For furnishing and delivering, for the use of the United States, either at Washington or Philadelphia, 1,000 pack saddles, according to pattern, &c., the sum of \$15 for each saddle.
84	Washington city, June 3, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with John T. McLaughlin.	Charter: For charter of the iron steamer Hunter for the period of three months from the commencement of her service, and as much longer as may be required for service in the Rio Grande, or elsewhere, as may be required, the sum of \$4,000 per month.
85	Baltimore, Md., June 3, 1846.	Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, a. q. m., with Benjamin Buck & Son.	Charter: For charter of the barque Catharine, to transport from Fort Monroe, Va., to Point Isabel, Texas, two companies of United States artillery, consisting of about 200, officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, with their baggage, provisions, and other stores, the sum of \$3,200. Demurrage \$30 per day.
86	Buffalo, N. York, May 20, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with E. Walden.	Lease of a lot of land: For rent or lease of a lot of land in the city of Buffalo, New York, for the use of the United States for military purposes, for the term of one year, from the 5th of December, 1845, the sum of \$1,000.
87	Washington city, D. C., June 5, 1846.	U. S. Quartermaster's Dept., with Thos. J. Fisher.	Horse hobbles: For furnishing for the United States quartermaster's department, within 10 days from date, 100 horse hobbles, equal to pattern, the sum of 75 cents each.
88	Washington city, D. C., Sept. 11, 1845.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with W. C. Templeton.	Services: For services to be rendered in the transport service of the army, whether as commander of a steamer, or otherwise; compensation at the rate of \$200 per month; travelling expenses from city of Washington to Louisville, Kentucky, to be defrayed by the United States.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
89	Washington city, D. C., June 8, 1846.	Joseph P. Moore, agent U. S., with R. B. Forbes.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Massachusetts, to transport from the harbor of Washington city to Point Isabel, Texas, a detachment of volunteers in the service of the United States, consisting of 19 commissioned officers and 400 non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, (more or less,) with their baggage, provisions, and other public stores, the sum of \$400 per day. Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Lexington, from Buffalo, New York, to Detroit, Michigan, an officer and 18 United States recruits, (more or less,) the sum of \$5 for the officer, and \$3 each for the enlisted men.	
90	Buffalo, N. York, April 18, 1846.	Capt. R. E. Clary, a. q. m., with G. Appleby.	Transportation of lumber: For transporting on board the brig Henry, from the harbor of Pensacola, Florida, a cargo of lumber, to the bay of Aransas, Texas, the sum of \$11 per thousand for every 1,000 feet of lumber delivered. After reporting ship ready to receive cargo, six working days to be allowed: for detention beyond this, demurrage at the rate of \$20 per day. Should the ship deliver without being lighted, six working days to be allowed for discharging; should she be lighted outside the bar, 10 working days to be allowed: for every day over, demurrage \$20 per day.	
91	New Orleans, La., Dec. 5, 1845.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with George H. T. Cole.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Arkansas No. 5, from New Orleans to Fort Gibson, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 1 commissioned officer and about 90 men, laundresses, and officers' servants, &c., with their arms, baggage, and subsistence. Should there not be sufficient water in the river to reach Fort Gibson, the commanding officer to have the option of continuing on board the boat until she can proceed, or adopt other measures for the getting of his command to its destination. The United States to pay the sum of \$12 for each officer and private, &c., should the command be transported to Fort Gibson, and in proportion for any less distance; if no further than Fort Smith, only \$10; to Little Rock, \$7 50; to the mouth of White river, \$3 75. No charge for transporting arms, baggage, or subsistence.	
92	New Orleans, La., Jan. 29, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Moses Greenwood.	Transportation of lumber: For transporting on board the barque Casilda, from the bay of Pensacola, Florida, a cargo of lumber to Aransas Bay, Texas, the sum of \$12 per thousand for every 1,000 feet transported	
93	Pensacola, Florida, Dec. 31, 1845.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with N. Higgins.		

and delivered. After reporting ready, 30 days to be allowed for loading and unloading; and for all time beyond, demurrage at the rate of \$30 per day.

Transportation of troops: For transporting from Montgomery's Point, Arkansas, to Little Rock, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 1 commissioned officer, 92 enlisted men, and 1 laundress, (more or less,) with their arms, baggage, &c., the sum of \$500, provided the troops be transported to Little Rock; and if to any point short of that place, the price of transportation to be at the rate of \$150 for every 100 miles.

Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Colonel Harney, from Grand Ecore, Louisiana, to New Orleans, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 1 officer, 13 men, and 8 laundresses, with their baggage, provision, &c., the sum of \$239.

Hay and oats: For delivering at Fort Crawford, W. T., in such quantities as may be required, 25 tons of good timothy hay, and 1,000 bushels of good, merchantable oats, (the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of July, 1846,) the sum of \$8 per ton for the hay, and 20 cents per bushel for the oats.

Charter: For charter of the steamer Convoy, to transport from the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and from Jefferson barracks, adjacent thereto, to New Orleans, Louisiana, 1 regiment of Missouri volunteers, in the service of the United States, consisting of 8 companies, with their field and staff, being about 30 commissioned officers and 700 rank and file, (more or less,) with their horses, baggage, provisions, &c., the sum of \$2,000.

Straw and hay: For furnishing as much oat straw and good clover and timothy hay as may be required for the use of the United States quartermaster's department at Fort Mackinac, Michigan, for the year ending the 30th of June, 1847, the sum of \$15 per ton for every ton of straw received, and \$16 per ton for every ton of hay received.

Transportation of ordnance: For hauling from the landing at Baton Rouge, and delivering at the Baton Rouge arsenal, within 10 days from date, 20 8 inch Columbiads, weighing 184,561 pounds, and 694 8 inch cannon balls, weighing 44,416 pounds, the sum of \$7 for each gun, and 2 cents for each cannon call.

Transportation of ordnance: For hauling and delivering at the landing near the saw mill in Baton Rouge, within three days from date, 29 24-pounder cannon, each weighing about 5,500 pounds, the sum of \$2 87½ for each cannon hauled. Bond \$400.

A. Matta and N. R. Knox.

Lieut. Thomas Hendrickson, with M. Collins.

Lieut. Z. M. P. Inge, a. a. q. m., with Thomas Moore.

Lieut. Thos. C. Hammond, a. a. q. m., with Levi R. Marsh.

Maj. E. Mackay, q. m., with C. R. Garrison.

Lieut. G. C. Westcott, a. a. q. m., with Michael Dousman.

Capt. R. H. K. Whiteley, a. a. q. m., with Henry Tomlinson.

Capt. R. H. K. Whiteley, a. a. q. m., with Joshua Beal & Son.

94 Montgomery Point, Ark., Jan. 9, 1846.

95 Grand Ecore, La., Jan. 8, 1846.

96 Fort Crawford, W. T., April 10, 1846.

97 St. Louis, Missouri, May 22, 1846.

98 Fort Mackinac, Mich., May 25, 1846.

99 Baton Rouge barracks, May 25, 1846.

100 Baton Rouge barracks, June 28, 1846.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
101	New York, June 9, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Richard F. C. Hartley.	Charter: For charter of the ship Henry Pratt, to transport from the harbor of New York to the bar at the entrance to the harbor of Brazos Santiago, Texas, a detachment of the United States army, consisting of two companies of artillery and a party of dragoon recruits—in all about 310 persons, with baggage, &c., the sum of \$5,000.	
102	Baltimore, Md., June 13, 1846.	Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, a. q. m., with Hooper & Cheesebrough.	Charter: For charter of the barque Montgomery, to transport from Fort Monroe, Virginia, to Point Isabel, Texas, one company of United States artillery, consisting of about 100 persons, (more or less,) with baggage, provisions, &c., the sum of \$2,250. Demurrage at the rate of \$25 per day.	
103	Baltimore, Md., July 9, 1846.	Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, a. q. m., with Messrs. A. & C. Reeder.	Construction of iron boiler and smoke pipe: For constructing an iron boiler and smoke pipe for the United States steamer Colonel Harney, within sixty-five days from date, according to description and draught or plan furnished, and capable of withstanding a prescribed bursting pressure, the sum of 12 cents per pound for the boiler, and 9 cents per pound for the smoke pipe.	
104	Charleston, S. C., June 10, 1846.	Lieut. T. W. Sherman, a. a. q. m., with Theodore Buckley.	Charter: For charter of the brig Mobile, to transport from Fort Moultrie, S. C., to Point Isabel, Texas, one company of United States troops, viz: Company B, 3d artillery, consisting of four commissioned officers and ninety-five non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, (more or less,) baggage and provisions, &c., the sum of \$2,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day.	
105	Plattsburg, N. Y., July 11, 1846.	Lieut. J. W. Penrose, a. a. q. m., with Follett & Bradley.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Plattsburg, N. Y., to New York harbor a detachment of United States troops, consisting of four commissioned officers, forty-five enlisted men, one hospital man, three laundresses, and four officers' servants, with their arms and baggage, the sum of \$350.	
106	Fort Smith, Ark., June 13, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with Jas. W. McKinny.	Hay: For furnishing, for the use of the quartermaster's department at Fort Smith, Ark., 150 tons of good merchantable prairie hay, (the whole to be delivered on or before the 15th of August, 1846,) the sum of \$1 23½ per ton.	
107	Fort Smith, Ark., June 15, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with Aug. A. Blumen-thal.	Erection of a house: For erecting, by the 15th day of September, 1846, at Fort Smith, in a good and workmanlike manner, on the foundation already commenced, a house of two stories, (as a storehouse,) according to plans and draughts, &c., the timber to be furnished by the Uni-	

ted States, the sum of \$2,100.

Two-horse wagons: For furnishing, for the service of the United States, all the wagons that he can, within forty days from date, of the following description, viz: light two-horse wagons, the ordinary two-horse wagons, and the heavy two-horse wagons, according to description given, and complete in every necessary part, with the exception of the cover, the sum of \$75 for every wagon of the lightest size; for every wagon of the second size, \$85; and for every wagon of the heaviest size, \$100.

Charter: For charter of the schooner Rosetta, to transport from Galveston, Texas, to Brazos Santiago, one company of Texas volunteers, with provisions, the sum of \$300.

Charter: For charter of the barque Benjamin, to transport from Galveston, Texas, to Brazos Santiago, two companies of Texas volunteers, with the necessary provisions; also, 50 boxes of arms, 19 boxes of ordnance stores, and one gin, the sum of \$900.

Charter: For charter of the schooner L. M. Hitchcock, to transport from Galveston, Texas, to Brazos Santiago, one company of Texas volunteers, and provisions, with 38 boxes of ordnance and ordnance stores, the sum of \$600.

Charter: For charter of the steamboat Aid, of the burden of about 130 tons, to the United States, to be used for the transportation of troops and army supplies upon the Rio Grande, or any other purpose necessary; engineers, pilots, and crew, and all things requisite, to be supplied by said Hyde, with the exception of fuel, which last is to be furnished by the United States, the sum of \$150 per day for every day the boat shall be actually employed. The agreement to remain in force during the pleasure of the contracting parties.

Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at Fort Brooke, Flor., in such quantities as may be required, (the whole to be delivered by the 1st of July, 1847,) 400 cords of good sound merchantable oak or hickory wood, the sum of \$2 47 per cord. Bond \$1,000.

Charter: For charter of the ship Norman, to transport from New York harbor to Brazos Santiago a detachment of United States troops, consisting of three commissioned officers, two hundred recruits, and four laundresses, (more or less,) with their provisions and baggage; also such quantity of subsistence and other stores, not exceeding the bulk of 1,500 barrels, as may be shipped on board, the sum of \$4,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day.

Stephen Hollingsworth and W. B. Hooker.

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No. 1 - Continued

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| 108 | York, Pa., July 23, 1846. | Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, a. q. m., with Jeremiah Hess. |
| 109 | Galveston, Texas, May 23, 1846. | Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, a. a. q. m., with W. L. Sawyer. |
| 110 | Galveston, Texas, May 18, 1846. | Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, a. a. q. m., with Andrew Moore. |
| 111 | Galveston, Texas, May 16, 1846. | Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, a. a. q. m., with Samuel L. Denison. |
| 112 | Matamoras, July 3, 1846. | Capt. G. H. Crosman, a. q. m., with John E. Hyde. |
| 113 | Fort Brooke, Flor., July 13, 1846. | Lieut. E. A. Capron, a. a. q. m., with J. H. Hollingsworth. |
| 114 | New York, July 10, 1846. | Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Theodore Chase. |

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
115	New York, July 22, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with L. McKay.	Transportation of troops: For transporting on board the barque Odd Fellows, from the harbor of New York to Tampa Bay, Florida, a party of United States troops, consisting of one commissioned officer and fifty-one recruits, (more or less,) with their provisions and baggage, the sum of \$25 for the officer, and \$12 for each recruit.	
116	Washington city, July 31, 1846.	Maj. Thos. B. Eastland, q. m., with Loper, Band, & Co.	Charter: For charter of the two steam schooners John Stevens and John R. Thompson, for the term of three months, to be employed in the service of the United States, &c.; to be well equipped; to have an efficient crew of officers and men, and kept in good order during the charter; all expenses incident to the running of the vessels to be paid by Loper, Band, & Co., the sum of \$180 per day each while in order to perform service. No demurrage to be allowed.	
117	Fort Washita, Ark., May 8, 1846.	Lieut. T. Hendrickson, a. a. q. m., with H. F. Kerby.	Transportation of public property: For transporting, in covered wagons, a quantity of public property, consisting of clothing and camp equipment, &c., weighing 11,571 pounds, from Fort Washita to Fort Gibson, Arkansas, the sum of \$2 per 100 pounds.	
118	St. Louis, Missouri, March 12, 1846.	Maj. Æ. Mackay, q. m., with Gaty, McGune, & Glasby.	Steam engine, &c.: For furnishing, and having ready for delivery at the foundry at St. Louis, on or before the 15th of April, 1846, a steam engine, according to given dimensions and description, the sum of \$1,600.	
119	Buffalo, New York, June 16, 1846.	Lieut. Alfred Sully, U. S. A., with John Pease.	Transportation of troops: For furnishing transportation for 15 men of the United States army from Buffalo, New York, to Detroit, Michigan; also for one man from Detroit to Buffalo; the sum of \$3 per man.	
120	Carlisle barracks, Pa., June 11, 1846.	Lieut. J. P. J. O'Brien, a. a. q. m., with John C. Culver.	Hire of wagon, &c.: For hire of one covered wagon and six mules, with teamster, to accompany the moving of United States troops from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to any point on the Ohio river that may be designated, the sum of \$5 per day for every day occupied in going, and also in again returning to Carlisle, at the rate of 20 miles per day.	
121	Carlisle barracks, Pa., June 11, 1846.	Lieut. J. P. J. O'Brien, a. a. q. m., with George Hendel.	Hire of wagon, &c.: For hire of one covered spring wagon and four horses, with teamster, to accompany troops from Carlisle barracks to any point on the Ohio river that may be designated, the sum of \$4 for every day occupied in going from Carlisle and returning thereto, at the rate of 20 miles per day.	
122	Carlisle barracks, Pa., June 7, 1846.	Lieut. J. P. J. O'Brien, a. a. q. m., with John Stuart, jr.	Hire of wagon, &c.: For hire of one covered wagon, with five horses and a teamster, to accompany troops on march from Carlisle, Pennsylvania, to any point on the Ohio river that may be designated, the sum	

123	Buffalo, New York, May 9, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Edwin Rose.	of \$5 per day for every day occupied in going from Carlisle and re- turning, at the rate of 20 miles per day. Transportation of troops: For furnishing transportation from the city of Buffalo to the town of Sackett's Harbor, New York, for one non-com- missioned officer and six recruits United States army, with their bag- gage, the sum of \$4 50 per man. Rent of house: For rent of house, known as "the old hospital," with the yards, grounds, &c., from the 16th of July to the 1st of September, 1846, the sum of \$250. Hay: For furnishing at Fort Scott, for the use of the United States, 200 tons of good, sound prairie hay, to be delivered during the season of 1846, the sum of \$4 per ton. Bond \$800. Hay: For furnishing for the United States use at Fort Snelling, during the hay cutting season of 1846, 40 tons of good prairie hay, the sum of \$2 per ton. Bond \$50. Custody of public property, &c.: For the receiving in charge and safe- keeping of all public property at the post of Fort Wilkins, and all stores pertaining to the quartermaster, commissary, and ordnance departments, and for the performing of all the duties appertaining thereto, the sum of \$100 per month, and to be allowed to engage the services of two men at the rate of \$30 per month. Charter: For charter of the brig Fidelia, to transport from Alexandria to Point Isabel, Texas, a cargo of oats, corn, wagons, pack-saddles, and such other stores as may be put on board, the sum of \$1,600. Demur- rage at the rate of \$50 per day. Charter: For charter of the steam barque Edith, to transport from the harbor of New York to Point Isabel, Texas, wagons, harness, and other public stores, the sum of \$300 per day, to be reckoned as com- mencing on the 17th of August, 1846, when the barque is to be ready to receive the cargo, &c.: the vessel to be discharged on the landing of the cargo at Point Isabel. Employment of mechanics: For services of sundry mechanics, wagon and carriage makers, to be rendered to the United States in Texas, or elsewhere, wherever required, the sum of \$2 50 per day for one mas- ter mechanic, and \$1 50 per day each for six assistant mechanics; the period of employment and pay to commence on the day of depar- ture from Washington; passage and fare to Texas, or other place of destination, to be furnished by the United States, and also return pas- sage to Washington when discharged.	C. D. Ball and W. Modrel. H. W. Sibley.
124	New York, July 16, 1846.	Capt. W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with H. H. Fore.		
125	Fort Scott, Missouri, July 8, 1846.	Lieut. G. W. Wallace, a. a. q. m., with George Douglas.		
126	Fort Snelling, I. T., July 22, 1846.	Capt. S. M. Plummer, a. a. q. m., with S. J. Findley, for F. Steele.		
127	Fort Wilkins, Mich., July 25, 1846.	Brevet Capt. W. Alburdis, a. a. q. m., with D. R. McNair.		
128	Washington, D. C., August 6, 1846.	J. P. Moore, a. a. q. m., with A. C. Cazenove & Co.		
129	Washington, D. C., August 10, 1846.	J. P. Moore, a. a. q. m., with R. B. Forbes.		
130	Washington, D. C., August 15, 1846.	J. P. Moore, a. a. q. m., with sundry mechanics.		

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
131	Cincinnati, Ohio, August 10, 1846.	Capt. S. H. Drum, a. q. m., with David White.	Transportation of horses and mules: For the transportation of 400 mules and 400 horses, in substantial steamboats and barges, from Cincinnati, Ohio, and Louisville, Kentucky, to Alexandria, Louisiana, or some other accessible point on Red river, or to Natchez, Mississippi, &c., as the state of water may permit; thence by land to San Antonio de Bexar, in Texas; also for furnishing 30 men and their subsistence and pay, to aid, &c., and deck passage for 50 men, to be employed in addition by the United States, and transportation on board the steamboats, free of expense to the United States, for such wagons as may be required on the land route, the sum of \$33 50 for each horse and each mule delivered at San Antonio. Bond \$10,000.	Irwin & Foster, G. M. Reed, and Mc- Rea & White.
132	Camargo, Mexico, July 23, 1846.	Capt. G. H. Crosman, a. q. m., with Peter Dowd.	Pack mules, muleteers, &c.: For the hire and use of from 1,000 to 1,500 pack mules, or, if necessary, and they can be possibly obtained, 2,000, with all the necessary pack saddles and packing equipments, and an arriero or muleteer to each six mules, to attend to the packing and feed, &c., of the animals, the sum of 55 cents per day for each and every day the mules and arrieros may be actually employed in the public service—the arrieros to be furnished in addition by the United States with the usual soldier's ration, but the mules to be fed at the expense of the said Dowd; the per diem pay for the hire to commence when the mules, &c. are reported to be ready.	
133	Matamoras, Mexico, July 14, 1846.	Capt. G. H. Crosman, a. q. m., with E. F. Newell, agent, &c.	Charter: For charter of the steamboats Enterprise and Panola, plying on the Rio Grande, to be used for the transportation of troops and army supplies upon said river, or any other purpose, the sum of \$225 per day for each boat, for every day said boats shall be actually employed in the service of the United States; and also, in addition, the sum of \$3,000 or \$1,500 for each boat, as compensation for the risk and expense of bringing the said boats from New Orleans, La., to Matamoras.	H. A. Simel. Woolley C. D. Bell and A.
134	Brazos island, Texas, Aug. 4, 1846.	Maj. Charles Thomas, q. m., with Andrew Moore.	Charter: For charter of the barque Blayense, to be stationed at the harbor of Brazos Santiago, and used as a storeship, the vessel to be safely moored, and a trusty and competent person (one or more) to be kept on board, to keep an account of all stores received on board or delivered, &c., the sum of \$30 per day for each and every day that the boat may be retained in service.	

135	St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with D. Kimbul and others.	Hire of teamsters and ostlers: For hire of Dillis Kimbul and four others as teamsters and ostlers, to aid in transporting horses and mules from St. Louis to New Orleans, La., and thence to the army of occupation, and afterwards to continue in the service of the United States if required, the sum of \$25 per month and one army ration. On leaving the service, a passage back to be provided by the United States. Hire, &c.: For hire of Peter Brannon and six others, to serve as teamsters and ostlers, and aid in the transportation of horses and mules, &c., as above. (Terms, &c., same as set forth in No. 135.) Hire, &c.: For hire of Thomas H. Ashberry and eleven others, to serve as teamsters and ostlers, &c. (Details of contract, terms, &c., same as in No. 135.) Hire, &c.: For hire of Michael Dempsey and fifteen others, to serve as teamsters and ostlers, &c. (Details of contract, terms, &c., same as in No. 135.) Hire, &c.: For hire of Edward D. Penny and seven others, to serve as teamsters and ostlers, &c. (Details of contract, terms, &c., same as in No. 135.) Hire, &c.: For hire of Samuel P. Bowman and seven others, to serve as teamsters and ostlers, &c. (Details of contract, as to duties, terms, &c., same as in No. 135.) Hire, &c.: For hire of Thomas McAllery and four others, to serve as teamsters and ostlers, &c. (Details of contract, as to duties, terms, &c., same as in No. 135.) Hire, &c.: For hire of Robert W. Miller and thirteen others, to serve as teamsters and ostlers, &c. (Details of contract, as to duties, terms, &c., same as in No. 135.) Transportation of horses, mules, &c.: For transporting, per steamer Sea Bird, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 46 mules and 36 horses, and furnishing the agent in charge and five assistants with passage, &c., the sum of \$5 for each horse and mule delivered, \$12 for the passage of the agent, (cabin,) and \$5 for that of each of the attendants, (deck.) Transportation of horses, mules, &c.: For transporting, per steamer Admiral, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 100 horses and 50 mules, the sum of \$6 each; the passage of the agent in charge and eight assistants to be furnished without charge therefor. For the necessary detention of the steamer some hours longer than contemplated, an additional sum of \$60 to be paid for such detention.
136	St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with P. Brannon and others.	
137	St. Louis, Mo., July 28, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with T. H. Ashberry and others.	
138	St. Louis, Mo., July 29, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with M. Dempsey and others.	
139	St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with E. D. Penny and others.	
140	St. Louis, Mo., July 31, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with S. P. Bowman and others.	
141	St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with Thos. McAllery and others.	
142	St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 11, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with R. W. Miller and others.	
143	St. Louis, Mo., July 21, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with Samuel Brickell.	
144	St. Louis, Mo., July 22, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with W. M. Weibling.	
145	St. Louis, Mo., July 29, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with Nicholas Wall.	Transportation of mules: For transporting, per steamer Prairie Bird, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 150 mules, and furnishing the agent in charge with a cabin and 13 teamsters with a deck passage, the sum of \$6 50 for each mule, and \$3 75 for the deck passengers.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
146	St. Louis, Mo., July 11, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with Jos. Stettinius.	Transportation of horses and mules: For transporting, per steamer Old Hickory, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 97 horses and 133 mules, and furnishing the agent in charge with cabin and 13 teamsters with a deck passage, the sum of \$6 50 for each horse, and \$6 for each mule, and also \$6 for each of the deck passages; the agent in charge to have a cabin passage, for which \$12 are to be paid.	
147	St. Louis, Mo., July 31, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with John Lee.	Transportation of horses and mules: For transporting, per steamboat L. Brunswick, from St. Louis to Simms's Ferry, at the mouth of Red river, nine horses and ninety-one mules, and furnishing the agent in charge with a cabin and eight teamsters with deck passage, the sum of \$7 for each horse, and the same for each mule; \$12 for the cabin, and \$3 each for the deck passengers.	
148	St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 4, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with Jemison Eager.	Transportation of mules: For transporting, per steamer Corinne, from St. Louis to Simms's Ferry, at the mouth of Red river, 100 mules, and furnishing the officers in charge with a cabin and eight teamsters with a deck passage, the sum of \$5 50 for each mule, \$10 for the officer in charge, and \$5 for each teamster and ostler; the additional sum, also, of \$11 for the transportation of two wagons, complete, to the mouth of Red river.	
149	St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 7, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with John Durack.	Transportation of mules: For transporting, per steamer Iowa, from St. Louis to Simms's Ferry, at the mouth of Red river, 90 mules, and furnishing the officer in charge with a cabin and six teamsters with a deck passage, the sum of \$5 75 for each mule, \$10 for the officer in charge, and \$5 each for the teamsters and ostlers; also, the additional sum of \$15 for the transportation of one wagon and sundry articles of camp and garrison equipage.	
150	St. Louis, Missouri, August 11, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with G. W. Cable.	Transportation of mules and horses: For transporting, per steamer John Aull, from St. Louis to New Orleans, 227 mules and 9 horses, and furnishing the agents in charge with a cabin and 14 teamsters with a deck passage, the sum of \$6 50 for each horse and mule, \$10 each for two cabin passengers, and \$5 each for the teamsters and ostlers.	
151	Arkansas, July 7, 1846.	The United States, with S. Maclin and others.	Disbursing agent: Sackfield Maclin, of Pulaski county, Arkansas, in consideration of being received into the service of the United States as a disbursing agent in the quartermaster's department, enters into bond for the faithful discharge of his duties, under a penalty of \$10,000.	Archibald Yell and Hugh A. Blevin.

Charles Lowndes.

152	New York, August 17, 1846.	Maj. Thos. B. Eastland, q. m., with George Law.	Purchase of steamship Neptune: For purchase of the steamship Neptune, of the burden of 745 87-95 tons, together with her machinery and all appurtenances, and the furniture, &c. on board, the sum of \$41,500.
153	Fort Moultrie, S. C., Aug. 1, 1846.	Lieut. E. J. Steptoe, a. a. q. m., with Daniel Sinclair.	Fuel: For furnishing and delivering at the wharf at Fort Moultrie as many cords of good merchantable oak wood (per month) as may be required for the months of August, September, and other remaining months of the year 1846, and the months of January, February, and other consecutively following months of the year 1847, to the close of July, the sum of \$5 50 per cord. Bond \$1,000.
154	Baltimore, Md., Sept. 1, 1846.	Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, a. q. m., with J. S. Stubbs.	Charter: For charter of brig Soldana, to transport from Fort McHenry, Md., to Brazos Santiago, Texas, two companies of the United States rifle regiment, consisting of about 130 persons, (more or less,) with their baggage, stores, &c., the sum of \$2,100. Demurrage \$30 per day.
155	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 8, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with John J. Hoffman.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans two companies of volunteers, (the officers to be furnished with cabin passage,) the sum of \$20 each for the officers, and \$10 each for the non-commissioned officers and men—(Brig Wm. Ivy.)
156	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 8, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with George Burdick.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Warsaw, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of volunteers, (furnishing commissioned officers with cabin passage,) the sum of \$20 for each commissioned officer, and \$10 for each of the others.
157	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 9, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Elisha Dyer.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per ship Sea Lion, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of about 200 volunteers and 12 officers, the sum of \$15 for each officer, and \$10 each for the others.
158	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 11, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with F. B. Davis.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per brig Leopold O'Donnell, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of volunteers, the sum of \$20 for each officer, and \$10 for each of the others.
159	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 15, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with John Martin.	Transportation of discharged volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Plantagenet, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 13 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$10 each.
160	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 16, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Daniel Smith.	Transportation of discharged volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Harriet Smith, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of discharged volunteers, (about thirty,) the sum of \$10 for each man.
161	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 17, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Silvester Brown.	Transportation of discharged volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Pioneer, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 13 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$10 for each man.
162	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 29, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with M. Lund.	Transportation of discharged volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Enterprise, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 22 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$20 for each commissioned officer, and \$10 each for the men.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
163	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 14, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with John D. Dyer.	Transportation of sick volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Pompano, from Brazos Santiago to Mobile, Alabama, a detachment of sick volunteers, the sum of \$10 for each man.	
164	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 13, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Jacob Gates.	Transportation of sick volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Arispe, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of about 33 sick volunteers, the sum of \$20 for commissioned officer, and \$10 each for the men.	
165	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 13, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Raymond R. Lewis.	Transportation of sick volunteers: For transporting, per schooner James Conner, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of sick volunteers, the sum of \$10 for each man.	
166	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 14, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with C. J. Rickard.	Transportation of sick volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Emma, a detachment of sick volunteers, a portion of them to Galveston, Texas, and the remainder to New Orleans, the sum of \$20 for each officer, and \$10 for each of the others transported to either place.	
167	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 14, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with G. L. Smith.	Transportation of sick volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Ella, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of sick volunteers, (2 officers and 34 privates,) the sum of \$20 for each officer, and \$10 for each of the others.	
168	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 21, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Hiram Baker.	Transportation of sick volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Atlantic, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 15 sick volunteers, the sum of \$10 for each man.	
169	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 22, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Daniel Reid.	Transportation of sick volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Edward Tillett, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 54 sick volunteers, the sum of \$10 for each man.	
170	Brazos Santiago, Aug. 27, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with James R. Stevens.	Transportation of sick volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Iowa, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 38 sick volunteers, and camp women, the sum of \$10 for each man or woman transported.	
171	Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 2, 1846.	Major Thomas B. Eastland, q. m., with John Bevely & Son.	Scows: For building, for the use of the United States, eight scows, according to given dimensions and description, the sum of \$250 each.	
172	Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 20, 1846.	Major Thomas B. Eastland, q. m., with B. A. Macarnan.	Ship carpenter: For hire of Bernard A. Macarnan as ship carpenter, to be employed in the service of the United States at Point Isabel or Matamoras, Mexico, the sum of \$80 per month.	

173	Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 13, 1846.	Major Thomas B. Eastland, q. m., with Elliott Honey- well.	Employment of Elliott Honeywell: For services as master of the United States schooner Susan, destined for Point Isabel, Texas, at the rate of \$350 per month; out of which the wages of the crew of the vessel, numbering eight men, (exclusive of himself,) to be also paid by the said Honeywell, and the expenses of watering and provisioning the vessel to be defrayed; his own individual services being estimated at the rate of \$100 per month.
174	New York, Aug. 20, 1846.	Major Thomas B. Eastland, q. m., with W. Robbins.	Employment of W. Robbins: For services of same, to be rendered as commander of the United States steamship Neptune, the sum of \$2,600 per month so long as said services may be required; out of which sum, also, the wages of the crew, and expenses of provisioning, &c., as well as all other expenses attending the sailing of the ship, are to be defrayed, except fuel, port charges, and necessary repairs to hull, engine, or rigging.
175	Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1846.	Major Thomas B. Eastland, q. m., with Loper & Band.	Purchase of schooner Susan: For purchase of the schooner Susan, with the whole of her tackle and appurtenances, (said vessel measuring 143 39.95 tons,) the sum of \$9,500.
176	New York, Sept. 2, 1846.	Major Thomas B. Eastland, q. m., with W. H. Brown.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Virginia for 30 or 60 days, (as may be optional on the part of the United States,) from and after the sailing of the vessel, at the rate of \$6,000 per current month. Should it be thought expedient to make a purchase of the vessel, the United States to have the privilege of doing so, at the price of \$18,500, deducting the amount of charter money from the price, less the sum of \$3,000 per month, the amount deemed requisite for the expense of running the vessel for one month.
177	Galveston, Texas, June 8, 1846.	Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, a. a. q. m., with Wm. Fisk.	Charter: For charter of the schooner Vesta, to transport from Galveston, Texas, to Brazos Santiago, two companies of Texas volunteers, the sum of \$700.
178	Galveston, Texas, June 18, 1846.	Lieut. C. P. Kingsbury, a. a. q. m., with A. Burns.	Charter: For charter of the schooner Alert, to transport from Galveston, Texas, to Brazos Santiago, one company of Texas volunteers, and also two boxes of ordnance stores, the sum of \$350.
179	New York, July 29, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with John Stephenson.	Wagons: For the making, according to specification and delivery, for the use of the United States, of 150 four-horse covered wagons, the sum of \$110 for each wagon and cover complete.
180	New York, July 29, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Bogert & Peer.	Wagons: For the making and delivery of 15 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$120 for each wagon and cover complete.
181	New York, July 29, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Levi Adams.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, 1846, of 20 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 each complete.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
182	New York, July 29, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Charles Coe.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 20th of September, 1846, of 21 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$120 for each complete.	
183	New York, July 30, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with James C. Westbay.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 10th of October, 1846, of 12 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$120 for each complete.	
184	Jersey city, N. J., July 30, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Michael Mullone.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 20th of October, 1846, of 76 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$125 for each complete.	
185	Newark, N. J., July 30, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with William Pickett.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 20th of October, 1846, of 120 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.	
186	Newark, N. J., July 30, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with James M. Quimby.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 20th of October, 1846, of 70 or more four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.	
187	Newark, N. J., July 30, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Baldwin & Thomas, and others.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 20th of October, 1846, of 116 or more four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.	
188	Newark, N. J., July 30, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with T. B. Pierson and others.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 20th of October, 1846, of 22 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.	
189	Newark, N. J., July 30, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with A. P. Howell.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 10th of October, 1846, of 25 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.	
190	New York, July 31, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with John Giles.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 30th of September, 1846, of 10 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.	
191	Newark, N. J., Aug. 1, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Oliver M. Baker.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 10th of October, 1846, of 20 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.	
192	Newark, N. J., Aug. 1, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with John Gardner and B. F. Spinning.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and the 10th of October, 1846, of 18 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.	

193	Newark, N. Jersey, Aug. 1, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with E. J. Crane and others.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and 10th of October, 1846, of 16 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.
194	Rockaway, N. J., Aug. 1, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Samuel F. Ross.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and 20th of October, 1846, of 25 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.
195	Rockaway, N. J., Aug. 1, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Green & Macan.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and 10th of October, 1846, of 16 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.
196	Rockaway, N. J., Aug. 1, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with F. Van Winkle.	Wagons: For the making and delivery, between the 20th of August and 10th of October, 1846, of 5 four-horse covered wagons, according to specification, the sum of \$130 for each complete.
197	Newark, N. Jersey, July 30, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with Smith, Wright, & Co., and others.	Wagon harness: For the making and delivery, between the 30th of August and 20th of October, 1846, of 700 sets of wagon harness, according to specification, the sum of \$42 50 for each set complete.
198	New York, August 31, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with John Willard.	Charter: For charter of the ship Ocean, to transport from New York to Brazos Santiago, Texas, wagons and other articles of public property; also a detachment of United States troops, (3 companies of the 2d regiment infantry,) consisting of about 10 commissioned officers and 240 men, servants, and laundresses, (more or less,) with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$4,250. Demurrage at the rate of \$75 per day.
199	New York, August 31, 1846.	Capt. M. M. Clark, a. q. m., with E. D. Hurlbut & Co.	Charter: For charter of the ship Uncas, to transport from New York to Brazos Santiago, Texas, wagons and other articles of public property; also a detachment of United States troops, (2 companies 2d infantry,) consisting of about 6 commissioned officers and 160 enlisted men and others, with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$3,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$60 per day.
200	Brazos Santiago, Sept. 2, 1846.	Captain J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Evander Kemp.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Wainwright, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 16 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$20 for each officer, and \$10 for each man.
201	Brazos Santiago, Sept. 2, 1846.	Captain J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with John Sims.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting per schooner Monitor, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 78 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$8 for each man.
202	Brazos Santiago, Sept. 3, 1846.	Captain J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with George Butler.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Galena, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 38 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$8 for each man.
203	Brazos Santiago, Sept. 4, 1846.	Captain J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with M. Guirand.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Maria Louisa, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 23 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$8 for each man.

No. 1-Continued

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
204	Brazos Santiago, Sept. 5, 1846.	Captain J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with John J. Deshon.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamer Sea, from Brazos Santiago, a detachment of about 378 volunteers, to the following named places, viz: about 74 to Port La Vaca, 244 to Galveston, and 60 to New Orleans, the sum of \$10 for each officer, and \$5 for each non commissioned officer and man landed at Port La Vaca and Galveston; and \$16 for each officer, and \$8 for each non-commissioned officer and man landed at New Orleans. Charter: For charter of the brig C. H. Rodgers, to transport from Baltimore to Brazos Santiago, Texas, a detachment of United States recruits, consisting of about 40, (officers and men,) with their baggage, &c.; and also such other articles of public property as may be shipped on board, the sum of \$1,300. Demurrage at the rate of \$25 per day. Charter: For charter of the ship Clinton, to transport from New York to Brazos Santiago a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 3 commissioned officers, 90 enlisted men, three officers' servants, and 4 laundresses, with their baggage, and such other military stores as may be shipped on board of her, the sum of \$2,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$60 per day. Charter: For charter of the ship John Holland, to transport from New York to Brazos Santiago, Texas, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 2 commissioned officers, 100 enlisted men, and 1 laundry dress; also government stores, not exceeding the bulk of 1,500 round barrels, and 20 four-horse baggage wagons and their equipments; the sum of \$2,300. Demurrage \$65 per day. Cumberland coal: For delivery (for the use of the United States) in the port of Baltimore, Maryland, of 1,000 tons of best quality Cumberland coal, and causing the same to be put on board vessels to be furnished by the party of the second part, for the purpose of transportation to Key West, Florida, the sum of \$5 per ton, in full of all charges, when it shall have been put on board of the vessels at Baltimore; and also, in addition, the further sum of \$5 per ton for every ton delivered at Key West.	
205	Baltimore, Md., Sept. 14, 1846.	Capt. S. B. Dusenberry, a. q. m., with J. W. Hugg.		
206	New York, September 22, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Levi Houghton.		
207	New York, September 29, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Messrs. Nesmith and Walsh.		
208	Washington city, D. C., Sept. 17, 1846.	J. P. Moore, a. a. q. m., with G. L. Thompson.		
209	Washington city, D. C., Sept. 17, 1846.	J. P. Moore, a. a. q. m., with G. L. Thompson.	Cumberland coal: For delivery (for the use of the United States) in the port of Baltimore, Maryland, of 1,000 tons of the best quality Cumberland coal, (fit for use of steamboats,) and causing the same to be put	

on board of vessels to be furnished by the party of the second part, for transportation to Brazos Santiago, Texas, the sum of \$5 per ton when the coal shall have been put on board of the vessels at Baltimore, in full of all charges, &c.; and also, in addition, the further sum of \$7 50 for each and every ton of said coal transported to, and received at, Brazos Santiago; also, for delivery of 4,250 bushels of best quality Cumberland coal, weighing 151½ tons, in 1,700 gunny bags, each to contain 2½ bushels, and causing the same to be put on board of a vessel in Baltimore for transportation to Brazos Santiago, the sum of 15½ cents for each gunny bag, and \$5 per ton for the coal, when delivered on board the vessel in Baltimore; and likewise, in addition, the further sum of \$7 50 per ton for the transportation of the same to Brazos Santiago; also, to deliver 500 tons of coal at La Vaca, upon the same terms as the foregoing—to be delivered at Brazos Santiago.

Cumberland coal: For delivery at Baltimore, Md., for the use of the United States, of 1,000 tons of the best Cumberland coal, and putting the same on board of vessels furnished by himself for the transportation of same to Key West, Florida, the sum of \$5 per ton when the coal shall have been shipped in Baltimore, and also the further sum of \$8 per ton when the same shall have been delivered at Key West, Florida.

Charter: For charter of the ship General Washington, for a voyage to Brazos Santiago, Texas, to take on board and transport thither at least 35,000 bushels of oats and 400 bales of hay, the sum of \$4,200. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day. In the event of failure to comply with stipulations in contract, a forfeiture of \$1,000 to the United States to be incurred.

Transportation of troops: For transporting on board ship New York, from the harbor of New York to the port of Charleston, S. C., a party of United States troops, consisting of one commissioned officer and fifty-one recruits, with their baggage, the sum of \$20 for the officer, and \$5 each for the men.

Charter: For charter of the barque Margaret Hugg, to transport from Fort Monroe, Va., to Point Isabel, Texas, two companies of United States artillery, consisting of about 190, officers and men, (more or less,) with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$3,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$40 per day.

Purchase of steamboat: For purchase of the steamboat James Cage, of the burden of 115 31-95 tons, together with all appurtenances, the sum of \$18,000.

Purchase of steamboat: For purchase of the steamboat J. E. Roberts, of the burden of 118 81-95 tons, together with all appurtenances, the sum of \$9,000.

210 Washington city, D. C., Sept. 28, 1846.
Joseph P. Moore, a. a. q. m., with G. L. Thompson.

211 Washington city, D. C., Sept. 25, 1846.
Joseph P. Moore, a. a. q. m., with Lambert & McKenzie.

212 New York, Oct. 1, 1846.
Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with George Buckley.

213 Baltimore, Md., Oct. 2, 1846.
Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, a. q. m., with J. W. Hugg.

214 New Orleans, La., June 19, 1846.
Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Samuel W. Fullerton.

215 New Orleans, La., June 13, 1846.
Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with W. W. Wilkenbury.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
216	New Orleans, La., June 15, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with James S. Smith for himself, and also as at- torney for others.	Purchase of steamboat: For purchase of the steamboat Brownsville, of the burden of 99 49-95 tons, with all appurtenances, the sum of \$9,000.	
217	New Orleans, La., June 8, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Hamilton R. Dobbin.	Purchase of steamboat: For purchase of the steamboat Troy, burden 92 32-95 tons, with all appurtenances, the sum of \$6,000.	
218	New Orleans, La., June 9, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Jas. McMaster.	Purchase of steamboat: For purchase of the steamboat Undine, burden 197 40-95 tons, with all appurtenances, the sum of \$13,000.	
219	New Orleans, La., May 14, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Albert Emanuel.	Employment of interpreter, &c.: For employment or services of Albert Emanuel as an interpreter, and also as captain of a company of spies, under the orders of the commanding general upon the Rio Grande, at the rate of the pay and emoluments of a captain of United States in- fantry, viz: the sum of \$78 per calendar month for the time he may be in the service of the United States.	
220	New Orleans, La., May 26, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John C. Baker.	Employment of interpreter, &c.: For services of John C. Baker as inter- preter and guide with the army of occupation on the Rio Grande, or elsewhere, the sum of \$90 per calendar month.	
221	Fort Towson, May 25, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Babbitt, a. q. m., with Thos. Moore.	Charter: For charter of the steamer Colonel Harney, to transport from Fort Towson to New Orleans barracks, companies B and C, 6th regi- ment United States infantry, with baggage, &c., and horse or horses appertaining thereto, the sum of \$3,000.	
222	Newport, Ky., April, 1846.	Lieut. J. H. Gore, a. a. q. m., with H. Carrel.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer General Wash- ington, from Newport, Ky., to New Orleans, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of one officer, sixty-four recruits, and one laundress, with baggage and camp equipage, the sum of \$12 for the officer, and \$3 50 for each of the others.	
223	Newport, Ky., April 3, 1846.	Lieut. J. H. Gore, a. a. q. m., with H. Carrel.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer General Wash- ington, from Newport, Ky., to the mouth of Arkansas river, 21 United States dragoons, with their baggage and camp equipage, together with one officer, the sum of \$12 for the officer, and \$3 each for the others.	
224	Grand Ecure, La., Feb. 24, 1846.	Lieut. Z. M. P. Inge, a. a. q. m., with P. F. Kimball.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Cosa, from Grand Ecure to New Orleans, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of two officers, twenty-five men, and one laundress, with their baggage, the sum of \$178.	

225	Pensacola, Flor., May 5, 1846.	Lieut. J. L. Donaldson, a. a. q. m., with J. M. Hood.	Charter: For charter of the brig Virginia, to transport from Pensacola harbor to Point Isabel, Texas, two companies of the 1st regiment of artillery, numbering (officers and men) about 100, (more or less,) with their baggage, the sum of \$900. Demurrage \$50 per day.
226	Louisville, Ky., June 17, 1846.	Capt. S. P. Heintzelman, a. q. m., with M. Quarrier.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamer James Hewitt, from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans, a company of Kentucky volunteers, with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$15 each for three officers, and \$5 each for the men, (89.)
227	Louisville, Ky., May 23, 1846.	Ambrose W. Dudley, q. m. g., of the commonwealth of Kentucky, with Benedict & Carter.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting from Louisville, Ky., to New Orleans, per the two steamers Alexander Scott and Diana, such number of troops (not less than 400, nor more than 500) as may be put on board; also, any number of horses not exceeding 15, with forage, &c., the sum of \$12 each for the officers, and \$8 each for the remainder, and for each horse \$5. Said Benedict & Carter to furnish and have cooked the army rations at the army price, viz: 25 cents per head to any troops on board while in port. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day for each boat detained, &c., after the 25th of May, 1846, to commence on sunset on that day, as \$100 due then, and at the rate of \$4 20 for every hour thereafter.
228	Fort Smith, Ark., July 15, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with Robert W. Hale.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Oella, from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, Ark., 6 United States recruits, the sum of \$2 for each man.
229	New Orleans, La., Feb. 16, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Benjamin Atwell.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per schooner General Worth, from New Orleans to the depot on St. Joseph's island, Texas, such troops or other persons, and such public stores as may be shipped in her, furnishing fresh water and fuel for cooking for the men, and cabin passage and fare for the commissioned officers, the sum of \$1,300, with the additional sum of \$10 for each officer.
230	New Orleans, La., April 13, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Edw. Auld.	Transportation of troops, &c.: For transporting, per steamship Telegraph, from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, 2 commissioned officers United States army, and about 100 recruits, with the landresses attached to them, their baggage, arms, &c.; also, such public stores (not exceeding the bulk of from 400 to 600 barrels) as may be shipped on board, the sum of \$1,800. Demurrage \$125 per day.
231	New Orleans, La., April 29, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. D. Phillips.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamship New York, from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, 3 commissioned officers, and about 180 enlisted men, with landresses, &c., together with their baggage, arms, and provisions; also, public stores, not exceeding the bulk of 200 barrels; officers to be furnished with cabin passage and fare—the men with fresh water, fuel, and facilities for cooking; the ship also to touch at Galveston on her route—the sum of \$12 for each person, officers, men, and women.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Articles or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
232	New Orleans, La., May 2, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, such troops and stores as may be shipped on board, the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$500 per day.	
233	New Orleans, La., May 4, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Walton & Sheaf.	Charter: For charter of the steam schooner Augusta, for the period of 30 days, and as much longer as may be required, to transport troops, baggage, stores, and other public property, and persons in public employ, and to proceed to all places that may be designated, the sum of \$200 per day, and at that rate for every day of 24 hours the vessel may be actually employed in the public service.	
234	New Orleans, La., May 4, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamer James L. Day, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, United States troops, not exceeding 400 in number, with their baggage, arms, &c., the sum of \$7,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.	
235	New Orleans, La., May 5, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John J. De- shin.	Charter: For charter of the steamer Sea, as a transport between New Orleans and Texas, or any intermediate place, for the term of one month, the sum of \$7,000.	
236	New Orleans, La., May 7, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Edw. Auld.	Charter: For charter of the steamer Telegraph, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago United States soldiers, or volunteers, with their baggage and stores, the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$500 per day, if detained beyond 24 hours after arrival at place of destination. Should the vessel be prevented from entering Brazos Santiago by an enemy, and be compelled to proceed to some other port, demurrage to be allowed at the rate of \$500 per day when the boat is not running, and \$750 per day when running.	
237	New Orleans, La., May 11, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with C. J. Rick- ards.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per schooner Emma, from Fort Brooke to Pensacola Florida, one company of United States troops, with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$500.	
238	New Orleans, La., May 11, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Merle, Beylle, & Co.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Alabama, for a voyage or voyages in the gulf of Mexico, not beyond the ports of Vera Cruz nor Pensacola, and to be engaged in transporting troops and stores, the sum of \$16,000 for the calendar month: the United States to have the privilege of renewing the charter for either one or two months, on the same terms, if deemed necessary. Penalty for faithful performance of covenants, (obligatory on both contracting parties,) the sum of \$10,000.	

239	New Orleans, La., May 12, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John D. Phillips.	Charter: For charter of the steamship New York, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.
240	New Orleans, La., May 14, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John Patherson.	Transportation of troops: For transporting in the brig Orleans, from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$3,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$40 per day.
241	New Orleans, La., May 14, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Connolly & Wilson.	Charter: For charter of the steam propeller Florida, for the term of one calendar month, to transport troops and stores between New Orleans and Point Isabel, Texas, the sum of \$6,500: the United States to have the privilege of retaining the vessel, if deemed necessary, for the term of six months from date, at the same rate per month.
242	New Orleans, La., May 15, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with W. F. Glidden.	Charter: For charter of the ship Ondiaka, to transport troops, stores, and cargo, to the extent of 2,000 barrels, from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, the sum of \$11,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
243	New Orleans, La., May 18, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops and stores, the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$500 per day.
244	New Orleans, La., May 20, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamer James L. Day, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, troops (not exceeding 350 men) and stores, &c., the sum of \$7,500. Demurrage \$400 per day.
245	New Orleans, La., May 29, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. W. Zacharie & Co.	Charter: For charter of the ship Suviah, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, volunteers in the service of the United States, baggage, &c., the sum of \$6,000. Demurrage \$100 per day.
246	New Orleans, La., May 30, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Geo. Lunt.	Charter: For charter of the ship Fredonia, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$9,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
247	New Orleans, La., May 30, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, troops and stores, the sum of \$6,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$475 per day.
248	New Orleans, La., May 31, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamer James L. Day, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, troops, (not to exceed 350 men,) with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$6,000. Demurrage \$400 per day.
249	New Orleans, La., June 1, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John J. Hoffman.	Charter: For charter of the barque William Ivy, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago volunteers, (not exceeding 250 in number,) with baggage, &c., the sum of \$2,500; also, horses, (not exceeding ten.)
250	New Orleans, La., June 2, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John D. Phillips.	Charter: For charter of the steamship New York, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$5,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
251	New Orleans, La., June 4, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of steamer James L. Day, to be employed in the service of the United States as a lighter, or transport, or otherwise, at the discretion of the captain of the boat, the sum of \$500 per day (of 24 hours) during her term of service. Fuel to be furnished by the United States.	
252	New Orleans, La., June 5, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Edward Auld.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Telegraph, to proceed from New Orleans to Mobile, Ala., and there take on board, and transport to Brazos Santiago, Texas, as many United States troops or volunteers as she can carry, with baggage, stores, &c., the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage \$425 per day.	
253	New Orleans, La., June 5, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with R. Frisbie.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat Big Hatchee, to proceed to Brazos Santiago, and, if found suitable for the purpose, to be employed in the transportation of troops and stores from the mouth of the Rio Grande to the town of Matamoras, the sum of \$133 33 for each and every day (of 24 hours) while in the public service. Charter to be for the period of two months; the United States to furnish fuel for the running of the boat. The sum of \$1,000 to be paid also, in addition, as a reimbursement of expenses in making the run from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago.	
254	New Orleans, La., June 13, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John Paterson.	Charter: For charter of the brig Orleans, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops and stores, &c., and also horses, the sum of \$2,500. Demurrage \$50 per day.	
255	New Orleans, La., June 15, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with James Gandolfo.	Charter: For charter of the barque E. H. Chapin, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, United States volunteers, with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$5,800. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day.	
256	New Orleans, La., June 15, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. B. Homer.	Charter: For charter of the ship Charlotte, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago United States volunteers, &c., the sum of \$5,800. Demurrage \$100 per day.	
257	New Orleans, La., June 20, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with D. B. Moseley.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat Warren for three calendar months, or longer, as may be, to be employed in the transportation of troops, stores, &c., on the Rio Grande, the sum of \$125 per day; the United States to furnish fuel. In addition, also, the further sum of \$1,000 to be paid as a reimbursement of expenses in making the run from New Orleans.	

258	New Orleans, La., June 25, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago three companies of volunteers, the sum of \$3,000.
259	New Orleans, La., June 29, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with James Mc- Master.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat W. N. Mercer for three calendar months, to transport troops and stores upon the Rio Grande, the sum of \$125 per day. The United States to furnish fuel; also, to pay the additional sum of \$1,000 as a reimbursement of expenses in getting the boat from New Orleans.
260	New Orleans, La., June 29, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with W. C. Tem- pleton.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat Exchange for three calendar months, to transport troops and stores, &c., upon the Rio Grande, the sum of \$125 per day; also, the further sum of \$1,000 in addition, as a reimbursement of expenses in getting the boat from New Orleans.
261	New Orleans, La., June 30, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John D. Phillips.	Charter: For charter of the steamship New York, to proceed from New Orleans to the harbor of Mobile, Ala., and thence transport to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$5,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.
262	New Orleans, La., July 2, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat James L. Day, to proceed from New Orleans to Mobile, Ala., and thence transport to Brazos Santiago troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage for all detention at the rate of \$400 per day.
263	New Orleans, La., July 7, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with David Patten.	Charter: For charter of the ship Shenunga, to transport from New Or-leans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
264	Sault St. Marie, Mich., Sept. 14, 1846.	Lieut. G. C. Westcott, a. a. q. m., with John R. Livingston.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Julia Palmer, from Sault St. Marie to La Pointe, Lake Superior, and also a return passage from the latter mentioned place to the former for one commis-sioned officer and eleven men of the United States army, with their baggage, the sum of \$30 for the commissioned officer, and \$15 each for the enlisted men.
265	Louisville, Ky., July 3, 1846.	Capt. S. P. Heintzelman, a. q. m., with James Montgom- ery.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamer Glencoe, from Shippingport, Kentucky, to Memphis, Tennessee, part of the staff of Col. Marshall's regiment of Kentucky volunteer cavalry, to-gether with some companies of the same, with their baggage, camp equipage, arms, subsistence stores, forage, and horses, the sum of \$10 for each officer, \$4 for each man, and \$6 for each horse.
266	Louisville, Ky., July 3, 1846.	Capt. S. P. Heintzelman, a. q. m., with George Brown.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting on board the steamboats Diana and Diamond, Col. Marshall and staff, of the regiment of Ken-tucky volunteer cavalry, and three companies of same, with their bag-gage, horses, &c., from Shippingport, Kentucky, to Memphis, Tennes-see, the sum of \$10 for each officer, \$4 for each man, and \$6 for each horse.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
267	Louisville, Ky., July 3, 1846.	Capt. S. P. Heinzelman, a. q. m., with N. H. Cobb.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting on board the steamboat Vestia one company of the 1st regiment of Kentucky volunteer cavalry from Shippingport, Kentucky, to Memphis, Tennessee, with their baggage, horses, &c., the sum of \$10 for each officer, \$4 for each man, and \$6 for each horse.	
268	Louisville, Ky., July 3, 1846.	Capt. S. P. Heinzelman, a. q. m., with J. R. Hamilton.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting on board of steamboat Belle one company of the 1st regiment Kentucky volunteer cavalry, from Shippingport, Kentucky, to Memphis, Tennessee, with their baggage, horses, &c., the sum of \$10 for each officer, \$4 for each man, and \$6 for each horse.	
269	New Orleans, La., July 7, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Elisha Dyer.	Charter: For charter of the ship Sea Lion, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.	
270	New Orleans, La., July 7, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John W. Fairfield.	Charter: For charter of the ship General Veazie, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$6,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.	
271	New Orleans, La., July 7, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with D. P. Upton.	Charter: For charter of the ship Governor Davis, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$7,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.	
272	New Orleans, La., July 8, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with James Gandolfo.	Charter: For charter of the barque E. H. Chapin, to transport from Mobile, Alabama, to Brazos Santiago, Texas, volunteers, &c., the sum of \$5,250. Demurrage \$100 per day.	
273	New Orleans, La., July 8, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Leonard C. Wood.	Charter: For charter of the schooner Brazos, to transport from New Orleans to Port Lavaca, Texas, one company of Kentucky volunteers, (about 90,) with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$2,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day.	
274	New Orleans, La., July 8, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Simeon Pepper.	Charter: For charter of the barque Condor, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$3,700. Demurrage at the rate of \$60 per day.	
275	New Orleans, La., July 9, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. Grafton, Jr.	Charter: For charter of the ship Sophia Walker, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops, &c., the sum of \$5,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$75 per day.	
276	New Orleans, La., July 9, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$6,000.	

277	New Orleans, La., July 10, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Sam'l Gill, jr.	Charter: For charter of the brig Creole, to transport from New Orleans to Matagorda Bay troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$2,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$30 per day.
278	New Orleans, La., July 10, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. B. McConnell.	Charter: For charter of the brig T. Street, to transport from New Orleans to Port Lavaca, in Matagorda Bay, troops, &c., the sum of \$2,650. Demurrage at the rate of \$40 per day.
279	New Orleans, La., July 10, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Bailey Foster.	Charter: For charter of the ship Charles Carroll, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$5,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$75 per day.
280	New Orleans, La., July 10, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Daniel L. Winson.	Charter: For charter of the brig Prairie, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$2,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day.
281	New Orleans, La., July 10, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Edmund Leckie.	Charter: For charter of the barque Kazan, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$2,800. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day. Penalty of \$2,500 binding either party for the fulfillment of engagements.
282	New Orleans, La., July 10, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Isaac S. Coffin.	Charter: For charter of the ship Flavio, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
283	New Orleans, La., July 10, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Templeton and Tichnor.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat Samuel M. Williams, for the period of four calendar months, to be employed in the service of the United States quartermaster's department at Port Lavaca, in the bay of Matagorda, or wherever else required, (not west of the bar of Pass Cavalla,) the sum of \$175 per day.
284	New Orleans, La., July 11, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John Paterson.	Charter: For charter of the brig Orleans, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, horses, stores, &c., the sum of \$3,300. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day.
285	New Orleans, La., July 11, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Joseph H. Conkling.	Charter: For charter of the ship Exchange, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$6,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
286	New Orleans, La., July 11, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with James B. Homer.	Charter: For charter of the ship Charlotte, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago United States volunteers, &c., the sum of \$5,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day.
287	New Orleans, La., July 13, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with David Elliott.	Charter: For charter of the ship Middlesex, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$6,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
288	New Orleans, La., July 14, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Seth Rogers.	Charter: For charter of the ship Norfolk, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops, &c., the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
289	New Orleans, La., July 30, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. Grafton, jr.	Charter: For charter of the ship Sophia Walker, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$5,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$75 per day.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Articles or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
290	New Orleans, La., July 15, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Raymond & Co.	Charter: For charter of the brig Adolphus, to transport from New Orleans to Matagorda Bay troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$2,300. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day.	
291	New Orleans, La., July 15, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with David Wood.	Charter: For charter of the auxiliary steamship Massachusetts, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops, &c., the sum of \$7,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.	
292	New Orleans, La., July 16, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Jas. B. Peck.	Charter: For charter of the steamship McKim, to transport from New Orleans, to or from any other port in the gulf of Mexico, troops, munitions of war, or any other freight, for the period of three months, or longer, if required, the sum of \$9,000 per month.	
293	New Orleans, La., July 16, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. W. Zacharie & Co.	Charter: For charter of the ship Suviah, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago volunteers, &c., the sum of \$6,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day.	
294	New Orleans, La., July 17, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Cory Wil- listin.	Charter: For charter of the barque Parthian, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$4,200. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day.	
295	New Orleans, La., July 17, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with G. M. Da- vis.	Charter: For charter of the ship Burmah, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$5,250. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day.	
296	New Orleans, La., July 17, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Wm. Phil- lips.	Charter: For charter of the barque Catharine, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$3,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day.	
297	New Orleans, La., July 18, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with James Montgomery.	Charter: For charter of the brig Albertina, to transport from New Orleans to Matagorda bay troops, &c., the sum of \$2,200. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day.	
298	New Orleans, La., July 18, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John D. Phillips.	Charter: For charter of the steamship New York, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$5,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.	
299	New Orleans, La., July 19, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamer James L. Day, to transport from New Orleans to Port La Vaca, (Matagorda bay,) troops, &c., the sum of \$6,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.	
300	New Orleans, La., July 22, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with William Chase.	Charter: For charter of the barque Dana, for a voyage from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, and to take on board such quantity of government stores as her capacity will admit of, the sum of \$3,000. De-	

301	New Orleans, La., July 23, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Bennet Morgan.	demurrage at the rate of \$75 per day. Penalty, &c., for performance of contract, each party to the other, in the sum of \$3,000. Charter: For charter of the brig Jefferson, to take on board a full cargo, under and on deck, and to transport the same to Brazos Santiago, the sum of \$2,100. Demurrage at the rate of \$40 per day for detention at New Orleans, and \$50 per day at Brazos Santiago.
302	New Orleans, La., July 25, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Indian Point, Texas, troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$5,500.
303	New Orleans, La., July 28, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Josiah Ames.	Charter: For charter of the barque J. Welsh, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$2,900. Demurrage at the rate of \$60 per day.
304	New Orleans, La., July 28, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Elisha Dyer.	Charter: For charter of the ship Sea Lion, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$7,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
305	New Orleans, La., July 29, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with W. H. Folger.	Charter: For charter of the schooner Mary Wilkes, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago 100 United States troops, the sum of \$2,200. Demurrage at the rate of \$30 per day.
306	New Orleans, La., July 29, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John A. Young.	Charter: For charter of the ship Lehigh, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$9,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$150 per day.
307	New Orleans, La., July 30, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Hugh Fullerton.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat Fashion, to transport from New Orleans to Matagorda bay wagons, mules, and volunteers, the sum of \$6,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.
308	New Orleans, La., Aug. 1, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John D. Phillips.	Charter: For charter of the steamship New York, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$5,000.
309	New Orleans, La., Aug. 4, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamer James L. Day, to transport mules and horses, and their attendants, and feed, and other freight, &c., to the bay of Matagorda, the sum of \$5,000. Subsistence also to be furnished to the men going as deck passengers, for whom fifty cents per day each is to be allowed. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.
310	New Orleans, La., Aug. 7, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Indian Point, Texas, mules, stores, &c., the sum of \$5,000.
311	New Orleans, La., August, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with W. Carney.	Charter: For charter of the brig James Marshall, to transport from New Orleans to Lavaca, Texas, such freight as may be put on board, the sum of \$2,500. Demurrage \$50 per day.
312	New Orleans, La., Aug. 10, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Eugene Roche- rap & Co.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Alabama, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c., the sum of \$8,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$500 per day. Penalty for the performance of covenants, &c., each to the other in the sum of \$5,000.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
313	Ohio, July 14, 1846	W. F. Irwin, agent, &c., with M. L. Sullivan.	Mules: For the purchase of 45 mules, the sum of \$70 per head on delivery at Cincinnati, Ohio, with proviso that said Sullivan may purchase other mules of like description, sufficient to make the number in the whole amount to 60, at same price per head; and, in addition, the further sum of \$100 to be paid for expenses of delivery of the whole.	
314	Millersburg, Ky., Aug. 4, 1846.	W. F. Irwin, agent, &c., with Seth Wheeler.	Mules: For the purchase of 44 three-year old mules, the sum of \$54 per head.	
315	Millersburg, Ky., Aug. 4, 1846.	W. F. Irwin, agent, &c., with John Bayless.	Mules: For the purchase of 45 three-year old mules, the sum of \$125 per head.	
316	Millersburg, Ky., Aug. 4, 1846.	W. F. Irwin, agent, &c., with James McClelland.	Mules: For the purchase of 25 three-year old mules, the sum of \$92 per head.	
317	Millersburg, Ky., August 6, 1846.	W. F. Irwin, agent, &c., with George Wheeler.	Mules: For the purchase of 75 mules, to be delivered in Covington or Newport, Kentucky, the sum of \$64 each for 50 of the mules, and \$57 each for 25 of them; also, \$2 per head for delivery at Covington or Newport.	
318	Cincinnati, Ohio, July 19, 1846.	Major D. D. Tompkins, with George Gates.	Care of mules, &c.: For superintending and furnishing hands sufficient for the feeding and watering, &c., and the paying of all necessary attention to 60 mules embarked on board the steamer Union for transportation to New Orleans, until they arrive at their destination, the sum of \$30.	
319	Millersburg, Ky., August 4, 1846.	W. F. Irwin, agent, &c., with R. McClelland.	Pasturage of mules, &c.: For pasturage of 129 mules, and driving same to Newport or Covington, Kentucky, at safe and easy speed, the sum of \$1 75 per head.	
320	Millersburg, Ky., August 10, 1846.	W. F. Irwin, agent, &c., with W. McClelland.	Pasturage of mules, &c.: For receiving mules into his pasture grounds, and feeding them with corn or oats, and having them carefully attended to, the sum of 25 cents per head for each day, &c.; and, also, for driving them, when required so to do, to Covington, Kentucky, furnishing them with food, &c., the sum of \$1 75 each for their delivery at that place.	
321	Ohio, June 8, 1846 -	Lieut. F. S. Mumford, 1st infantry, with Deshler & King.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting from Columbus, Ohio, to Cincinnati, (partly by canal boats, and part of the route by steam,) "all volunteer troops, not less than three, and not exceeding ten companies," the sum of \$2 50 for each private, and \$3 50 for each officer, exclusive of provisions.	
222	Mouth of Ohio river,	Capt. S. Woods, 6th infantry,	Transportation of troops: For transporting from the mouth of the Ohio	

323	July 4, 1846. New Orleans, La., August 12, 1846.	with M. G. Anders. Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Hugh Fullerton.	river to Cincinnati a detachment of United States soldiers, (per steamer John Hancock,) consisting of two commissioned and nine non-commissioned officers, the sum of \$8 each for the officers, and \$3 each for the non-commissioned officers. Charter: For charter of the steamboat Fashion, to transport from New Orleans to Matagorda Bay (Port Lavaca) mules, forage, and United States stores, the sum of \$5,500; also, the transportation and subsistence of teamsters and others, the sum of 50 cents per day each. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.
324	New Orleans, La., August 14, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with R. A. Hart, agent, &c.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamer Star Spangled Banner, from New Orleans to St. Louis, Missouri, a detachment of the St. Louis legion of volunteers, with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$10 for each commissioned officer, and \$1 for each of the others.
325	New Orleans, La., August 17, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with M. Cook.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamer W. R. King, from New Orleans to St. Louis, Missouri, a detachment of volunteers, with their equipage, &c., the sum of \$10 for each commissioned officer, and \$4 for each of the men.
326	New Orleans, La., August 18, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with R. M. Srother.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamer Missouri Mail, from New Orleans to St. Louis, Missouri, a detachment of volunteers, the sum of \$8 for each commissioned officer, and \$3 50 for each of the men.
327	New Orleans, La., August 19, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John U. Lavillebeuvre.	Lease of warehouse: For lease, for a term, commencing on the 1st of September, 1846, and ending on the 31st of August, 1851, of the warehouse and premises No. 149 Common street, in the Second Municipality of the city of New Orleans, the sum \$1,800 per annum, payable quarterly.
328	New Orleans, La., August 19, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John Durack.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamer Iowa, from New Orleans to St. Louis, Missouri, a detachment of volunteers "of the legion," the sum of \$8 for each commissioned officer, and \$3 50 for each of the men.
329	New Orleans, La., August 24, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamer James L. Day, to transport from New Orleans to Matagorda Bay horses and mules, with feed for same, freight &c., likewise troops, &c., the sum of \$5,000; and also the additional sum of 50 cents per day for each man "sent as deck passenger" by Colonel Hunt. Demurrage at the rate of \$100 per day.
330	New Orleans, La., August 26, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Indian Point, Texas, a cargo of stores; also mules, &c., and "mule tenders," the sum of \$5,000.
331	New Orleans, La., August 22, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John J. Deshin.	Charter of the steamship Sea: For charter, &c., to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago, horses, mules, freight, &c., the sum of \$5,500. Demurrage \$400 per day.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
332	New Orleans, La., August 26, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Hugh Fullerton.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat Fashion, to transport from New Orleans to Matagorda Bay horses, mules, forage and stores, and teamsters, &c., furnishing the latter with subsistence—for which, an allowance of 50 cents per day each to be made—the sum \$5,500. Demurrage \$400 per day.	
333	New Orleans, La., Sept. 4, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamer James L. Day, to transport from New Orleans to the bay of Matagorda horses, mules, and such freight and men as may be put on board—for the subsistence of the latter an allowance of 50 cents per day each to be made—the sum of \$5,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.	
334	New Orleans, La., Sept. 7, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with David Wood.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Massachusetts, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops, &c, the sum of \$6,000. Demurrage to be paid for detention at New Orleans at the rate of \$300 per day, and at Brazos at the rate of \$400 per day.	
335	New Orleans, La., May 14, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with Philippe Millaudon.	Charter: For charter of the steamer Mary Kingsland, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago troops and stores, &c., the sum of \$8,000. Demurrage \$400 per day.	
336	New Orleans, La., Sept. 16, 1846.	Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John T. Wright.	Charter: For charter of the steamship Galveston, to transport from New Orleans to Indian Point, Texas, "a deck load of mules," and also government stores; also, "mule tenders," the sum of \$4,500. Demurrage at the rate of \$475 for every 24 hours.	
337	New Orleans, La., Sept. 13, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with John J. Deshin.	Charter: For charter of the steamer Sea, to transport from New Orleans to Port La Vaca, Texas, freight, &c., and horses and mules, and muleteers, sent in charge of the animals, the sum of \$4,500, and 50 cents per day for the subsistence of each muleteer. Demurrage at the rate of \$300 per day. After the voyage to La Vaca, the vessel to proceed from thence to the United States depot at St. Joseph's island, and there receive on board a cargo of lumber, or other government stores, and transport the same to Brazos Santiago, the sum of \$225 per day for each day while thus employed; the United States to furnish her with fuel, &c.	
338	New Orleans, La., Sept. 21, 1846.	Lieut. Col. T. F. Hunt, d. q. m. g., with J. & R. Geddes.	Charter: For charter of the steamer James L. Day, to transport from New Orleans to Brazos Santiago 65 horses, with their food; also, men sent in charge of the same; likewise, United States troops, &c., the sum of \$6,000; and also, in addition, the sum of 50 cents per day for the sub-	

339	Tennessee, June 4, 1846.	Gen. G. W. Rowles, q. m. g. of the State of Tennessee, with Boyd & Newman.	Existence of each of the men sent in charge of the horses. Demurrage at the rate of \$400 per day.
340	Tennessee, June 6, 1846.	Gen. G. W. Rowles, q. m. g. of the State of Tennessee, with Andrew Knott.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting from the town of Knoxville, and other points below, to Memphis, Tennessee, four companies of volunteer infantry and riflemen, with their arms, equipage, &c., in flat boats, to be towed by steam to Memphis, (except so much of the way as may not be accessible to steamers,) the sum of \$8 per man.
341	Tennessee, June 6, 1846.	Gen. G. W. Rowles, q. m. g. of the State of Tennessee, with A. J. Showalters.	Hire of wagon: For hire of one four-horse covered wagon and team, and driver, to accompany one company of cavalry of the East Tennessee volunteers from Knoxville to Memphis, and to transport baggage, &c., the sum of \$4 50 per day until arrival at Memphis, and there to be discharged.
342	Cornerville, Tenn., June 3, 1846.	Capt. M. A. Haynes, (of volunteers,) with W. D. Orr.	Hire of wagon: For hire of one four-horse covered wagon and team, and driver, to accompany one company of volunteer cavalry from Giles county, Tennessee, to Memphis, and transport baggage, &c., the sum of \$4 per day, estimating a day's travel at 20 miles, and to be paid going and returning, unless employed by the quartermaster's department at Memphis.
343	Tennessee, June 8, 1846.	Gen. G. W. Rowles, with A. Harbison.	Hire of wagon, &c.: For hire of one four-horse covered wagon and team, and driver, to accompany one company of cavalry of the East Tennessee volunteers from Knoxville to Memphis, and transport baggage, &c., the sum of \$5 per day for each day employed on the route to Memphis.
344	Tennessee, July 17, 1846.	Capt. W. W. Chapman, a. q. m., with Overton & Brinkley.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting from the town of Memphis, Tennessee, to the west bank of the Mississippi, opposite, (between the 17th and 23d of July, 1846,) one regiment of Tennessee cavalry, of 910 horses, (more or less,) 30 public wagons, 50 horses and mules, stores, &c., the sum of \$300.
345	Tennessee, July 2, 1846.	Lieut. J. H. Gore, a. a. q. m., with Boyd & Hayman.	Stone basement, &c.: For constructing a substantial stone basement, or foundation for a fence in front of the United States barracks in Newport, Ky., according to specification, the sum of \$1 50 per running front foot.
346	Washington city, D. C., Sept. 30, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with John O. Sargent, attorney, &c.	Purchase of steamship: For purchase of the steamship Massachusetts, with all her appurtenances, machinery, &c., the sum of \$85,000.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
347	Washington city, D. C., Sept. 30, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Heitzel, a. q. m., with John O. Sargent, as attorney, &c.	Purchase of steam barque: For purchase of the steam barque Edith, with all her appurtenances, machinery, &c., the sum of \$33,000.	
348	Washington city, D. C., Oct. 8, 1846.	J. P. Moore, a. a. q. m., with Loper & Baird.	Purchase of the barque Robert Morris: For purchase of the barque Robert Morris, with all her appurtenances, &c., the sum of \$9,000.	
349	New York, Sept. 3, 1846.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with Samuel Hooper.	Charter: For charter of the ship Loo Choo, for a voyage from New York to the bay of St. Francisco, in California, to transport thither troops and military supplies, the sum of \$20,000. Demurrage \$80 per day.	
350	New York, Sept. 3, 1846.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with J. E. Dodge, agent, &c.	Charter: For charter of the ship Thomas H. Perkins, for a voyage from New York to the bay of St. Francisco, California, to transport thither troops and military supplies, the sum of \$22,500. Demurrage \$80 per day.	
351	New York, August 11, 1846.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with Page, Putnam, & Parker, agents, &c.	Charter: For charter of the ship Susan Drew, for a voyage from New York to the bay of St. Francisco, California, to transport troops and military supplies, the sum of \$20,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$80 per day. Penalty for the performance of covenants, &c., by the parties, each to the other, in the sum of \$20,000.	
352	Mackinac, Mich., May 28, 1846.	Lieut. F. Steele, a. a. q. m., with C. B. Rice.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Mackinac to Detroit one commissioned officer, one non-commissioned officer, and two privates, of the United States army, baggage, &c., the sum of \$19.	
353	Fort Mackinac, Mich., July 19, 1846.	Lieut. F. Steele, a. a. q. m., with John Shook.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Mackinac to Fort Brady one commissioned officer, two non-commissioned officers, and ten privates, of the United States army, with their baggage, and one laundress, the sum of \$43.	
354	Fort Mackinac, Mich., Sept. 8, 1846.	Lieut. F. Steele, a. a. q. m., with John Shook.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Mackinac to Fort Brady one commissioned officer, one non-commissioned officer, and ten privates, the sum of \$37.	
355	Cincinnati, Ohio, Sept. 18, 1846.	Maj. D. D. Tompkins, q. m., with F. Veeder & J. M. Keep.	Transportation of troops: For transporting on board of canal boats, from Cincinnati, Ohio, to Peru, Indiana, a detachment of United States troops, baggage, &c., the sum of \$7 each for the officers, and \$3 25 for each of the men.	
356	Peru, Indiana, Oct. 5, 1846.	Lieut. F. S. Munford, a. a. q. m., with F. M. Peppard.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per canal packet, a detachment of United States troops, baggage, &c., from Peru to Cincinnati, the sum of \$8 each for the officers, and \$4 each for the men.	
357	New York, October 8, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with James W. Phillips.	Charter: For charter of the ship Liberty, to transport from New York to Brazos Santiago, Texas, troops, stores, &c., viz: 3 companies of 2d	

358	New York, October 13, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with A. H. Bennett.	regiment United States artillery, consisting of about 15 commissioned officers and 220 men, 12 laundresses, 15 officers' servants, the sum of \$5,250. Demurrage \$150 per day. Charter: For charter of the ship Brutus, for a voyage from New York to the bay of St. Francisco, California, to transport a detachment of volunteers, United States stores, and boats, (not exceeding four,) the sum of \$14,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$75 per day.
359	New York, October 26, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Messrs. Davis, Brooks, & Co.	Charter: For charter of the ship Corsair, to transport from New York to Brazos Santiago a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 5 commissioned officers and 175 men; also stores, &c., the sum of \$3,000. Demurrage at the rate of \$60 per day.
360	New York, October 27, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Tristram Griffin.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from New York to Tampa Bay a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 1 commissioned officer and 51 recruits, the sum of \$30 for the commissioned officer, and \$10 for each of the enlisted men.
361	Galena, Illinois, July 6, 1846.	Capt. S. Eastman, 1st infantry, with Joseph Throckmorton.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Cecelia, from Galena to Fort Snelling, 1 non-commissioned officer and 7 recruits, and 17 recruits from Dubuque to Fort Snelling, the sum of \$3 for each man.
362	Galena, Illinois, Sept. 15, 1846.	Capt. S. Eastman, 1st infantry, with Spencer J. Ball.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Bridgewater, from Galena to Fort Snelling, 1 non-commissioned officer and 29 recruits, the sum of \$4 for each man.
363	Brazos Island, Sept. 1, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with Drees & Lane.	Charter: For charter of the steamboat Little Yazoo, to run between Point Isabel and Brazos island, and between Brazos island and the mouth of the Rio Grande, from 1st of September to 31st of October, 1846, (the United States to furnish coal,) the sum of \$100 per day.
364	Brazos Santiago, Sept. 14, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with J. P. Powers.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting on board the schooner Portia, from Brazos Santiago to the city of New Orleans, a detachment of 34 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$20 for each officer, and \$8 for each man.
365	Brazos Santiago, Sept. 21, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with B. G. Shaw.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting on board the brig Hope Howes, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 82 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$20 for every officer, and \$8 for each of the men.
366	Brazos Santiago, Sept. 23, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with L. P. Bowland.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting on board the schooner Maria Thomas, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 50 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$20 for every officer, and \$8 for each of the men.
367	Brazos Santiago, Oct. 7, 1846.	Capt. J. M. Hill, a. q. m., with T. C. Weumore.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per schooner Blanch E. Sayre, from Brazos Santiago to New Orleans, a detachment of 30 discharged volunteers, the sum of \$20 for every officer, and \$8 for each of the men.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
368	Fort Washita, June 29, 1846.	Lieut. W. S. Hancock, a. a. q. m., with A. M. M. Upshaw.	Hay: For delivering at Fort Washita 200 tons of good, well cured hay, the sum of \$4 47½ per ton. The delivery to be made by the 10th of August, 1846. Penalty, &c., \$300 each.	Saffarans, Johnson, & Dickson, Lemuel Gooding, and C. A. Galloway.
369	Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 26, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with Peter Hanger.	Corn: For delivering at Fort Smith 2,000 bushels of good, sound merchantable corn, in the husk, between the 5th of November, 1846, and 31st of January, 1847, the sum of 29 9-10 cents per bushel.	
370	Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 26, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with J. W. Seamon.	Corn: For delivering at Fort Smith 3,000 bushels of good, merchantable corn, between the 5th of November, 1846, and 31st of January, 1847, the sum of 26½ cents per bushel.	
371	Fort Smith, Ark., Sept. 26, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with E. B. Bishop.	Oats: For delivering at Fort Smith 2,000 bushels of good, merchantable oats, between the 5th of November, 1846, and 31st of January, 1847, the sum of 29½ cents for 500 bushels; 31 cents for 1,000 bushels; and 32½ cents for 500 bushels—the average being 31 cents per bushel.	
372	Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 11, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with A. A. Blumenthal.	Building house: For building and finishing, by the 15th of October, 1846, a house on foundation of south block-house, according to specifications, &c., (timbers to be furnished by the United States,) the sum of \$700.	
373	Lynchburg, Va., Aug. 7, 1846.	Lieut. J. P. Garesché, U. S. A., with R. H. Staton.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per canal boat, from Lynchburg to Richmond, Virginia, a detachment of United States recruits, in number about 12 or 15, the sum of \$4 for each man.	Bartholomew Lightfoot.
374	Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 5, 1846.	Capt. Timothy Green, a. a. q. m., with Willis Wilson.	Fuel: For delivering at Fort Monroe, Virginia, 500 cords of sound oak wood, the sum of \$3 20 per cord. Bond \$2,000.	D. G. Martin and Asa Smith.
375	Fort Leavenworth, Sept. 1, 1846.	Capt. R. E. Clary, a. q. m., with Mickie Maupin.	Fuel: For delivering at Fort Leavenworth, Missouri, 600 cords of sound oak wood, the sum of \$3 99 per cord. Bond \$1,000.	
376	Fort Adams, R. I., Aug. 1, 1846.	Lieut. J. H. Carlisle, a. a. q. m., with Thos. S. Holloway.	Fuel: For delivery at Fort Adams, Rhode Island, 250 cords good merchantable oak wood, the sum of \$6 per cord.	
377	Fort Gibson, Ark., Aug. 11, 1846.	Lieut. H. W. Wharton, a. a. q. m., with James A. Scott.	Grain: For furnishing the quartermaster's department at Fort Wayne with a monthly supply of grain (corn or oats) for one company of mounted men, numbering about 80, (more or less)—the supply of grain for one month being equal to 600 bushels of corn, or 900 bushels of oats—the sum of 42 cents per bushel for corn, and 27 cents per bushel for oats. Bond \$1,500.	C. G. Scott and P. H. White.
378	Fort Gibson, Ark., Aug. 15, 1846.	Lieut. H. W. Wharton, a. a. q. m., with John Graham.	Hay: For delivering, for the use of the United States quartermaster's department at Fort Wayne, 50 tons of good well cured hay, the sum of \$3 99 per ton. Bond \$1,000.	John May and Adney Rippetoe.

379	New York, Nov. 12, 1846.	Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g., with R. F. Loper.	Charter: For charter of the steam propeller Endora for the term of six months, the sum of \$220 per day.
380	Fort Smith, Ark., June 29, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with R. A. Morrow.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer Arkansas Mail, from Fort Smith to the mouth of the Arkansas or White river, 4 officers and 11 non-commissioned officers, baggage, &c., the sum of \$12 for each of the officers, and \$4 for each of the others.
381	Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 1, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with Burns, Brown, & Foster.	Hire of wagons, &c.: For hire of three wagons and teams, and transporting in same, from Fort Smith to Beattie's Prairie, (Fort Wayne,) all the sick, hospital and quartermaster's stores, &c., and one month's provisions for company E, Arkansas volunteers, the sum of \$5 per day for each team while necessarily employed in travelling to Beattie's Prairie, and the same sum per day for every 20 miles in returning to Fort Smith.
382	Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 2, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with A. Clark.	Hire of wagon: For furnishing a five-horse wagon, and transporting in same, from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, the camp equipage, provisions, &c., of company E, Arkansas volunteers, the sum of \$5 per day for each day necessarily employed in travelling to Fort Gibson, and the same for every 20 miles returning to Fort Smith.
383	Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 2, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with J. Foster.	Hire of wagons: For furnishing two wagons, and transporting in same, from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, the camp equipage, provisions, &c., of B and A. companies of Arkansas volunteers, the sum of \$5 per day for each team in travelling to Fort Gibson, and the same for every 20 miles returning.
384	Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 12, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with James Foster.	Transportation, &c.: For transporting from Fort Smith to Camp Lee's creek the camp equipage, provisions, &c., of a detachment of (25) Arkansas volunteers, the sum of \$11.
385	Fort Smith, Ark., Aug. 2, 1846.	Capt. E. B. Alexander, a. q. m., with J. W. Seamon.	Hire of wagon: For furnishing a five-horse wagon, and transporting in same, from Fort Smith to Fort Gibson, the camp equipage of the field and non-commissioned staff of the Arkansas battalion of volunteers, and four boxes and one keg of hospital stores, the sum of \$5 per day for each day employed in travelling to Fort Gibson, and the like sum for every 20 miles returning.
386	Detroit, Mich., July 11, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with S. Roberts.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamboat Huron, from Fort Gratiot to Detroit, a detachment of United States troops, with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$60.
387	Detroit, Mich., July 15, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with P. M. Hely.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamboat Niagara, from Detroit to Mackinac, one commissioned officer and four soldiers of the United States army, the sum of \$7 for the officer, and \$4 each for the men.
388	Detroit, Mich., July 7, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with E. B. Ward.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamboat Detroit, from Detroit to Fort Brady, Mich., one non-commissioned officer and ten recruits of the United States army, the sum of \$5 each.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
389	Detroit, Mich., July 14, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with Ira Davis.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamer J. Owen, from Detroit to Toledo, Ohio, 7 commissioned officers and 136 non-commissioned officers and men of the United States army, 8 laundresses and servants, with baggage, &c., the sum of \$1 50 each.	
390	Monroe, Mich., July 11, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with Ira Davis.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from the post of Monroe to Detroit one sergeant, one private, and one recruit of the United States army, the sum of \$1 each.	
391	Monroe, Mich., July 15, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with Ira Davis.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Toledo, Ohio, to Detroit, Mich., one commissioned officer, one non-commissioned officer, and two privates of the United States army, the sum of \$2 for the commissioned officer, and \$1 50 each for the others. Subsistence, stores, &c., estimated at 12 barrels bulk, to be paid for at the rate of 25 cents per barrel.	
392	Toledo, Ohio, July 3, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with C. P. Jaquith.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Toledo, Ohio, to Detroit, Mich., one private and eleven recruits of the United States army, with baggage, &c., the sum of \$1 50 each.	
393	Toledo, Ohio, July 31, 1846.	Capt. W. Alburts, a. a. q. m., with E. B. Ward.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per steamboat Detroit, from Fort Brady, Mich., to Toledo, Ohio, two companies of the 2d regiment of United States infantry, baggage, &c., the sum of \$1,000.	
394	Fort Wilkins, Mich., July 25, 1846.	Capt. W. Alburts, a. a. q. m., with John McKay.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per schooner Napoleon, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of two officers and forty-three non-commissioned officers and men, of company K, 2d infantry, with servants and laundresses, baggage, stores, &c., the sum of \$200.	
395	Fort Wilkins, Mich., July 13, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with Brownlee & Brown.	Transportation of troops: For furnishing five canal boats, to transport from Toledo, Ohio, to Cincinnati, troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$150 for each boat, or \$750 for the said five boats.	
396	Fort Wilkins, Mich., Aug. 3, 1846.	Lieut. F. Woodbridge, a. a. q. m., with Peckham, Brown, & Co.	Transportation of troops: For furnishing four canal boats, to transport from Toledo, Ohio, to Cincinnati, troops, stores, &c., the sum of \$150 for each boat, or \$620 for the said four boats.	
397	Wheeling, Va., June 27, 1846.	Lieut. J. P. J. O'Brien, a. a. q. m., with John L. Glass- cock.	Transportation of troops: For use or hire of steamboat Helen, also of two large keel boats, to be towed by the Helen, or other steamer, to transport a company of United States artillery, with the guns, horses, equipment, and supplies appertaining to the same, from Wheeling, Va., to either of the following points, as may be directed, viz: New Orleans, La., Natchitoches Landing, La., or Little Rock, Ark.—the boats to stop at intermediate points, to take on such loading as may be required,	

D. L. Beatty and
Elisha Applegate.

M. Ferguson.

the sum of \$4,400; and also, in addition, the further sum of \$100 for every 24 hours' stoppage; and for any such stoppage less than 24 hours, or more than same, a proportionate sum.

Building schooners: For building for the United States four schooners, according to specification, &c., the sum of \$9,850 for each vessel; also, for furnishing a captain for each of said vessels, who are to victual, sail, and man them, a sum not exceeding \$400 per month each.

Building steam propeller schooners: For building for the United States two steam propeller schooners, according to specification, &c., the sum of \$19,700 for each.

Constructing steam-engines, &c.: For furnishing suitable materials, and making and constructing, according to specification, two double steam-engines, with fixtures, &c. complete, for two steamboats in the progress of construction at Louisville, Kentucky, and for setting and fixing up the same on board of said boats, (the whole to be completed by the 1st day of January, 1847,) the sum of \$8,000. Bond 16,000.

Building steamboat: For furnishing suitable materials, and building and constructing the hull of a steamboat, according to given dimensions and specification, together with certain enumerated fixtures and appurtenances, (the whole to be completed, and the boat launched and ready for service by the 1st of January, 1847,) the sum of \$4,900. Bond \$9,800.

Transportation of troops: For transporting on board the brig J. Peterson, from New York to Brazos Santiago, a company of United States troops, consisting of 3 commissioned officers and 92 men, (more or less,) with baggage, &c., the sum of \$1,800. Demurrage at the rate of \$30 per day.

Transportation of troops: For transporting on board the barque Twaona, from New York to Brazos Santiago, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 4 commissioned officers and 110 men, (more or less,) with their baggage, &c., the sum of \$2,250. Demurrage at the rate of \$50 per day.

Lease of a lot of land: For lease of a lot of land in the city of Buffalo, New York, for the use of the United States, for military purposes, for the term of one year from the 5th of October, 1846, the sum of \$1,000 per annum, payable quarterly.

Employment of A. G. Dowd, &c.: For services of A. G. Dowd, to take charge of the United States transport brig called the John Potter, of Philadelphia, as master, and providing her with competent officers and a good and sufficient crew, supplying same with provisions, &c., and defraying the whole expense of sailing the vessel, except pilotage and other necessary port charges, the sum of \$400 per calendar month.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with R. F. Loper.

Col. H. Stanton, a. q. m. g.,
with R. F. Loper.

Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, agent,
&c., with John Curry & Son.

Lieut. Col. S. H. Long, agent,
&c., with James Murray.

Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m.,
with J. Bishop & Co.

Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m.,
with Harbeck & Co.

Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m.,
with E. Walden.

Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m.,
with A. G. Dowd.

Nov. 21, 1846.

Nov. 21, 1846.

Louisville, Ky.,
Oct. 14, 1846.

Louisville, Ky.,
Oct. 14, 1846.

New York, Nov. 28,
1846.

New York, Nov. 28,
1846.

New York, Nov. 17,
1846.

New York, Dec. 7,
1846.

No. 1—Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
406	New York, Dec. 8, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Joseph Leavitt.	Charter: For charter of the barque Ranger, to transport from New York to Brazos Santiago a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 4 commissioned officers and 200 enlisted men, with provisions, baggage, &c., the sum of \$2,300. Demurrage at the rate of \$30 per day.	
407	New York, Dec. 8, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with James C. Jewett.	Charter: For charter of the barque Floyd, to transport from the harbor of New York to the port of Tampico, Mexico, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 3 commissioned officers and 120 enlisted men, (more or less,) with their provisions and baggage, the sum of \$2,450. Demurrage at the rate of \$40 per day.	
408	New York, Dec. 11, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Ralph Post.	Charter: For charter of the brig E. L. Walton, to transport from New York to Brazos Santiago, Texas, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 4 commissioned officers and 200 enlisted men, (more or less,) with their provisions and baggage, the sum of \$2,200. Demurrage \$35 per day.	
409	Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1846.	Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, a. q. m., with Manning & Lee.	Cumberland coal: For delivering in the port of Baltimore 2,000 tons of the best quality Cumberland coal, suitable for steamboat purposes, and causing the same to be shipped on board of vessels provided for its reception, the sum of \$5 per ton of 2,240 pounds.	
410	Camargo, Mexico; Oct. 20, 1846.	Capt. G. H. Crosman, a. q. m., with S. Sansedo and P. Galindo.	Express riders: For services of Silvestre Sansedo and Pedro Galindo as express riders, they furnishing good horses and necessary arms and equipments for the road, and conveying the United States army express mail once a week between Camargo and Serralvo, and supplying their own rations and forage, the sum of \$120 per month, or \$60 each per month while so employed.	
411	Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1846.	Major Nathaniel Anderson, q. m., with Robert Nesbit & others.	Employment of teamsters: For hire of Robert Nesbit and 49 others, as teamsters for the army in Mexico, for the period of six months, unless sooner discharged, the sum of \$25 per month.	
412	Memphis, Tenn., Oct. 14, 1846.	Major Nathaniel Anderson, q. m., with Chs. B. Church.	Transportation of horses and teamsters: For transporting on board the steamer Bullelin and a flat boat, to be towed by same to the city of New Orleans, 200 horses, and 50 men accompanying them as teamsters; also, an agent, &c.; the sum of \$7 for each horse, and \$3 for each teamster—all necessary forage for the horses, and subsistence for the men, to be likewise transported.	

413	Fort Towson, Ark., Nov. 4, 1846.	Lient. J. D. Bacon, a. a. q. m., with L. M. James.	Corn: For delivering at Fort Towson, by the 1st of January, 1847, 2,000 bushels of good, dry, clean corn, in the ear, the sum of 23½ cents per bushel. Bond \$3,000.	G. C. Gooding and R. B. Seward.
414	Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 7, 1846.	Lient. F. T. Dent, a. a. q. m., with John Sanchez.	Fuel: For delivering at Baton Rouge barracks, Louisiana, as much good oak and ash wood as may be required for use of the troops there, for the period of one year, the sum of \$2 70 per cord. Bond \$1,000.	Jordan Holt and D. D. Avery.
415	Brazos Island, Texas, Dec. 5, 1846.	Capt. A. R. Hetzel, a. q. m., with W. C. Templeton.	Mules: For delivering at Matamoras, on or before the 31st of December, 1846, 2,000 draught mules, of good size; as many as possible to be broke; and those not broke, the said Templeton to give his personal attention to breaking; to be inspected and received by officers of the quartermaster's department; the sum of \$25 each for the same, on the delivery of every hundred.	
416	Baltimore, Md., Dec. 23, 1846.	Capt. S. B. Dusenbery, a. q. m., with James Conner & Sons.	Charter: For charter of the ship Charles, of 387 tons, (as registered,) to proceed from Baltimore to Fort Monroe, Va., on or before the 31st instant, there to take on board a full cargo of ordnance and ordnance stores, or other articles, and troops, if required, and to sail thence for service in the gulf of Mexico—three months insured to the ship; the United States to have the right to continue her in service as much longer as may be desired; the sum of \$3,333 per month for the first three months, and at the rate of \$2,500 per month for any length of time retained beyond three months. The United States to pay all legal charges for pilotage, tonnage, towage by steamboats, anchorage, or wharfage, except at the post of Fort Monroe. Should troops be sent in the ship, and the commissioned officers be furnished with cabin passage, \$1 per day each to be paid by the United States for the furnishing of the said cabin passage and fare.	
417	New York, Dec. 17, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Wm. Sinclair.	Charter: For charter of the ship Tahmaroo, to be employed in the service of the United States for such period as her services may be required, of not less than three calendar months, to transport military stores, troops, &c., or animals, the sum of \$2,000 per calendar month. The United States to pay port charges and steam towing in and out of rivers and harbors.	
418	New York, Dec. 28, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Thos. R. Herbert.	Charter: For charter of the ship Catharine for such period as her services may be required, not less than three calendar months, to transport military stores, troops, or animals, &c., the sum of \$2,500 per calendar month. The United States to pay port charges and steam towing in and out of rivers and harbors.	
419	New York, Dec. 28, 1846.	Capt. D. H. Vinton, a. q. m., with Nesmith & Walsh, agents.	Charter: For charter of the barque Isabel for such period as her services may be required, not less than three calendar months, to transport military stores, troops or other persons, and animals, &c., the sum of \$1,700 per calendar month. The United States to pay port charges and steam towing in and out of rivers and harbors.	

No. 1--Continued.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.	Sureties.
420	Fort Ontario, July 10, 1846.	Lieut. G. W. Patten, a. a. q. m., with Hooker, Clark, & Co.	Transportation of troops: For transporting, per canal boats, from Oswego to Governor's Island, New York, a detachment of United States troops, consisting of 56, with baggage, &c., the sum of \$6 60 for each person, and 75 cents per 100 pounds for every 100 over 40 pounds allowed to each person.	
421	Sackett's Harbor, July 10, 1846.	Lieut. H. W. Wessells, a. a. q. m., with Hooker, Clark, & Co.	Transportation of troops: For transporting from Sackett's Harbor to Governor's Island, New York, (per steamboat to Oswego, and thence in canal boats,) a detachment of United States troops, consisting of about 126, comprising companies B and I, 2d infantry, with their baggage, the sum of \$7 for each person transported, and 75 cents for each 100 pounds of baggage over 40 pounds allowed each person.	
422	Cincinnati, Ohio, July 1, 1846.	Maj. D. D. Tompkins, q. m., with Wm. Stewart.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamboats New World and Carolina, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, the 1st regiment of Ohio volunteers, with their baggage, &c., the officers to be furnished with cabin passage, the sum of \$10 each for the officers, and \$5 each for the others.	
423	Cincinnati, Ohio, July 2, 1846.	Maj. D. D. Tompkins, q. m., with Wm. Stewart.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamboats New Era and Tuscaloosa, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, with their baggage, &c., the 3d regiment of Ohio volunteers, the officers to be furnished with cabin passage, the sum of \$10 each for the officers, and \$5 each for the others.	
424	Cincinnati, Ohio, July 8, 1846.	Maj. D. D. Tompkins, q. m., with D. Whitten and R. S. Brickel.	Transportation of volunteers: For transporting, per steamboats Jamestown and Alhambra, from Cincinnati to New Orleans, the 2d regiment of Ohio volunteers, with their baggage, &c., the officers to be furnished with cabin passage, the sum of \$12 for each of the officers, and \$5 each for the others.	

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, January 12, 1847.

HENRY STANTON, Assistant Quartermaster General.

Statement of all contracts made in the Subsistence Department during the year 1846.

Stations and posts.	Contractors.	By whom made.	For—	Date.	Commencing—	Terminating—
Utica, N. Y.	S. Comstock	Lieut. H. W. Wessels	Rations to recruits	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Rome arsenal, N. Y.	R. S. Doty	Capt. J. S. Abeel	do	do	do	do
Washington, D. C.	J. Brodbeck, jr.	Lieut. George Thom	do	Jan. 14, 1846	Jan. 14, 1846	Optional.
Rochester, N. Y.	J. B. Dewey	Lieut. J. Monroe	do	Ap'l 3, 1846	Ap'l 3, 1846	April 3, 1847.
Hamilton, Ohio	J. D. Smith	Lieut. J. N. Caldwell	do	Ap'l 11, 1846	Ap'l 11, 1846	Optional.
Madison, Ind.	Thompson Patton	Capt. N. C. Macrae	do	Ap'l 10, 1846	Ap'l 10, 1846	April 10, 1847.
Louisville, Ky.	M. S. Fullis	Do	do	do	do	do
Cincinnati, Ohio	A. Dietz	Do	do	May 1, 1846	May 1, 1846	May 1, 1847.
Syracuse, New York	E. Town	Lieut. S. G. Simmons	do	do	do	April 30, 1847.
Dayton, Ohio	J. Murray	Lieut. J. Love	do	May 20, 1846	May 20, 1846	Nov. 20, 1846.
Reading, Pa.	G. Goodhard	Lieut. W. A. Nichols	do	May 29, 1846	May 29, 1846	Optional.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	A. B. Lewis	Lieut. H. J. Hunt	do	May 22, 1846	May 22, 1846	Not stated.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. Collins	Do	do	May 28, 1846	May 28, 1846	do
Cleveland, Ohio	Ann Clark	Capt. T. P. Gwynne	do	May 22, 1846	May 22, 1846	do
Baltimore, Md.	W. I. Vanness	Lieut. H. Ridgely	do	May 25, 1846	May 25, 1846	April 30, 1847.
Frederick, Md.	M. Gannon	Capt. W. H. T. Walker	do	May 24, 1846	May 24, 1846	Not stated.
Springfield, Mass.	J. F. Anable	Lieut. S. S. Anderson	do	May 29, 1846	May 29, 1846	do
Hartford, Ct.	G. Remington	Do	do	May 22, 1846	May 22, 1846	do
Burlington, Vt.	R. M. Adams	Lieut. J. Totten	do	May 29, 1846	May 29, 1846	Optional.
Zanesville, Ohio	Wm. Lecky	Lieut. W. T. Sherman	do	May 27, 1846	May 27, 1846	do
Champlain arsenal, Vt.	C. D. Cook	Major S. Halsey	do	Mar. 30, 1846	Ap'l 1, 1846	Mar. 31, 1847.
Hudson, N. Y.	A. Boutwell	Lieut. W. F. Barry	do	May 23, 1846	May 23, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846.
Staunton, Va.	J. R. Kirtz	Lieut. G. W. Getty	do	June 3, 1846	June 3, 1846	Not stated.
Louisville, Ky.	Z. M. Sherley	Capt. W. R. Jouett	do	June 1, 1846	June 1, 1846	Optional.
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. Y. Colcord	Brevet Major G. Wright	do	June 5, 1846	June 5, 1846	May 31, 1847.
Albany, N. Y.	G. G. Brammall	Lieut. L. Smith	do	do	do	June 1, 1847.
Upperville, Va.	Stephen Reed	Lieut. L. A. Armistead	do	May 27, 1846	May 26, 1846	Not stated.
Frederick, Md.	W. Kolb	Capt. W. H. T. Walker	do	June 3, 1846	June 3, 1846	Optional.
Raleigh, N. C.	James Hall	Lieut. F. Collins	do	May 31, 1846	May 31, 1846	June 30, 1846.
Fayetteville, N. C.	J. H. & J. Martine	Lieut. S. H. Drum	do	June 3, 1846	June 4, 1846	July 31, 1846.
Easton, Pa.	J. P. Boas	Lieut. W. S. Smith	do	June 1, 1846	June 1, 1846	Optional.
Cincinnati, Ohio	J. Winton	Capt. N. C. Macrae	do	do	do	July 1, 1847.

No. 2—Continued.

Stations and posts.	Contractors.	By whom made.	For—	Date.	Commencing—	Terminating—
Cleveland, Ohio.	J. & J. Koss.	Capt. T. P. Gwynne.	Rations to recruits	June 11, 1846	June 11, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
New York city.	Samuel Auld.	Lieut. M. J. Burke.	do	June 15, 1846	June 15, 1846	June 14, 1847.
Reading, Pa.	George Goodhard	Lieut. W. S. Smith.	do	June 16, 1846	June 16, 1846	Optional.
Pittsfield, Mass.	George Holder	Lieut. W. F. Barry.	do	June 5, 1846	June 5, 1846	do
Lynchburg, Va.	W. H. Garnett	Lieut. J. S. Garesché.	do	June 10, 1846	June 10, 1846	During stay of party.
Warrenton, Va.	J. N. Waters	Capt. S. T. Mason.	do	June 6, 1846	June 6, 1846	June 30, 1846.
Adrian, Mich.	P. Bartlett.	Lieut. G. C. Westcott	do	June 22, 1846	June 22, 1846	Not stated.
Carlisle, Pa.	M. Sanno.	Lieut. A. Porter.	do	do	do	Optional.
Lancaster, Pa.	J. Wittlinger	Lieut. H. Prince.	do	do	do	During stay of party.
Monroe, Mich.	H. Graham.	Lieut. E. R. S. Canby	do	June 18, 1846	June 18, 1846	Not stated.
Newburg, N. Y.	P. Collins.	Lieut. S. S. Anderson	do	June 19, 1846	June 19, 1846	do
Staunton, Va.	M. G. Harman	Lieut. G. W. Getty.	do	July 1, 1846	July 1, 1846	do
Upperville, Va.	John Folk.	Lieut. L. A. Armistead	do	June 1, 1846	June 1, 1846	July 1, 1846.
Winchester, Va.	H. J. McDaniel	Capt. P. H. Galt.	do	do	do	Sept. 30, 1846.
Upperville, Va.	John Folk.	Lieut. L. A. Armistead	do	July 1, 1846	July 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1847.
New Orleans, La.	H. D. Schulte	Capt. J. Van Horne.	do	Mar. 14, 1846	Mar. 14, 1846	Not stated.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Flagg & Hayden	Lieut. A. Sully.	do	July 1, 1846	July 1, 1846	July 1, 1847.
Binghamton, N. Y.	J. Orcutt.	Lieut. J. Hayden.	do	June 4, 1846	June 8, 1846	June 30, 1847.
Goldsborough, N. C.	H. Summerline	Lieut. G. P. Andrews	do	June 9, 1846	June 9, 1846	do
Whitehall, N. Y.	E. Dill.	Lieut. J. Trevitt.	do	July 7, 1846	July 7, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Coxsackie & Schenectady, N. Y.	G. G. Brammall	Lieut. L. Smith.	do	June 7, 1846	June 8, 1846	July 10, 1846.
Galena, Ill.	W. P. Cabbage & Co.	Capt. S. Eastman.	do	June 25, 1846	June 25, 1846	Oct. 30, 1846.
Dubuque, I. T.	T. H. Benton, jr.	Lieut. C. Hall.	do	do	do	Not stated.
Chillicothe, Ohio	J. Robinson	Lieut. R. S. Ewell.	do	June 1, 1846	June 1, 1846	June 30, 1847.
Washington city, D. C.	J. Donovan	Capt. S. T. Mason.	do	July 8, 1846	July 8, 1846	July 18, 1846.
Columbus, Ohio	E. Gale.	Lieut. F. S. Mumford.	do	June 1, 1846	June 1, 1846	During stay of party.
Fayetteville, N. C.	J. H. & J. Martine.	Lieut. A. P. Howe.	do	July 11, 1846	July 12, 1846	Aug. 28, 1846.
Nashville, Tenn.	R. Stewart.	Lieut. T. Claiborne.	do	do	July 1, 1846	Oct. 30, 1846.
Columbus, Ohio	T. L. Shields	Capt. W. F. Sanderson	do	June 15, 1846	June 15, 1846	Optional.
Charlestown, Va.	G. W. Sappington.	Capt. S. T. Mason.	do	June 27, 1846	June 27, 1846	do
Goldsborough, N. C.	H. Summerline	Lieut. G. P. Andrews	do	July 1, 1846	July 1, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846.
Hartford, Ct.	G. Remington	Lieut. J. Beardsley.	do	July 20, 1846	July 20, 1846	Optional.

Pendleton, S. C.	Lieut. F. O. Wyse	do	June 18, 1846	Not stated.
Harrisburg, Pa.	Lieut. R. B. Marcy	do	July 15, 1846	Optional.
Worcester, Mass.	Capt. F. Lee	do	July 21, 1846	do
Michigan city, Ind.	Lieut. W. W. Taylor	do	July 13, 1846	July 31, 1846.
Chicago, Ill.	Capt. C. C. Sibley	do	June 12, 1846	Not stated.
Glasgow, Ky.	Lieut. A. J. Lindsay	do	July 4, 1846	do
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	Lieut. J. G. Burbank	do	July 16, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Whitehall, N. Y.	Lieut. C. F. Morris	do	July 27, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Macon, Ga.	Lieut. L. D. Welch	do	June 12, 1846	Not stated.
Elmyra, N. Y.	Lieut. J. V. D. Reeve	do	July 18, 1846	Optional.
Portland, Maine	Lieut. J. B. Hayman	do	July 27, 1846	do
Bedford, Pa.	Lieut. W. L. Crittenden	do	July 14, 1846	Not stated.
Manchester, N. H.	Lieut. C. D. Jordan	do	July 20, 1846	July 31, 1846.
Cumberland, Md.	Capt. W. H. T. Walker	do	June 26, 1846	Not stated.
Brownsville, Pa.	Lieut. W. H. Gordon	do	July 3, 1846	July 31, 1846.
Columbia, Pa.	Lieut. H. Prince	do	July 22, 1846	Not stated.
Trenton, N. J.	Lieut. H. D. Wallen	do	July 13, 1846	July 31, 1846.
Baltimore, Md.	Captain C. Ker	do	July 21, 1846	Aug. 21, 1846.
Fredericksburg, Va.	Lieut. W. H. Saunders	do	July 20, 1846	Optional.
Georgetown, D. C.	Lieut. D. Ruggles	do	July 23, 1846	do
Alexandria, D. C.	Do	do	July 23, 1846	do
Washington, D. C.	Lieut. L. Smith	do	July 24, 1846	do
Petersburg and other places, Va.	Lieut. S. S. Anderson	do	July 23, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Richmond, Va.	Lieut. R. H. Anderson	do	July 6, 1846	Optional.
Kingston, N. Y.	Lieut. J. N. Ward	do	July 28, 1846	do
Abingdon, Va.	Lieut. J. R. Scott	do	July 13, 1846	do
Dayton, Ohio	Lieut. G. W. Rains	do	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846.
Augusta, Maine	Capt. J. S. Simonson	do	May 30, 1846	Not stated.
Fredericksburg, Va.	Capt. S. T. Mason	do	July 7, 1846	do
Charlestown, Ind.	Lieut. L. C. Easton	do	June 19, 1846	do
Richmond, Va.	Brevet Major G. J. Rains	do	July 9, 1846	do
Wheeling, Va.	Lieut. T. Duncan	do	July 24, 1846	do
Eastport, Maine	Lieut. F. H. Masten	do	Aug. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1847.
Vandalia, Ill.	Lieut. L. D. Welch	do	June 27, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Erie, Pa.	Lieut. M. E. Van Buren	do	July 1, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Greenville, S. C.	Lieut. J. M. Smith	do	Aug. 2, 1846	do
Indianapolis, Ind.	Capt. C. C. Sibley	do	Aug. 1, 1846	Not stated.
Nashville, Tenn.	Lieut. A. D. Nelson	do	Aug. 1, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Chicago, Ill.	Lieut. R. W. Johnston	do	July 17, 1846	Aug. 3, 1846.
Evansville, Ind.	Lieut. W. W. Taylor	do	July 25, 1846	Sept. 25, 1846.
Warsaw, N. C.	Lieut. W. W. Taylor	do	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846.
Michigan city, Ind.	J. V. Hopkins	do	Aug. 1, 1846	
	T. R. Cherry	do		
	Jesse Friez	do		
	M. M. Bryant	do		
	J. V. Hopkins	do		
	J. Angel	do		
	J. Bybee	do		
	A. Phillips	do		
	E. Dill	do		
	J. Garvin	do		
	E. K. Brainard	do		
	W. H. Coombs	do		
	J. K. Hallam	do		
	T. Norris	do		
	W. Bole	do		
	A. Wallace	do		
	J. H. Brooks	do		
	T. P. English	do		
	James Burk	do		
	J. S. Streets	do		
	G. Losh	do		
	J. L. Yates	do		
	J. H. Clavor	do		
	B. & S. Jones	do		
	B. & S. Jones	do		
	H. Chapman	do		
	J. B. Dunn	do		
	James Murray	do		
	A. Woodsum	do		
	J. S. Streets	do		
	S. Griffith	do		
	W. Howlett	do		
	Jno. Robinson	do		
	D. G. Odell	do		
	M. Thompson	do		
	M. O'Sullivan	do		
	D. Long	do		
	E. Hedderly	do		
	R. Stewart	do		
	C. N. Holden & Co.	do		
	T. M. Johnson	do		
	T. D. Love	do		
	J. V. Hopkins	do		

No. 2—Continued.

Stations and posts	Contractors.	By whom made.	For—	Date.	Commencing—	Terminating—
Philadelphia, Pa.	J. Horter	Lieut. D. Ruggles	Rations to recruits	July 1, 1846	July 1, 1846	Optional.
Saco, Maine	J. Gordon	Lieut. S. B. Hayman	do	Aug. 13, 1846	Aug. 13, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Dahlonaga, Ga.	M. A. Choice	Lieut. E. G. Beckwith	do	July 16, 1846	July 16, 1846	Optional.
Zanesville, Ohio	W. Lecky	Lieut. T. Jordan	do	July 1, 1846	July 1, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Toledo, Ohio	V. Ketchum & Co.	Capt. J. B. S. Todd	do	July 29, 1846	July 29, 1846	Not stated.
Brownsville, Pa.	A. Wallace	Lieut. W. H. Gordon	do	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 22, 1846.
Bowling Green, Ky.	C. D. Morehead	Capt. W. W. Loring	do	do	do	Aug. 31, 1846.
Kalamazoo, Mich.	J. Kellogg	Capt. J. B. S. Todd	do	do	Aug. 6, 1846	Optional.
Detroit, Mich.	Edwards & Moore	Do	do	do	Aug. 1, 1846	do
Troy, N. Y.	N. Worden	Lieut. J. Totten	do	July 24, 1846	July 23, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Bedford, Ky.	D. S. Lane	Capt. H. C. Pope	do	July 18, 1846	July 18, 1846	Aug. 24, 1846.
Petersburg, Va.	J. Brasington	Lieut. J. H. Miller	do	Aug. 6, 1846	Aug. 6, 1846	Not stated.
New York, N. Y.	Patrick Henry	Capt. P. Morrison	do	Aug. 10, 1846	Aug. 10, 1846	do
Nashville, Tenn.	J. Monks	Lieut. T. Claiborne	do	Aug. 22, 1846	Aug. 21, 1846	Oct. 30, 1846.
Potsville, Pa.	Geo. Boty	Capt. R. B. Marcy	do	July 22, 1846	July 22, 1846	Not stated.
Lewisburg, Va.	W. Wells	Lieut. J. S. Garesché	do	Aug. 29, 1846	Aug. 29, 1846	do
Bowling Green, Ky.	C. D. Morehead	Capt. W. W. Loring	do	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846.
Portland, Maine	W. W. Smith	Lieut. S. B. Hayman	do	Aug. 28, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Clark's Ferry, Pa.	Jos. Smith	Capt. R. B. Marcy	do	July 21, 1846	July 21, 1846	Not stated.
Manchester, N. H.	T. Norris	Lieut. C. D. Jordan	do	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846.
Trenton, N. J.	T. P. English	Lieut. H. D. Wallen	do	do	do	Optional.
Sandusky, Ohio	J. B. Baur	Lieut. W. H. Gordon	do	Aug. 28, 1846	Aug. 28, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Greensborough, N. C.	Geo. Albright	Lieut. F. Collins	do	Aug. 14, 1846	Aug. 14, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846.
New Haven, Ct.	N. Gross	Lieut. J. Beardsley	do	Aug. 20, 1846	Aug. 20, 1846	Not stated.
Spartanburg, S. C.	J. W. Rodgers	Lieut. L. D. Welch	do	July 7, 1846	July 7, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Augusta, Ga.	L. Kennon	Capt. N. W. Hunter	do	Aug. 28, 1846	Aug. 28, 1846	Sept. 3, 1846.
Springfield, Ohio	E. Bowand	Lieut. N. Newton	do	Aug. 27, 1846	Aug. 27, 1846	Not stated.
Bedford, Ky.	D. S. Lane	Capt. H. C. Pope	do	July 18, 1846	July 18, 1846	Aug. 24, 1846.
Augusta, Ga.	L. Kennon	Capt. N. W. Hunter	do	July 28, 1846	July 28, 1846	Aug. 28, 1846.
Eastport, Maine	D. J. Odell	Brevet Major G. J. Rains	do	July 24, 1846	July 25, 1846	Not stated.
Goldsborough, N. C.	H. Summerline	Lieut. G. P. Andrews	do	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Easton, Pa.	J. P. Boas	Capt. W. H. T. Walker	do	Aug. 6, 1846	Aug. 6, 1846	Optional.
Reading, Pa.	George Goodhard	Do	do	Aug. 22, 1846	Aug. 1, 1846	do
Ottawa, Ill.	G. H. West	Lieut. C. Hall	do	Aug. 13, 1846	Aug. 13, 1846	Not stated.
Boston, Mass.	O. P. Bowman	Brevet Major E. S. Hawkins	do	Aug. 31, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846	Optional.

Plattsburg, N. Y.	A. McCann	Lieut. C. F. Morris	Sept. 7, 1846	Sept. 8, 1846	Sept. 1, 1847.
Bath, Maine	P. Knight	Lieut. S. B. Hayman	Sept. 8, 1846	do	Oct. 8, 1846.
Charlestown, Va.	T. Trackwell	Lieut. R. F. Ernst	June 24, 1846	June 24, 1846	Not stated.
Bloody Run, Pa.	D. C. Tate	Lieut. W. L. Crittenden	Aug. 31, 1846	Aug. 31, 1846	do
Hollidaysburg, Pa.	W. Donaldson	Do	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	do
New York city	R. Kelly	Lieut. H. Brown	Aug. 12, 1846	Aug. 12, 1846	Oct. 1, 1846.
Milwaukie, W. T.	T. Burns	Lieut. T. Hendrickson	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	Not stated.
Salem, N. C.	T. Vogler	Lieut. R. W. Johnston	Sept. 8, 1846	Sept. 8, 1846	Jan. 1, 1847.
Evansville, Ind.	A. Handbold	Capt. S. S. Tucker	Aug. 3, 1846	Aug. 3, 1846	Not stated.
Peoria, Ill.	W. C. Boilvin	Lieut. B. E. Bee	Sept. 4, 1846	Sept. 5, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Michigan city, Ind.	J. V. Hopkins	Lieut. W. W. Taylor	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Burlington, Iowa	T. Sperry	Lieut. C. Hall	Sept. 18, 1846	Sept. 18, 1846	Not stated.
Portsmouth, Ohio	T. J. Graham	Lieut. R. S. Ewell	July 11, 1846	July 11, 1846	July 11, 1847.
Circleville, Ohio	Jno. Rodgers	Do	Aug. 1, 1846	Aug. 1, 1846	July 31, 1847.
Providence, R. I.	P. Hovey	Major W. Seawell	Aug. 3, 1846	Aug. 3, 1846	Optional.
Woonsocket, R. I.	J. Fletcher	Do	Sept. 9, 1846	Sept. 9, 1846	Not stated.
Newport, R. I.	Thos. Roach	Do	July 20, 1846	July 20, 1846	Optional.
Wilmington, Del.	S. Hopper	Capt. W. R. Montgomery	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	do
Lafayette, Ind.	W. Prindle	Lieut. M. E. Van Buren	Sept. 25, 1846	Sept. 26, 1846	Oct. 20, 1846.
Bridgewater, Pa.	J. Parker	Lieut. H. B. Field	Sept. 2, 1846	Sept. 2, 1846	Not stated.
Brooklyn, N. Y.	E. McCarthy	Capt. W. H. T. Walker	Sept. 24, 1846	Sept. 24, 1846	do
Williamsburg, N. Y.	H. Schroder	Do	Sept. 30, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846	do
Chillicothe, Ohio	J. Robinson	Lieut. R. F. Ernst	Sept. 24, 1846	Sept. 24, 1846	do
Manchester, N. H.	T. Norris	Lieut. C. D. Jordan	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Pendleton, S. C.	T. R. Cherry	Lieut. L. D. Welch	Aug. 24, 1846	Aug. 24, 1846	Not stated.
Asheville, N. C.	M. W. Alexander	Lieut. G. P. Andrews	Sept. 25, 1846	Sept. 25, 1846	Optional.
Charlottesville, Va.	R. G. Bailey	Lieut. G. W. Getty	Aug. 18, 1846	Aug. 18, 1846	Not stated.
Paducah, Ky.	G. F. Hendren	Lieut. A. J. Lindsay	Sept. 29, 1846	Sept. 29, 1846	do
Williamsport, Pa.	J. H. Kelton	Capt. J. V. D. Reeve	Oct. 7, 1846	Oct. 7, 1846	Optional.
Memphis, Tenn.	M. Coffman	Capt. W. W. Loring	Sept. 19, 1846	Sept. 19, 1846	Oct. 31, 1846.
Sandusky city, Ohio	J. B. Baur	Lieut. W. H. Gordon	Oct. 1, 1846	Oct. 1, 1846	do
Wilmington, Del.	R. Chadwick	Capt. W. R. Montgomery	July 15, 1846	July 15, 1846	Optional.
Vincennes, Ind.	E. Hamilton	Lieut. A. D. Nelson	Sept. —, 1846	Sept. 16, 1846	Not stated.
Evansville, Ind.	A. Hanbold	Do	Aug. 3, 1846	Aug. 3, 1846	do
Lynchburg, Va.	W. H. Garnett	Lieut. J. S. Garesché	Oct. 10, 1846	Oct. 10, 1846	do
Portsmouth, N. H.	R. F. Berry	Brevet Major J. Dimick	Aug. 18, 1846	Aug. 18, 1846	Optional.
Dover, N. H.	D. Lawrence	Do	Aug. 26, 1846	Aug. 26, 1846	do
Newburyport, Mass.	T. Brown	Do	Sept. 2, 1846	Sept. 2, 1846	do
Boston, Mass.	D. R. Sheafe	Do	Sept. 24, 1846	Sept. 24, 1846	do
Auburn, N. Y.	B. Ashby	Lieut. Llewellyn Jones	Oct. 1, 1846	Oct. 1, 1846	Not stated.
Baltimore, Md.	J. L. D. Gill	Lieut. J. B. Magruder	do	do	Sept. 30, 1847.
Johnston county, N. C.	T. Clifton	Lieut. R. W. Johnston	Aug. 12, 1846	Aug. 12, 1846	Sept. 12, 1846.

No. 2—Continued.

Stations and posts.	Contractors.	By whom made.	For—	Date.	Commencing—	Terminating—
Germantown N. C.	C. H. Nelson	Lieut. R. W. Johnston	Rations to recruits	Sept. 14, 1846	Sept. 14, 1846	Jan. 1, 1847.
Newburg, N. Y.	Peter Collins	Lieut. J. G. Burbank	do	Oct. 1, 1846	Oct. 1, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Bangor, Maine.	J. F. Severance	Lieut. J. M. Henry	do	Aug. 2, 1846	Aug. 2, 1846	Not stated.
Portland, Maine	W. W. Smith	Lieut. S. B. Hayman	do	Oct. 25, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	Nov. 1, 1847.
Waynesboro, Va.	F. B. Jones	Lieut. G. W. Getty	do	June 19, 1846	June 19, 1846	Not stated.
Oswego, N. Y.	A. Martin	Lieut. C. C. Augur	do	Sept. 23, 1846	Sept. 22, 1846	Optional.
Manchester, N. H.	T. Norris	Lieut. C. D. Jordan	do	Oct. 1, 1846	Oct. 1, 1846	Oct. 31, 1846.
Galena, Ill.	W. P. Cabbage	Capt. S. Eastman	do	Oct. 26, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	April 1, 1847.
Louisville, Ky.	Shirley & Escott	Capt. H. C. Pope	do	Aug. 28, 1846	Aug. 28, 1846	Oct. 31, 1846.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	Benedict & Buck	Lieut. J. R. Scott	do	Oct. 24, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	Nov. 30, 1846.
Middletown, Ohio	E. P. Vail	Lieut. J. N. Caldwell	do	Oct. 5, 1846	Oct. 5, 1846	Oct. 31, 1846.
Germantown, Ohio	G. C. Schaeffer	Do	do	Oct. 16, 1846	Oct. 16, 1846	Optional.
Washington, D. C.	J. H. Clavor	Lieut. J. B. Magruder	do	Nov. 1, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	do
Sandusky city, Ohio	J. B. Baur	Lieut. H. B. Schröder	do	Sept. 22, 1846	Sept. 22, 1846	Nov. 30, 1846.
Little Yadkin, N. C.	J. H. Bitlings	Lieut. R. W. Johnston	do	Sept. 1, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	Oct. 31, 1846.
Peoria, Ill.	W. C. Bollvin	Lieut. B. E. Bee	do	Sept. 27, 1846	Sept. 27, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846.
Stanardsville, Va.	W. A. Samuel	Lieut. G. W. Getty	do	Oct. 1, 1846	Oct. 1, 1846	Not stated.
Peoria, Ill.	W. C. Boilvin	Lieut. B. E. Bee	do	Nov. 5, 1846	Nov. 5, 1846	Oct. 31, 1846.
Watertown, N. Y.	Henry Rich	Capt. E. K. Barnum	do	Nov. 12, 1846	Nov. 12, 1846	Optional.
Troy, N. Y.	C. Mohr	Capt. S. McKenzie	do	Nov. 1, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	do
Memphis, Tenn.	M. Coffman	Capt. W. W. Loring	do	Nov. 3, 1846	Nov. 3, 1846	Nov. 30, 1846.
York, Pa.	J. Luttman	Capt. R. B. Marcy	do	Nov. 22, 1846	Nov. 22, 1846	Not stated.
Lynchburg, Va.	W. H. Garnett	Lieut. G. W. Getty	do	Oct. 27, 1846	Oct. 27, 1846	do
Oswego, N. Y.	A. Martin	Lieut. C. C. Augur	do	Nov. 4, 1846	Nov. 4, 1846	Optional.
Middletown, Ohio	J. H. Ward	Lieut. J. N. Caldwell	do	Nov. 13, 1846	Nov. 13, 1846	Nov. 13, 1846.
Camden, Ohio	G. Chambers	Do	do	Dec. 2, 1846	Dec. 2, 1846	Nov. 18, 1846.
Hamilton, Ohio	Kessling & Jacob	Lieut. H. B. Schröder	do	Nov. 24, 1846	Nov. 24, 1846	Not stated.
Tiffin, Ohio	W. D. Kintz	Do	do	Nov. 28, 1846	Nov. 28, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Man'sfield, Ohio	A. P. Winslow	Do	do	Dec. 1, 1846	Dec. 1, 1846	do
Sandusky city, Ohio	J. B. Baur	Lieut. John Love	do	Dec. 20, 1846	Dec. 20, 1846	do
Dayton, Ohio	J. Murray	Lieut. E. Johnson	do	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1846	June 20, 1847.
Fort Smith, Ark.	J. Grubb	Lieut. C. Q. Tompkins	Fresh beef	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1846	Dec. 31, 1846.
Fort McHenry, Md.	A. Dyer & Co.	Lieut. W. A. Nichols	do	Jan. 13, 1846	Jan. 13, 1846	do
Fort Adams, R. I.	W. T. Sherman	Lieut. J. H. King	do	Feb. 1, 1846	Feb. 1, 1846	Jan. 13, 1847.
Baton Rouge, La.	A. Mongett		do			Jan. 31, 1847.

Washington arsenal, D. C.	S. J. Little	Lieut. P. V. Hagner	Feb. 2, 1846	Feb. 2, 1846	Feb. 2, 1847.
Plattsburg, N. Y.	J. Durkee	Lieut. J. W. Penrose	Feb. 14, 1846	Feb. 14, 1846	Feb. 14, 1847.
St. Louis arsenal, Mo.	H. Kraft	Capt. W. H. Bell	Mar. 1, 1846	Mar. 1, 1846	Mar. 1, 1847.
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	R. G. Wellington	Lieut. G. W. Patten	Mar. 3, 1846	Apr'l 1, 1846	Apr'l 1, 1847.
Mount Vernon arsenal, Ala.	O. M. Smith	Lieut. J. M. Morgan	Feb. 1, 1846	Feb. 1, 1846	Feb. 1, 1847.
Fort Wayne, C. N.	H. G. Bacome	Lieut. A. R. Johnston	Feb. 23, 1846	Feb. 23, 1846	Not stated.
Fort Wayne, C. N.	Geo. Colsher	Lieut. J. W. T. Gardiner	Mar. 26, 1846	Mar. 26, 1846	do
Fort Atkinson, Iowa	W. Penix	Major R. B. Lee	Apr'l 1, 1846	do	do
Fort Crawford, W. T.	Do	Do	do	do	do
Fort Snelling, Iowa	Do	Do	do	do	do
Fort Gibson, Ark.	N. D. Shaw	Lieut. H. W. Wharton	Apr'l 20, 1846	May 5, 1846	May 5, 1847.
Fort Brooke, Florida	W. Handcock	Lieut. H. D. Grafton	May 16, 1846	May 17, 1846	Nov. 17, 1847.
Fort Mackinac, Mich.	W. Saltenstall	Lieut. G. C. Westcott	May 19, 1846	June 1, 1846	June 1, 1847.
Allegheny arsenal, Pa.	F. & J. Stein	Lieut. T. J. Rodman	June 1, 1846	do	May 31, 1847.
Toledo, Ohio	R. W. Church	Lieut. G. C. Westcott	June 16, 1846	June 16, 1846	Not stated.
Detroit barracks, Mich.	John Hull	Lieut. E. R. S. Canby	June 24, 1846	July 1, 1846	July 1, 1847.
Fort Pickens, Florida	W. T. Bell	Lieut. H. D. Grafton	June 23, 1846	do	do
Fort McRee, Florida	Do	Do	do	do	do
Barrancas, Florida	Do	Do	do	do	do
West Point, N. Y.	E. Smith	Lieut. W. S. Rosencrans	June 30, 1846	do	June 30, 1847.
Fort Brady, Mich.	J. B. Spencer	Lieut. F. Steele	June 10, 1846	do	do
Fort Wilkins, Mich.	Do	Do	do	do	do
San Antonio, Texas	W. J. Riddle	Lieut. W. J. Newton	June 1, 1846	June 1, 1846	Nov. 30, 1846.
Port Lavaca, Texas	W. Brackin	Capt. W. S. Colquhoun	July 27, 1846	July 27, 1846	Not stated.
Fort Brady, Mich.	J. R. Livingston	Lieut. G. C. Westcott	Aug. 21, 1846	Aug. 21, 1846	do
Fort Leavenworth, Mo.	J. Tierer	Lieut. W. E. Prince	Aug. 10, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	Aug. 31, 1847.
Oglethorpe barracks, Ga.	W. H. Davis	Brevet Major Wade	Aug. 14, 1846	Aug. 15, 1846	Aug. 15, 1847.
Bent's Fort	L. T. Clinkenbeard	Lieut. W. E. Prince	Aug. 31, 1846	Oct. 15, 1846	Not stated.
Fort Leavenworth, Mo.	R. C. Thompson	Do	Aug. 10, 1846	do	do
Santa Fe, New Mexico	W. S. Smith	Lieut. W. N. Grier	Sept. 25, 1846	Sept. 25, 1846	In May, 1847.
Santa Fe, New Mexico	H. Gosselin	Do	Sept. 28, 1846	Sept. 28, 1846	Oct. 31, 1847.
Fort Washita, C. N.	J. McLaughlin	Lieut. W. S. Hancock	Oct. 1, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	Sept. 30, 1847.
Charleston harbor, S. C.	R. W. Disher	Lieut. E. J. Steptoe	do	do	do
Newport barracks, Ky.	J. Farrar	Lieut. J. C. McFerran	do	do	do
Reinosa, Mexico	E. D. Smith	Lieut. H. J. Hunt	Nov. 11, 1846	Not stated	Not stated.
Watertown arsenal, Mass.	G. & J. Robbins	Capt. J. A. Webber	Nov. 28, 1846	Dec. 1, 1846	Nov. 30, 1847.
Fort Brooke, Florida	J. A. Goff	Lieut. E. A. Capron	Nov. 7, 1846	Nov. 18, 1846	May 18, 1847.
New York harbor, N. Y.	P. Valentine	Lieut. A. E. Shiras	Nov. 19, 1846	Nov. 19, 1846	Nov. 19, 1847.
New Orleans and barracks, La.	Marzoni & Co.	Capt. J. B. Grayson	Dec. 4, 1846	Dec. 4, 1846	Dec. 4, 1847.
Camp Boon, C. N.	Starr Bean	Lieut. J. W. T. Gardiner	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1846	Not stated.

* 10,000 pounds on hoof.

+ 24,000 pounds on hoof.

† 150 head on hoof.

‡ 80 head on hoof.

No. 2—Continued.

Stations and posts.	Contractors.	By whom made.	For—	Date.	Commencing—	Terminating—
Fort Leavenworth	W. W. Waddell	Lieut. W. E. Prince	Special contract*	Feb. 2, 1846	June 1, 1846	Mar. 15, 1847.
Camp Boon, C. N.	Starr Bean	Lieut. J. W. T. Gardiner	do†	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1846	Not stated.
Fort Scott, Mo.	J. Bartleson	Lieut. G. W. Wallace	do†	Feb. 4, 1846		
Fort Scott, Mo.	E. M. Campbell	Do	do\$	do		
Fort Wayne, C. N.	W. Cawood	Lieut. A. R. Johnston	do†	Feb. 20, 1846	May 20, 1846	do
Fort Washita, C. N.	J. A. Scott	Lieut. T. Hendrickson	doll	Ap'l 18, 1846	June 24, 1846	do
Louisville, Ky.	J. Bromwell	Capt. W. R. Jouett	do†	June 4, 1846	Sept. 1, 1846	June 1, 1847.
Fort Gibson, Ark.	J. A. Scott	Lieut. H. W. Wharton	do†	Aug. 5, 1846	June 8, 1846	June 8, 1846.
Fort Leavenworth, Mo.	J. F. Warner	Lieut. R. Ingolls	do**	June 8, 1846		

* 360 barrels pork and 766 barrels flour.
 † 400 barrels flour.

† Quantity not stated; article—flour.
 † 40,000 pounds pilot bread.

‡ 100 barrels pork.
 ** 40,000 pounds bacon.

§ 225 barrels flour.

NOTE.—Wherever the quantities are not stated, the deliveries are made as required by recruiting and other officers; and, from the nature of the contracts, the amounts cannot be specified.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUBSISTENCE, Washington, January 1, 1847.

GEO. GIBSON, Commissary General of Subsistence.

List of contracts on account of the medical department of the army during the year 1846.

Date of contracts.	Names of the contractors.	The article or thing contracted for.	The place where delivered or performed.	Amount of compensation paid.	Remarks.
Sept. 1, 1840	Lawrence Byrne	Medical attendance & medicine	Pikesville arsenal, Md.	\$15 00 per month	
April 1, 1841	Horatio Adams	do	Watertown arsenal, Mass.	30 00 do	
Mar. 11, 1843	Cyrus Briggs	do	Kennebec arsenal, Me.	20 00 do	
April 1, 1843	Augustus Viele	do	Watervliet arsenal, N. Y.	30 00 do	
Aug. 7, 1843	Th. M. Sweeny	do	Detroit arsenal, Mich.	18 75 do	
Mar. 1, 1845	A. N. McDowell	do	Pittsburg, Pa.	20 00 do	
Aug. 7, 1845	Robert Murray	Medical attendance	Fort Gratiot, Mich.	35 00 do	Discontinued June 29, 1846.
Oct. 4, 1845	Wm. D. Holt	Medical attendance & medicine	Newport barracks, Ky.	According to No. of men at the post.	
Oct. 17, 1845	Grayson M. Prevost	Medical attendance	Mount Vernon arsenal, Ala.	\$45 00 per month	Relieved by Dr. Rossell, Mar. 8, 1846.
Oct. 21, 1845	William Roberts	do	Fort Brooke, E. Flor.	42 00 do	Relieved by medical officer, January 7, 1846.
Nov. 1, 1845	P. P. Burton	Medical attendance & medicine	Little Rock arsenal, Ark.	30 00 do	
Dec. 12, 1845	Austin Flint	do	Buffalo, N. Y.	1 00 per day, when employed.	
Jan. 1, 1846	John L. Dawson	do	Charleston arsenal, S. C.	25 00 per month.	
Feb. 5, 1846	Wm. H. Rossell	Medical attendance	Mount Vernon arsenal, Ala.	45 00 do	Relieved by medical officer, April 10, 1846.
Mar. 10, 1846	B. P. Curry	do	Fort Brooke, E. Flor.	40 00 do	
Apr. 18, 1846	J. L. Thompson	Medical attendance & medicine	Fort Wayne, C. N.	30 00 do	Relieved by medical officer, June 26, 1846.
May 15, 1846	Th. G. Catlin	Medical attendance	Fort Niagara, N. Y.	30 00 do	Relieved by citizen physician, July 22, 1846.
June 1, 1846	John McDonna	do	Fort Towson, C. N.	20 00 do	Discontinued June 30, 1846.
June 3, 1846	James A. MacRea	Medical attendance & medicine	Fayetteville, N. C.	20 00 do	Relieved by Dr. Rich, July 10, 1846.
June 29, 1846	Geo. C. M. Roberts	Medical attendance	Fort McHenry, Md.	45 00 do	Discontinued Oct. 22, 1846.
July 1, 1846	Jno. H. Atkinson	Medical attendance & medicine	Nashville, Tenn.	25 00 do	Relieved by medical officer, Sept. 3, 1846.
July 10, 1846	Arthur Rich	Medical attendance	Fort McHenry, Md.	45 00 do	

No. 3—Continued.

Date of contracts, 1846	Names of the contractors.	The article or thing contracted for.	The place where delivered or performed.	Amount of compensation paid.	Remarks.
July 11, 1846	J. H. Day	Medical attendance	Fort Crawford, W. T.	\$30 00 per month	Discharged August 31, 1846.
July 13, 1846	F. Andros	Do	Fort Atkinson, I. T.	30 00 do	Services discontinued, Sept. 7, 1846.
July 16, 1846	James M. Walker	Do	Memphis, Tenn.	100 00 do	Relieved by medical officer, November 25, 1846.
July 22, 1846	Charles McManus	Do	Army of occupation	100 00 do	Discontinued Sept. 15, 1846.
July 22, 1846	E. G. Pugsley	Do	Fort Smith, Ark.	20 00 do	
July 24, 1846	James A. MacRea	Medical attendance & medicine	Fayetteville, N. C.	25 00 do	
Aug. 1, 1846	John E. Peck	Medical attendance	St. Augustine, E. Flor.	45 00 do	
Aug. 1, 1846	D. Claude	Do	Annapolis, Md.	39 00 do	
Aug. 13, 1846	W. S. McGehee	Do	Army of occupation	100 00 do	
Aug. 26, 1846	Charles A. Hardey	Do	Do	75 00 do	
Aug. 29, 1846	J. Pearson	Do	Ottawa, Ill.	33 33½ do	
Sept. 1, 1846	Julius Johnson	Medical attendance & medicine	Jackson, Tenn.	25 00 do	Discontinued Sept. 12, 1846.
Sept. 5, 1846	Zina Pitcher	Do	Detroit, Mich.	53 33½ do	Discontinued Sept. 30, 1846.
Sept. 9, 1846	F. Andros	Medical attendance	Fort Atkinson, I. T.	40 00 do	
Sept. 14, 1846	James P. Milton	Medical attendance & medicine	Whitehall, N. Y.	25 00 do	
Sept. 16, 1846	S. S. Beach	Do	Fort Crawford, W. T.	30 00 do	
Oct. 1, 1846	T. M. Leavenworth	Medical attendance	Transport ship Brutus, New York volunteers.	50 00 do	
Oct. 12, 1846	S. K. Arnold	Do	Fort Brady, Mich.	15 00 do	
Oct. 13, 1846	H. Willis Baxley	Do	Fort McHenry and Baltimore, Md.	45 00 do	Relieved by medical officer, December 5, 1846.
Dec. 8, 1846	R. Archer	Do	Fort Monroe, Va.	40 00 do	
Dec. 11, 1846	L. Fairfax Dashiell	Do	New Orleans, La.	100 00 do	
Dec. 21, 1846	Israel Moses	Do	New York	60 00 do	

SURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE, January 2, 1847.

H. L. HEISKELL, Acting Surgeon General.

List of contracts received at and made under the Engineer Department during the year 1846.

Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	When to be completed.	For what object, and on what terms.
Ellis & Mayo	March 25, 1846	January 1, 1847	For delivering at Fort Sumter, Charleston harbor, S. C., cut granite, consisting of coping stone, sills and lintels, and traverse circles; coping stone 50 cents per superficial foot; sills and lintels at \$18 per set; traverse circles \$1 per running foot.
John Acosta	June 22, 1846	September 20, 1846	For delivering at Fort Caswell, N. C., 1,500 tons rough granite, at \$2 50 per ton.
Francis A. Gibbons	July 18, 1846	August 23, 1846	For building a wharf at Fort Madison, Md., \$5 25 per running foot for gangway; fender piles \$10 each; stirrups \$275 each; and \$400 for pier head, complete.
Gupill & Swift	September 15, 1846	June, 1847	For the delivery at Key West, Florida, of 35,554.80 cubic feet of dimension stone, (granite,) at 55 cents per cubic foot.
Gupill & Swift	Nov. 18, 1846, (supplementary to the foregoing.)	-	Extending the time of commencing the delivery of stone at Key West, on account of hurricane at that place in October, 1846.
Horace Beals and Wm. Fraser	October 16, 1846	June 30, 1847	For delivery at Charleston harbor, S. C., for Fort Sumter, 10,000 tons rough granite, at \$2 34 per ton.
Norton & Parker	October 27, 1846	March 20, 1847	For erecting at Garden Key, Tortugas, one storehouse, one limehouse, one stable, one carpenter's shop, bakehouse, one building for workmen's quarters, one building for mess rooms and kitchen, one blacksmith's shop, all of frame, for the sum of \$8,535.

ENGINEER DEPARTMENT, Washington, January 11, 1847.

GEO. L. WELCKER, Captain of Engineers, in charge of Department.

No. 5.

Statement of contracts made during the year 1846 for works under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Sureties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.
1	Dubuque, Iowa, July 31, 1846.	Joshua Barney, with Wm. St. John.	-	Excavation: For making the excavations and embankments required for the improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa; to be completed on or before the 30th day of September, 1846, at the rate of 20 cents per cubic yard.
2	Savannah, Ga., Nov. 3, 1846.	Capt. J. Mackay, with Lip- pitt & Wright, & Myers New.	-	Hire of vessel: For the hire of the brig George F. Williams, to be employed on the survey of certain bays and harbors on the coast of Texas, for the space of four months, at the rate of \$500 per month.

BUREAU OF TOPOGRAPHICAL ENGINEERS, January 1, 1847.

No.	Place and date.	Parties.	Sureties.	Article or thing contracted for, &c.
1	Dubuque, Iowa, July 31, 1846.	Joshua Barney, with Wm. St. John.	-	Excavation: For making the excavations and embankments required for the improvement of the harbor of Dubuque, Iowa; to be completed on or before the 30th day of September, 1846, at the rate of 20 cents per cubic yard.
2	Savannah, Ga., Nov. 3, 1846.	Capt. J. Mackay, with Lip- pitt & Wright, & Myers New.	-	Hire of vessel: For the hire of the brig George F. Williams, to be employed on the survey of certain bays and harbors on the coast of Texas, for the space of four months, at the rate of \$500 per month.

Bureau of Topographical Engineers, January 1, 1847.

Statement of contracts made during the year 1846 for works under the direction of the Bureau of Topographical Engineers.

No. 5.

Statement of articles obtained by open purchase or ordered by the Ordnance Department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, during the year ended December 31, 1846; in compliance with the 5th section of the act of March 3, 1809.

From whom purchased or ordered.	Articles purchased or ordered.	Place of delivery.	Price paid, or to be paid.	Date of order.
C. Alger & Co.	12 12-pounder bronze mountain howitzers	Watertown, Mass.	\$0 75 per pound	June 6, 1846.
	100 24-pounder iron howitzers	Do	9 do	August 3, 1846.
	10 10-inch siege mortar beds	Do	4½ do	October 19, 1846.
	5 10-inch siege mortar beds	Do	6½ do	October 21, 1846.
	10 10-inch siege mortar beds	Do	4½ do	October 21, 1846.
	2,000 10-inch mortar shells	Do	4 do	October 21, 1846.
	5 10-inch mortar beds	Do	4 do	October 21, 1846.
	12 12-pounder mountain howitzers (bronze)	Do	4 do	December 14, 1846.
	2,000 cavalry sabres	Do	75 do	December 23, 1846.
	1,000 copper powder flasks	Springfield, Mass.	7 00 each	April 10, 1846.
	40 6-pounder bronze guns	Do	1 20 do	April 10, 1846.
	10 12-pounder bronze howitzers	Do	40 per pound	May 26, 1846.
	2,000 cavalry sabres	Do	40 do	May 26, 1846.
N. P. Ames	500 horse artillery sabres	Do	7 00 each	August 8, 1846.
	500 non-commissioned officers' swords	Do	5 00 do	August 8, 1846.
	500 musicians' swords	Do	5 50 do	August 8, 1846.
	1,000 powder flasks	Do	4 00 do	August 8, 1846.
	10 12-pounder bronze howitzers	Do	1 20 do	August 14, 1846.
	20 cadets' swords	Do	40 per pound	October 27, 1846.
	5 24-pounder bronze howitzers	Do	11 00 each	October 27, 1846.
	800 non-commissioned officers' swords	Do	40 per pound	November 27, 1846.
	100 musicians' swords	Do	5 50 each	December 31, 1846.
	400 pistol cartridge boxes	Do	4 00 do	December 31, 1846.
	4,000 bayonet scabbards and frogs	New York	85 do	May 19, 1846.
	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements	Do	55½ do	May 19, 1846.
	4,000 sets infantry accoutrements (buff)	Do	2 92½ per set	May 19, 1846.
J. T. Bell		Watertown, Mass.	2 92½ do	January 8 and November 17, 1846.
	2,900 sets infantry accoutrements (russet)	Do	2 63½ do	May 19, 1846.
	1,600 sets infantry accoutrements (buff)	Do	2 92½ do	May 19, 1846.
J. Boyd & Sons				

No. 6—Continued.

From whom purchased or ordered.	Articles purchased or ordered.	Place of delivery.	Price paid, or to be paid.	Date of order.
J. Boyd & Sons—Continued	4,000 bayonet scabbards and frogs	Watertown, Mass.	\$0 55½ each	May 19, 1846.
	500 sets cavalry accoutrements	Do	4 98¼ per set	May 19, 1846.
Chollar, Jones, & Co.	1,000 sets cavalry accoutrements	Do	6 71 do	November 17, 1846.
T. B. Deane	7,189 10-inch and 3,652 8-inch shells	New York	4 per pound.	June 12, 1846.
	6,000 24-pounder shot	Do	3½ do	June 12, 1846.
H. A. Dingee	2,000 8-inch shells, for Columbiads	Fort Monroe, Va.	5 do	January 8, 1846.
	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements	Do	2 92½ per set	May 19, 1846.
	3,000 sets infantry accoutrements	Do	2 92½ do	May 19, 1846.
	1,500 sets infantry accoutrements (russet)	Do	2 63½ do	May 19, 1846.
	150 pistol cartridge boxes	Do	84½ each	May 19, 1846.
	150 pistol cartridge box holsters	Do	85 do	May 19, 1846.
	538 gun slings	Do	15½ do	May 19, 1846.
	200 waist belts	Do	30½ do	May 19, 1846.
	1,000 sets rifle accoutrements	Do	1 56 per set	November 17, 1846.
	250 sets cavalry accoutrements	Do	6 71 do	November 17, 1846.
	500 sword belts	Do	61½ each	November 17, 1846.
Robert Dingee	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements (buff)	Do	2 92½ per set	January 8, 1846.
	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements (russet)	Do	2 63½ do	May 19, 1846.
	2,000 sets infantry accoutrements (buff)	Do	2 92½ do	May 19, 1846.
	150 sets pistol accoutrements	Do	1 69½ do	May 19, 1846.
	300 infantry cartridge box belt plates	Do	6 each	May 19, 1846.
	838 gun slings	Do	15½ do	May 19, 1846.
	2,000 bayonet scabbards and frogs	Do	55½ do	May 19, 1846.
	250 horse artillery sabre belts	Do	1 12½ do	May 19, 1846.
	1,000 sets rifle accoutrements	Do	1 56 per set	November 17, 1846.
	250 sets cavalry accoutrements	Do	6 71 do	November 17, 1846.
	500 shoulder belts and plates, double frogs	Do	61½ each	November 17, 1846.
E. J. Dupont & Co.	2,700 barrels of gunpowder	Frankford arsenal	13½ per pound	February 13, 1846.
	1,500 barrels of gunpowder	Do	14 do	May 21 & 25, 1846.
	10,000 pounds of pulverized nitre	Do	13 do	September 10, 1846.
	5,000 pounds of meal powder	Do	14 do	September 29, 1846.
	500 barrels of gunpowder	Fort Monroe, Va.	14 do	October 31, 1846.
	500 barrels of gunpowder	New York	14 do	December 5, 1846.
	458,666 pounds fused and refined saltpetre	Frankford arsenal	18½ do	November 7, 1846.

W. E. Faulkner	-	320 sets carriage timber, for Columbiads, and for 42, 32, and 24-pounder guns	-	Watertown, Mass.	-	60 00 per 1,000 feet	January 15, 1846.
Freeman, Knap, & Totten	-	1,546 8-inch shot	-	Allegheny arsenal	-	3½ per pound	April 1, 1846.
E. Hidden	-	971 8-inch shells	-	Do	-	4 do	April 1, 1846.
	-	300,000 cannon percussion primers	-	New York	-	20 00 per 1,000	May 18, 1846.
	-	150,000 cannon percussion primers	-	Do	-	20 00 do	October 18, 1846.
	-	Altering 2,186 cannon locks	-	Do	-	2 50 each	June 8, 1846.
Jeffries & Catterfield	-	100,000 pounds of brimstone	-	Do	-	1 95 per 100 pounds	May 29, 1846.
Loomis, Swift, & Masters	-	2,700 barrels of gunpowder	-	Watervliet, N. Y.	-	13½ per pound	February 4, 1846.
J. Mason	-	1,500 barrels of gunpowder	-	Do	-	14 do	June 1, 1846.
P. A. Mesier	-	1,000 10-inch mortar shells	-	Washington	-	4 do	October 26, 1846.
	-	40,000 pounds of laboratory paper	-	New York	-	10 do	May 18 and September 24, 1846.
D. Nippes	-	1,600 muskets	-	Frankford	-	14 75 each	March 3, 1846.
J. J. Pittman	-	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements (buff)	-	New York	-	2 92½ per set	January 6, 1846.
	-	2,000 sets infantry accoutrements (buff)	-	Do	-	2 92½ do	May 19, 1846.
	-	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements (russet)	-	Do	-	2 63½ do	May 19, 1846.
	-	1,056 waist belts and plates	-	Do	-	30½ each	May 19, 1846.
	-	2,231 bayonet scabbards and frogs	-	Do	-	55½ do	May 19, 1846.
	-	300 sets pistol accoutrements	-	Do	-	1 69½ per set	May 19, 1846.
	-	500 rifle waist belts	-	Do	-	44 each	May 19, 1846.
	-	260 pistol cartridge boxes	-	Do	-	79½ do	May 19, 1846.
	-	250 horse artillery sabre belts	-	Do	-	1 12½ do	May 19, 1846.
	-	1,000 sets rifle accoutrements	-	Do	-	1 56 per set	November 17, 1846.
	-	250 sets cavalry accoutrements	-	Do	-	6 71 do	November 17, 1846.
	-	250 sword belts	-	Do	-	61½ each	November 17, 1846.
	-	100 tons 8-inch cannon balls	-	Philadelphia	-	26-10 per pound	March 31, 1846.
	-	50,000 to 100,000 feet of timber for field carriages	-	Watervliet	-	50 00 per 1,000 feet.	August, 1846.
	-	200 sets pistol accoutrements	-	New York	-	1 69½ per set	June 18, 1846.
	-	500 sets cavalry accoutrements	-	Do	-	6 71½ do	May 25, 1846.
	-	2,260 infantry bayonet scabbards	-	Do	-	55½ each	May 25, 1846.
	-	500 rifle cartridge boxes	-	Do	-	96½ do	May 25, 1846.
	-	27 carbine cartridge boxes	-	Do	-	90½ do	May 25, 1846.
	-	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements	-	Do	-	2 92½ per set	November 17, 1846.
	-	250 sets cavalry accoutrements	-	Do	-	6 71 do	November 17, 1846.
	-	640 muskets	-	Do	-	12 18 each	July 8, 1846.
Tryon, Son, & Co.	-	6,000 24-pounder shot	-	Frankford	-	3½ per pound	June 13, 1846.
Tucker & James	-	2,000 8-inch mortar shells	-	Fort Monroe, Va.	-	5 do	June 13, 1846.
	-	440 sets carriage timber	-	Do	-	60 per 1,000 feet	January 16, 1846.
F. Waterman	-	2,000 10-inch shells for mortars	-	Watertown	-	4 per pound	July 18, 1846.
J. S. Wellford	-	1,000 12-pounder cannon balls	-	Fort Monroe	-	3½ do	October 19, 1846.
	-	500 24-pounder cannon balls	-	Do	-	3½ do	October 19, 1846.

L. O. C. - CONTINUED

No. 6—Continued.

From whom purchased or ordered.	Articles purchased or ordered.	Place of delivery.	Price paid, or to be paid.	Date of order.
J. S. Wellford—Continued	2,000 8-inch shells for Columbiads	Fort Monroe	\$0 05 per pound	October 19, 1846.
West Point Foundry Association	2,000 10-inch mortar shells	Do	4 do	October 21, 1846.
	20 18-pounder siege and garrison guns	New York	6 do	January 21, 1846.
	20 12-pounder siege and garrison guns	Do	6 do	January 21, 1846.
	24 8-inch siege howitzers	Do	6½ do	May 22, 1846.
	15 24-pounder siege and garrison guns	Do	133 00 per ton	June 1, 1846.
	15 24-pounder barbette carriages	Do	224 00 each	June 1, 1846.
	1,820 8-inch shells	Do	4 per pound	July 25, 1846.
	6 8-inch cannon	Do	133 00 per ton	July 25, 1846.
	6 8-inch barbette carriages	Do	224 00 each	July 25, 1846.
	6 8-inch ship barbette carriages	Do	110 00 do	July 25, 1846.
	120 8-inch shot	Do	3½ per pound	July 25, 1846.
	10 10-inch siege mortars	Do	6½ do	October 21, 1846.
	3,000 10-inch shells for mortars	Do	4 do	October 21, 1846.
	3 12-pounder guns	Do	6 do	October 22, 1846.
	3,195 10-inch shells for mortars	Do	4 do	December 2, 1846.
	3,303 8-inch shells for mortars	Do	4 do	December 2, 1846.
	2,000 sets in'antry accoutrements (russet)	Do	2 63½ per set	May 19, 1846.
	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements (buff)	Do	2 92½ do	May 19, 1846.
	2,000 bayonet scabbards, with frogs	Do	55½ each	May 19, 1846.
	1,000 sets infantry accoutrements	Do	2 92½ per set	November 17, 1846.
O. S. Williams				

ORDNANCE OFFICE, January 16, 1847.

G. TALCOTT, Lieutenant Colonel Ordnance.

Statement of contracts entered into during the year 1845, for the service of the Indian Department, that were not received in time to be embraced in the statement for that year, transmitted to Congress January 2, 1846.

Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Duration of contract.	Place where the thing is to be performed or the article delivered.	Article or thing contracted for.	Amount.
W. G. & G. W. Ewing - A. Patterson -	Nov. 17, 1845 do	Dec. 27, 1845 Dec. 17, 1845	Sac and Fox agency Do	3,000 bushels corn, at 62½ cents per bushel 300 barrels flour, at \$6 37½ per barrel; 50,000 pounds beef, at \$2 10 per 100 pounds	\$1,875 00 2,962 50
P. Chouteau, jr., & Co.	Oct. 25, 1845	-	Do	24 boxes tobacco, at 8 cents per pound; 20 sacks salt, at \$1 50 per sack.	-
Oliver Newbury Peter Kiser -	June 12, 1845 Sept. 1, 1845	Oct. 10, 1845 Annuity pay- ment.	Michigan superintendency Forks of Wabash	Provisions Salt, tobacco, iron, steel, and rations.	12,708 00
Harrison Reed Do -	Sept. 4, 1845 do	Oct. 1, 1845 do	Lake Powegan Do	16,194 pounds beef Oxen, yokes, cows, &c.	400 00 500 00
Thomas Catler A. H. Newbold N. B. Danenburgh	Nov. 10, 1845 Sept. 23, 1845 Nov. 27, 1845	Nov. 12, 1845 Oct. 25, 1845 As long as ne- cessary.	Sault Ste. Marie Michigan superintendency Arkansas	2 tons coal Iron and steel—hardware Rations for refugee Cherokees, at 6 cents per ration.	21 50 1,164 09
Robert Hetfield Do -	July 16, 1845 Aug. 15, 1845	Oct. 1, 1845 June 30, 1846	Winnebago sub-agency Do	To haul provisions, at 24½ cents per 100 pounds. To haul annuity goods, at 31 and 40 cts. per 100 lbs.	- -
M. Carter Wm. Abbe Do -	Nov. 12, 1845 Nov. 17, 1845 do	Dec. 1, 1845 Dec. 10, 1845 do	Great Nemaha sub-agency Winnebago sub-agency Do	500 bushels charcoal 10,000 pounds pork, at \$4 33 per 100 pounds 5,000 pounds pork, at \$4 33 per 100 pounds	50 00 433 00 216 50
Charles G. Scott Do -	Aug. 4, 1845 do	Feb. 1, 1846 Jan. 15, 1846	Creek country Choctaw country	Agricultural implements for Seminoles Iron and steel	1,000 00 768 00
Do -	do	Feb. 1, 1846	Creek country	Agricultural implements for Creeks	3,500 00
James Erwin David S. Davis Do -	Mar. 14, 1845 Nov. 25, 1845 do	Nov. 1, 1846 Dec. 21, 1846 Feb. 28, 1846	Winnebago sub-agency Do	100 spinning wheels 10 barrels flour, at \$4 30 per barrel 70 barrels flour, at \$4 30 per barrel	300 00 43 00 301 00
Grant & Barton Charles H. Borup M. R. Grinter -	Dec. 31, 1845 Mar. 29, 1845 Aug. 4, 1845	May 15, 1846 Jan. 1, 1846 Oct. 1, 1845	St. Louis and New York Lapointe sub-agency Delaware country	Blankets, dry goods, and hardware Iron, steel, &c. To repair blacksmith's house	69,029 00 640 00 100 00
Robert Monday	Sept. 15, 1845	-	For Leavenworth agency	To rebuild agency house	282 99

No. 7—Continued.

Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Duration of contract.	Place where the thing is to be performed or the article delivered.	Article or thing contracted for.	Amount.
Alex. McGregor	July 10, 1845	One year	Winnebago sub-agency	To receive, store, and deliver annuity goods	\$250 00
G. D. Aldrick	Dec. 24, 1845	Jan. 5, 1846	Green Bay sub-agency	Pork and corn	50 00
Bull Frog	Jan. 1, 1845	One year	Cherokee nation	150 spinning wheels	600 00
Scott, White, & Co.	Feb. 1, 1845	Ap'l 1, 1845	Do	Iron and steel, and for hauling the same	1,045 00
W. J. Barker	July 15, 1845	-	Do	To build a grist mill	200 00

No. 7—Continued.

Statement of contracts entered into during the year 1846, for the service of the Indian Department; made in accordance with the act of April 21, 1808.

Names of contractors.	Date of contract.	Duration of contract.	Place where the thing is to be performed or the article delivered.	Article or thing contracted for.	Amount.
Simeon P. Smith	Jan. 5, 1846	May 15, 1846	St. Louis	Hardware and guns	\$3,992 00
Bird & Weld	Jan. 1, 1846	do	Trenton, N. J.	Axes and hatchets	1,250 00
Oliver Newbury	Mar. 12, 1846	June 15, 1846	Lapointe	Transportation of annuity goods, at \$2 10 per 100 lbs.	14,500 00
Lacy & Whitaker	Ap'l 22, 1846	One year	St. Louis and other places	Provisions for Winnebagoes and Sioux	-
N. B. Hawkins	Feb. 15, 1846	One year	Creek country	To subsist Creek emigrants, at 3 cents 4 1/2 mills per ration.	-
M. McGee	Jan. 1, 1846	Jan. 1, 1847	Neosho sub-agency	Iron at 8 cents and steel at 37 1/2 cents per pound.	-
Abraham Redfield, W. C. Foster, and A. A. Foster.	Feb. 1, 1846	Nov. 1, 1846	Osage sub-agency	To build two mills	3,500 00
Grant & Barton	May 25, 1846	-	St. Louis	To transport guns and axes, at \$1 95 and \$1 45 per 100 pounds.	-

J. Sanfly	-	Ap'l 20, 1846	Oct. 1, 1846	Winnebago sub-agency	-	47,620 pounds beef cattle, at \$2 10 per 100 pounds	-	1,000 00
L. Morehouse	-	May 18, 1846	June 15, 1846	Do	-	Transportation of provisions, at 25 cents per barrel for flour; 37½ cents per barrel for pork; 7 cents per bushel for corn; 12½ cents per 100 pounds for sugar and tea.	-	
Do	-	May 30, 1846	do	St. Peter's agency	-	Transportation of provisions, at 37½ cents per barrel for flour; 55 cents per barrel for pork; 10 cents per bushel for corn; 18½ cents per 100 pounds for lard, &c.	-	
Charles Semple	-	May 4, 1846	June 27, 1846	Kanzas Landing	-	Tools, &c. for smith shop	-	45 97
David Baldwin	-	May 11, 1846	While neces-	Sault Ste. Marie	-	416 bushels charcoal	-	52 00
Holland Coffee & Abel Warren.	-	Jan. 11, 1846	sary.	Camanche country	-	Beef, at 6½ cents per pound.	-	
John M. Tuttle and Green Maguire.	-	Oct. 7, 1846	Dec. 25, 1846	Choctaw nation	-	Pork, at 3 cents per pound.	-	
John M. Glenn	-	July 16, 1846	Sept. 15, 1846	St. Peter's agency	-	146 cattle, at \$2 74 per 100 pounds.	-	281 64
A. H. Newbold	-	Ap'l 13, 1846	July 8, 1846	Sault Ste. Marie	-	Iron and steel, &c.	-	98 00
W. M. Belote	-	Feb. 12, 1846	July 1, 1846	Mackinac agency	-	700 bushels charcoal	-	3,745 26
L. Y. B. Burchard	-	June 8, 1846	Oct. 10, 1846	Michigan superintendency	-	Provisions, &c.	-	889 00
A. H. Newbold	-	Aug. 22, 1846	Oct. 25, 1846	Do	-	Iron, steel, lumber, &c.	-	

OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, January 11, 1847.

W. MEDILL.

DEBTS

ОПЛАТА ЗАКАЗОВ, ПОЛУЧЕНА 11. 1848

Имя должника	Сумма	Дата	Срок	Примечание	Всего
А. Н. Мещеряков	100 00	1848	1848	100 00	100 00
Г. Я. В. В. С. С. С.	200 00	1848	1848	200 00	200 00
М. М. М. М. М.	300 00	1848	1848	300 00	300 00
А. Н. Мещеряков	400 00	1848	1848	400 00	400 00
Г. Я. В. В. С. С. С.	500 00	1848	1848	500 00	500 00
М. М. М. М. М.	600 00	1848	1848	600 00	600 00
А. Н. Мещеряков	700 00	1848	1848	700 00	700 00
Г. Я. В. В. С. С. С.	800 00	1848	1848	800 00	800 00
М. М. М. М. М.	900 00	1848	1848	900 00	900 00
А. Н. Мещеряков	1000 00	1848	1848	1000 00	1000 00

CAPTAIN L. C. F. FATIO.

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

TRANSMITTING

The correspondence relative to the case of L. C. F. Fatio, late captain in the revenue marine.

JANUARY 19, 1847.

Read, and laid upon the table.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, January 16, 1847.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed January 2d, 1847, I have the honor to submit all the correspondence relating to the case of L. C. F. Fatio, late captain in the revenue marine, on the files of this department.

From a reference to the journals of the Wolcott, it appears that Second Lieutenant Joseph Amazeen, with no other officer than a young and inexperienced third lieutenant, sailed from Mobile, on the 26th of May last, with despatches for the gulf squadron, which duty he executed with great alacrity, making no report of defects in the vessel. He returned to Mobile on the 13th of June. On the 15th, but two days after, Captain Fatio assumed command. When he was called upon to perform the same service, he had two lieutenants and a pilot on board.

The vessel has been in active service since the dismissal of Captain Fatio, and is now engaged in a reconnoissance of the coast of Texas, with but the same number of officers on board, and no report has reached this department which would lead to the belief that the vessel is unsound.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JOHN W. DAVIS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *April 27, 1846.*

SIR: Orders were issued from this department on the 7th instant, directing you to make the necessary preparations and hold yourself in readiness to take passage on board of the revenue steamer McLane, and report yourself to the collector of the customs at Mobile, for duty on board of the revenue schooner Wolcott.

The destination of the McLane having been changed, you will repair to Mobile without delay, and report yourself to the collector of that district, as heretofore directed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Captain L. C. F. FATIO,
U. S. Revenue Marine, Washington.

B.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 4, 1846.*

The cruising ground of the revenue vessel attached to the Mobile station is embraced between the Perdido and the Chandeleur islands.

ALEX. V. FRASER,
Captain Revenue Marine.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January 16, 1847.*

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed January 2d, 1847, I have the honor to submit all the correspondence relating to the case of L. C. F. Fatio, late captain in the revenue marine, on the files of this department.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
Mobile, June 30, 1846.

SIR: Your favor of the 28th instant was duly received; and, without hesitation, I approve of your requisition, made for the purpose of cleansing and purifying the vessel, &c.

Having spent more than a week on board lately, I am fully satisfied that the health and comfort of the officers and crew require the purification you propose, and you have my consent to repair to Pensacola for that purpose as promptly as you may choose.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES E. SAUNDERS, *Collector.*

Captain L. C. F. FATIO,
Commanding U. S. revenue schooner Wolcott.

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. John W. Davis,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *July 10, 1846.*

SIR: Your letter of the 2d instant, with the enclosure from Captain

Fatio, are received. The course pursued in cleansing the vessel is usual at this season of the year, and is approved.

You will, however, urge upon him a prompt return to the station. As suggested by you, the procuring of sails, awnings, &c., may be deferred until fall.

The department has made arrangements whereby all the revenue vessels will be furnished with proper armaments during the present season, and no additions, therefore, can be permitted until they be received.

Lieutenant Vanhook is clearly entitled to travelling expenses, and to his compensation from the time of taking the oath of office.

Should any depredations by pirates take place in the vicinity of the Bahama banks, as anticipated by Captain Fatio, a sufficient force is employed in that vicinity without the presence of the Wolcott.

You will therefore instruct Captain Fatio to confine his cruising to the limits of the Mobile station.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

COLLECTOR OF THE CUSTOMS,
Mobile, Alabama.

F.

MOBILE, *July 21, 1846.*

DEAR SIR: I received yesterday your two favors of the 16th instant, and much regret that Mr. Lewis, by whom they were intended to be sent, was taken ill. On reflection, I think that it would be best to postpone any communication to the department in reference to increasing his pay until we make a new engagement, for reasons which I will give you in extenso when we shall again have the pleasure of meeting.

I have received an answer from the department to your communication, transmitted the 2d instant. Your sails, &c., will, they say, be received in the fall.

They are making arrangements to furnish a new armament in the course of the season, and say that a sufficient force has been sent to watch the privateers in the Gulf without the aid of your vessel, which is to be confined to her usual cruising ground; and they instruct me to urge upon you a return to your usual duties as soon as you complete the cleansing of your vessel, which was promptly approved. Nothing whatever was said in this answer as to allowing additional furniture.

I note what you say in reference to the unsoundness of the planking of your vessel in sundry places above the water-line. We will confer on this subject on your return. Make my respects to your brother officers, and believe me

Your respectful and obedient servant,

JAMES E. SAUNDERS.

Captain L. C. F. FATIO.

Mr. Merchant will send the articles you wish by the first vessel.

G.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 27, 1846.

CAPTAIN: Be pleased to cause the fastest sailing public vessel in port to be prepared to sail, at a moment's warning, for Vera Cruz, to carry despatches to Commodore Conner. The despatches will be forwarded in a day or two.

If there is no other public vessel at Pensacola, it is hoped that the Lawrence may be got ready for so short a service.

Respectfully, yours,

G. BANCROFT.

Captain Wm. K. LATIMER,

Commandant Navy Yard, Pensacola.

H.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 27, 1846.

CAPTAIN: You will receive herewith a package addressed to Commodore Conner, which you will forward to him, at Vera Cruz, as soon as practicable.

Be pleased to inform the department by what vessel you send this parcel, and when. Despatch is desired. Send the first public vessel that can be ready.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. BANCROFT.

Captain W. K. LATIMER,

Commandant Navy Yard, Pensacola.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 28, 1846.

CAPTAIN: The despatches referred to in the order of the 27th instant, directing you to cause the fastest sailing vessel in port to be prepared to sail at a moment's warning, were forwarded, by yesterday's mail, in another letter of the same date.

Enclosed is a letter addressed to Commodore Conner, which please forward by the first opportunity.

Respectfully, yours,

GEO. BANCROFT.

Captain W. K. LATIMER,

Commandant Navy Yard, Pensacola.

I.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th instant, authorizing me to furnish the statement re-

requested by Mr. Fatio, late captain United States revenue marine, in his letter to the department of the 17th instant, a copy of which you sent me, and accordingly send you the enclosed certificate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SAMUEL MERCER, *Commander.*

To the Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington city.

This is to certify, that on the 5th of last August, while in command of the United States brig Lawrence, then lying off the Pensacola navy yard, Captain William K. Latimer, commanding said navy yard, sent for me and read certain communications which he had received from the Navy Department on that day; one of the communications was a notification to Captain Latimer from the Secretary of the Navy, apprizing him that he might expect very shortly important despatches for Commodore Conner, which he was directed to forward to the commodore by the fastest sailing man of-war in port on their arrival. The Secretary of the Navy in this notification also expressed a hope, if the Lawrence should be the only vessel in port when the despatches were received, that she could be made available for so short a cruise. Another communication from the Secretary was directed to myself, ordering me to proceed to New York with the Lawrence, if Commodore Conner had assigned me no duty which she could perform, and report to Captain Stringham, commandant of the navy yard at that place. By some irregularity in the mails, or other cause, the despatches referred to by the Secretary of the Navy in his letter of notification to Captain Latimer arrived on the same day as the notification itself. After these letters were read by Captain Latimer, he remarked to me that he thought I would have to take the despatches to Vera Cruz, but that he had sent for Captain Gregory, the senior officer, to consult with on the occasion. I told Captain Latimer I was ready to take the despatches, if ordered to do so. A few minutes after this conversation took place, Captain Gregory joined us; and, after he had read the communication to Captain Latimer and the order addressed to myself from the Secretary of the Navy, he remarked to me, "You can take the despatches." I replied, "Yes sir; ten to one as well, if not as expeditiously, as any other vessel; but the Secretary has ordered the despatches to be sent by the fastest sailing man-of-war which might be in port—and that vessel is certainly the Raritan—and only expresses a hope that the Lawrence can be made available for the service, provided she is the only vessel in port. I am also ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to proceed to New York with her, if Commodore Conner has assigned me no duty she can perform; and, besides, she has been reported by Naval Constructor Rhodes as totally unseaworthy in her present condition. I am, however, ready to take the despatches if you give me the order." At this stage of the conference Captain Latimer remarked, "Gregory, were I in your place I would take the despatches down in the Raritan; for if Mercer should happen to be dismasted in a squall on his passage, and the despatches delayed, you would probably be much censured." As the Raritan had just arrived from Vera Cruz, with more than one hundred of her crew on the sick list; sixty or seventy of that number having been sent to the hospital, and a large number of the

men's times out; and as the circumstances in reference to the Lawrence were equally, if not more embarrassing, Captain Gregory seemed to be somewhat perplexed how to decide. At this moment it occurred to me that the revenue cutter Wolcott was lying off Pensacola; and as I had heard she was to remain in port until the 1st of September, I thought she might be sent with the despatches, and deliver them to Commodore Conner as soon, if not sooner, than either the Raritan or Lawrence. At once I suggested to Captain Gregory to apply to the collector of Pensacola for her, which he assented to immediately. Captain Gregory and myself went up to Pensacola in his barge. I was not present at the interview between Captain Gregory and the collector; but the captain told me he would meet me at the hotel, and let me know the result of it. About an hour or so after we separated he came into the hotel where I was, and, holding up a communication in a yellow envelope which he had in his hand, said, "I have got the order for the revenue cutter to take the despatches."

SAMUEL MERCER,

Commander United States Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20, 1846.

J.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, PENSACOLA, August 5, 1846.

SIR: I have the pleasure to transmit the enclosed communication from Captain Gregory, in command of the "Raritan."

I am not authorized to issue to you the order requested, but hesitate not to request that you will comply with the wish of the captain in furnishing the revenue cutter for the purpose stated in his communication. It is a matter of the first moment that the "despatches" referred to should be forwarded without delay. I take the liberty to express the opinion that your prompt compliance will not only meet the approbation of the President and the collector at Mobile, but will be applauded.

I am authorized by Captain Gregory to inform you that he will furnish you with men and water, or any thing else you may desire. You will please report to him your determination in this matter.

Yours, respectfully,

DILLON JORDAN,

Collector of the Customs at Pensacola.

To Captain FATIO,

In command of the revenue cutter Wolcott, bay of Pensacola.

K.

U. S. FRIGATE RARITAN, PENSACOLA,

August 5, 1846.

SIR: The honorable Secretary of the Navy having forwarded to this place despatches for Commodore Conner, directing the *immediate* transmission of them to that officer, now off Vera Cruz, and there being at this moment no public vessel that I can despatch on this duty, I have to re-

quest that you will be pleased to direct the U. S. revenue cutter, now in port, to convey an officer, with the despatches, to Commodore Conner, with as little delay as possible.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. GREGORY,

Captain and senior officer.

DILLON JORDAN, Esq.,

Collector of the port of Pensacola.

L.

PENSACOLA, August 5, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter has just been received, and I hasten to inform you that by Saturday morning I shall be at your service. The paint is but just put on, and our sails require some repairs; and, as we came here to cleanse the vessel, having a portion of our crew ill from mephitic fever, it was not for a moment I supposed we should be required for extra service. However, sir, I have the great pleasure to assure you that every effort on my part shall be made to meet the duties required of me by the general government and yourself; and I will be ready to sail for Vera Cruz on Saturday morning, 8th instant, at your bidding.

Very respectfully, sir, I remain your most obedient, humble servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

U. S. Revenue Marine.

Captain FRANCIS H. GREGORY, U. S. N.,

Commanding U. S. frigate Raritan,

opposite navy yard, Pensacola, &c.

M.

PENSACOLA, August 5, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: To-day Captain Francis H. Gregory, of the U. S. frigate Raritan, sent me a written request to hurry off with important despatches to Commodore Conner from the President of the United States, as there was no other vessel of the government at hand to do so; and, although the paint is scarcely dry, I am hastening to do his bidding, which I trust will meet your approbation, as his solicitation was backed by the collector of this place.

God knows the vessel is not in a fit condition to go to sea in; but it would never do to decline duty so long as a plank remains in her, especially in war time.

You well know how awkwardly I am situated, even as regards officers; for I have two whom I cannot trust, under any difficulties in weather, with the deck, and who do not navigate. So, if I die, Mr. Lewis, the pilot, will be the only one who can bring her back.

I am not well, and this climate will not let me be so; but I am very

willing. God bless you, sir, and approve of this my effort to serve; and believe me, most truly, your very respectful and obedient servant,

L. C. F. FATIO.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, Esq.,
Collector of Mobile, &c.

N.

UNITED STATES FRIGATE RARITAN,
Pensacola, August 9, 1846.

SIR: Despatches from the honorable Secretary of the Navy having been received here, "with orders to transmit them with the utmost despatch to Commodore Conner off Vera Cruz, by any public vessel available for the purpose," and there being none at this port excepting the revenue cutter Wolcott, "Captain Fatio was requested to perform this service," and is now about starting. As his vessel is rather an indifferent one for great despatch at this season of the year, I have requested him to proceed at once to the Balize and communicate with you, and have to request that you will be pleased to forward "Midshipman A. W. Habersham, bearer of the despatches," in one of your steamers, with all possible expedition, such being the wish of the government.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. GREGORY,
Captain U. S. Navy.

Captain JOHN A. WEBSTER,
Commanding Revenue Flotilla, Gulf of Mexico.

I certify that the above is a true copy of the certified copy from Capt. Webster.

ALEX. V. FRASER.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
September 1, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Capt. F. H. Gregory, addressed to this department, of the 19th August, together with copies of the letters from Captain Fatio and Midshipman Habersham, therein referred to.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

By the direction of the Secretary.

JOHN APPLETON,
Chief Clerk.

Hon. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

O.
UNITED STATES FRIGATE RARITAN,
Pensacola, August 19, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting you a letter from Midshipman Habersham, the officer who was sent from this ship, on the 10th instant, in the revenue cutter Wolcott, Captain Fatio, to bear the despatches received from you, through Captain Latimer, on the 5th instant. Captain Fatio left this port without making any objections. At his suggestion I directed him to call at the Balize if the winds were favorable for it, and communicate with Captain Webster of the revenue service, if there, and addressed a letter to Captain Webster, requesting him to forward Mr. Habersham in one of the steamers, at the same time charging Captain Fatio to make no delay. It appears, however, that he proceeded directly from this place to Mobile bay, in good weather, without making any effort to proceed either to Vera Cruz or the Balize, thereby occasioning great delay, which the proper discharge of his duty would have prevented.

I enclose an original letter from Captain Fatio, which leaves him no excuse for his extraordinary conduct. This officer appears to me entitled to the special notice of the government. Mr. Habersham is an energetic and intelligent young officer, who will, I feel confident, surmount every obstacle, and execute his orders in good time. I have delayed making this report for several days, expecting to have heard from him again; as I have not, the presumption is that he is well on his way.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

F. H. GREGORY,

Captain.

HON GEORGE BANCROFT,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

P.

NEW ORLEANS, *August 14, 1846.*

7h. 30m., a. m.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Captain Fatio having declined taking me any further than Mobile bay, I was thereby forced to take advantage of the first opportunity of arriving at this place. His reasons for so doing were, that his ship was not in a fit condition to meet a gale, and that he had every reason to believe that we should have one shortly. I used every argument in my power to make him proceed, but without succeeding.

I shall, in the course of a few hours, have a conveyance to the Balize, and from thence to Vera Cruz.

I am, respectfully, sir, your obedient servant,

A. W. HABERSHAM,

Midshipman United States Navy.

To Captain F. H. GREGORY.

Transcript from the Journal of the United States revenue schooner Wolcott for the month of August, 1846, L. C. F. Fatio, esq., commander.

Saturday, August 1.—Commenced with pleasant weather; wind from the northward; crew employed in painting ship and tarring the rigging; J. B. Miley, Thomas Murry, Charles Chone, Nicholas Sanmore, and Jabez Stockman, sick; served 22 rations. All officers attached present.

Sunday, August 2.—Commenced with light northwardly winds and clear weather; crew attended church in Pensacola; middle part easterly wind, and frequent showers of rain; ends calm and clear. All officers attached present; served 22 rations.

Monday, August 3.—Commenced with southwardly winds and fine weather; all the crew employed in painting the vessel inside and out, with the exception of four, viz: the carpenter repairing the gig, one man making hammocks, one making ensign, and the coxswain assisting the carpenter; Charles Chose and George Cook (boys) sick; ends with southwardly breezes and fine weather. All officers attached present; served 22 rations. Captain Fatio despatched the boatswain to the navy yard for Isaac Phillips, deserted.

UNITED STATES REVENUE SCHOONER WOLCOTT,
August 3, 1846.

SIR: It having reached me that a man calling himself Isaac Phillips had shipped on board the United States schooner Flirt, under your command, I hasten to inform you that he is a deserter from this vessel.

The bearer of this communication is Mr. Robert Elliott, the boatswain, who knows him, and you will assist greatly in the suppression of desertion in allowing this officer to bring Isaac Phillips to the United States revenue schooner Wolcott.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

Commander U. S. revenue schooner Wolcott.

Lieut. Com. ARTHUR SINCLAIR,

United States navy.

Tuesday, August 4.—Commenced with southwardly winds and fine weather; crew employed in painting the vessel inside and out; carpenter and coxswain employed on the gig; quartermaster making a new ensign; one man making hammocks; Lieutenant Vanhook absent, having gone to Mobile by permission of the captain; all other officers present; the boatswain returned from the navy yard without the deserter, the United States schooner Flirt having sailed before he reached that place; ends calm and clear; served 22 rations.

Wednesday, August 5.—Commenced calm and clear; crew employed in painting the vessel inside and out; one man making hammocks; quartermaster making ensign; Mills, Wood, and Miley (seamen) sick; Charles Chose (boy) sick; Lieutenant B. F. Vanhook absent, by permission of the captain; Captain Fatio received communications from Francis H. Gregory, of the United States ship Raritan, and the collector of the port of Pensacola, requesting him to convey a bearer of despatches for the government to Commodore Conner, in command of the United States squadron at Vera Cruz, to which he made the following answer:

PENSACOLA, August 5, 1846.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter has just been received, and I hasten to inform you that by Saturday morning I shall be at your service. The paint has just been put on, and our sails require some repairs; as we came here to cleanse the vessel, having a portion of our men ill from mephitic fever, it was not for a moment I supposed we should be required for extra services. However, sir, I have the great pleasure to assure you every effort on my part shall be made to meet the duties required of me by the general government and yourself.

I will be ready to sail for Vera Cruz on Saturday morning, 8th instant, at your bidding.

I am, very respectfully, your humble and obedient servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

Captain U. S. revenue schooner Wolcott.

Captain FRANCIS H. GREGORY,

Commander U. S. frigate Raritan, opposite navy yard, Pensacola.

Bent sails; ends calm and clear; served 22 rations.

Thursday August 6.—Commenced calm and clear; crew employed in reeving running rigging, waxing, and whitewashing berth deck; scrubbed cabin, ward-room, and decks; Mills, Wood, and Miley (seamen) sick; Charles Chase (boy) sick; Captain Fatio permitted John Miley to go to Mobile for the purpose of getting in the hospital; Captain Fatio addressed the following letter to the collector of the customs for the port of Mobile:

UNITED STATES REVENUE SCHOONER WOLCOTT,
August 6, 1846.

SIR: John B. Miley, attached to this vessel, being in a very bad state, I have to request the favor of you to furnish him with a ticket to the marine hospital. He did not sign the pay roll for the last month; will you have the kindness to allow him to do so, and pay him off if you think proper? but I am disposed to believe he is desirous of leaving, and will desert so soon as he may have a chance of so doing.

I am, very respectfully, your humble and obedient servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

Captain U. S. revenue schooner Wolcott.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, Esq.

All officers attached present except Lieutenant Vanhook, who is absent by permission of the captain; ends with light northwardly winds and cloudy weather; served 22 rations.

Friday, August 7.—This commenced with SE. wind and rainy weather; all hands employed washing clothes and scrubbing hammocks; removed some of the studdingsail gear, with the lower and topmast studdingsails on board. At 4 p. m. continuance of rain, with moderate breezes from SW. All officers attached present except Lieutenant Vanhook, who is absent by permission of the captain; served 21 rations.

Saturday, August 8.—Commenced with the wind from the southeast and fine weather; all hands employed removing all articles appertaining to the vessel on board; at 1 p. m. got under way and commenced beating down to Pensacola, and at 2 p. m. came to anchor off the town in three fathoms water; wind south; took in stores for the cabin and ward-room, also the following articles for the United States ship Cumberland,

off Vera Cruz: one box chocolate, one box sundries, half barrel beef, half barrel pork, one kit of mackerel, one box maccaroni, one demijohn molasses, and one barrel sundries. For the United States ship Falmouth: one box coffee, and one bag of hams and tongues. All officers attached present except Lieutenant Vanhook, who is absent by permission of the captain; served 21 rations.

Sunday, August 9.—Commenced with the wind from SE., and pleasant weather; permitted part of the crew to go on shore and attend church; at 3h. 30m. p. m. called all hands on board; got under way, commenced beating down to the navy yard; at 6h. 30m. p. m. anchored off the navy yard, and commenced taking in wood and water from the United States ship Raritan; Lieutenant Vanhook returned to duty; Midshipman Habersham came on board as bearer of despatches for the United States squadron off Vera Cruz; served 21 rations.

SIR: Frank Mangonel being unwell (or says so) and unable to do any duty, I have been obliged to send him to you for an hospital ticket, as we have no [convenience] for his comfort on board.

Very respectfully, your most obedient servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

Captain U. S. revenue schooner Wolcott.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, Esq.,

Collector of the Customs, Mobile, Alabama.

Monday, August 10.—Commenced with moderate breeze from W. by S.; at 6 a. m. got under way and commenced beating out of the harbor of Pensacola; at 7h. 30m. a. m. Pensacola light-house bore N. NE.; crossed Pensacola bar at m.; tacked ship and stood to the westward.

H.	K.	Course.	Wind.
1	5	W.	SW.
2	5	W. by S.	S. SW.
3	6	S. $\frac{1}{2}$ W.	SW.
4	5	S.	SW.
5	6	S. SW.	W. SW.
6	4	—	NW. by W.
7	3	West.	NW.
8	3	W. $\frac{1}{2}$ N.	NW.

From 12 to 4 p. m. from SW.; at 2 p. m. tacked ship and took in top-gallantsail; at 3 p. m. saw a ship, showing French colors—hove to with her head yards aback and coursers hauled up; at 3h. 45m. p. m. tacked ship and stood for her—she then made sail and stood on her course; at 4h. 15m. tacked ship; weather squally; at 5h. 50m. p. m. took in the topsail, bonnet off the foresail, and single reefed the mainsail, wind NW. by W., with strong breezes; at 7 p. m. put the bonnet on the foresail; at 8 p. m. made Mobile point, light bearing west 12 miles; from 8 p. m. to midnight, light winds from the northward and eastward; at 9h. 49m. p. m. turned

the reef out of the mainsail; at 11h. 15m. p. m. set the topsail; during the watch sharp lightning, the horizon cloudy, the moon hazy and overcast, the air filled with blazing meteors, which Captain Fatio deeming prognostic of a hurricane, thought proper to make Mobile harbor; five men down, which leaves only four in a watch, and not enough to man the sails, the officers of the watch and the captain having to assist; latter part engaged in beating up for Mobile light; at 5h. 30m. a. m. came to anchor in five fathoms water; Mobile point bearing N. NE., distant 4 miles; Sand island light-house NW. by N., distant $1\frac{1}{4}$ mile; all officers present; Robert Elliott, (boatswain,) John Lawless, George Cook, (boys,) Hugh Lea, and James Clements (seamen,) sick; served 22 rations.

Tuesday, August 11.—Commenced with pleasant weather; light airs from the SE.; at 7 a. m. came to anchor at the entrance of Mobile bay, waiting for the flood tide; at 11h. 30m. wind came out from SW.; got under way and stood for the shipping; at 3 p. m. came to anchor in three fathoms water; Mobile point light south 8 miles; all officers present; boarded barques America and France, from Guadaloupe, bound to Mobile with ballast, for timber for the French government; served 22 rations.

MOBILE BAY, August 11, 1846.

SIR: Mr. Habersham, a midshipman of the United States frigate *Raritan*, has been ordered to carry despatches from the United States government, said to be of great importance, to Commodore Conner, off Vera Cruz; and as Captain Gregory, of said frigate, has issued an order to Captain John Webster, commanding United States flotilla at the Balize, to furnish him a steamer for such a purpose, to hasten the delivery of the despatches, will you be so kind as to aid him on his route by any means in your power?

The wind is now SW., and I cannot make my course to the Balize, and may be kept out days if I should attempt it; and, having no authority, I feel lest I should exceed my instructions by leaving my station, where I am now most required.

Most respectfully, sir, I remain your obedient and humble servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

U. S. revenue marine, schooner Wolcott.

To the COLLECTOR OF NEW ORLEANS.

Wednesday, August 12.—Commenced with pleasant weather; wind from SE.; at 2h. 30m. p. m. put Midshipman Habersham, with despatches and stores, on board steamer *Red River*, bound to New Orleans; at 4 p. m. got under way, with the wind from SW. by S., and stood over for Howard's, for the purpose of getting water and communicating with the collector; at 8h. 50m. p. m., wind dying away, came to anchor between Howard's and Red bank, in two fathoms water; Choctaw light bearing NW., 10 miles distant; all officers present; served 22 rations; William Webster and James Clements sick.

Thursday, August 13.—Commenced with light airs from NE. At 10h. 50m. a. m., calm. At 11h. 30m. a. m. got under way for the purpose of getting nearer the watering place. At ———, came to anchor in 10 feet water; Choctaw light bearing NW. by N., 9 miles distant; weather squally; wind SW. by S., with fresh gales, accompanied with thunder. At 6 p. m. scaled the guns. At 8 p. m. weather squally—wind from the SW.; all officers present; served 20 rations.

U. S. REVENUE MARINE SCHOONER WOLCOTT,
Mobile Bay, August 12, 1846.

SIR: Last Wednesday, whilst refitting the United States revenue marine schooner Wolcott, at present under my command, I received a letter from Captain F. H. Gregory, commanding United States frigate Raritan, requesting that I would at once get ready and proceed to Vera Cruz with important despatches for Commodore Conner, as there were no other vessels of the government to do so with. (I must now state that the United States brig Lawrence was there ready and under sailing orders for the north, and the General Taylor, which latter vessel was plying constantly between Pensacola and the navy yard.) The collector of Pensacola wrote me a letter to do so, but stated that he could not order me, and that he would undertake to explain the matter satisfactorily to the department, (yourself.) I consented; but, upon due reflection that I had no written authority for so doing, and that it was in the face of late orders from the department, I saw Captain Gregory, and told him how awkwardly I was situated, as well as the rotten condition of the vessel and sickly state of myself and crew, and how ill adapted to encounter the bad weather she might meet, and that I had no wood or provisions sufficient for the voyage, it being the hurricane months, but said I would take his despatches to the Balize, where Captain John A. Webster was, and who commanded a squadron of vessels fitted out solely to co-operate with Commodore Conner's fleet, but that I did not like to break my instructions without proper authority, which he (Captain Gregory) could not give me. To this arrangement he consented, and wrote Captain Webster, desiring him to forward with all despatch, by steamer, a Mr. Habersham, a midshipman of his vessel, who had charge of the despatches. I then told him again that I was without water, and he gave me 700 gallons and a quarter of a cord of wood, but had nothing more for us. He lent me a compass, as the only we had to use had the glass broken out. I must mention we had only a cord of wood altogether on board, and could not, without a day or two's delay, get more. At sunrise on Monday, 10th instant, I got under way with a number of the crew ill, and, with five men in a watch, proceeded on towards Balize; but, sir, I had to remain on deck constantly, as my officers are young and inexperienced, having only Mr. Hendren and Mr. Vanhook to depend on—the first lieutenant ordered to this vessel not having yet made his appearance. At midnight, being off Mobile, and the weather almost calm, with light airs from the SW., ahead for us to go to Balize, but sultry and cloudy, and the sky every now and then showing blazing meteors, with lightning, and hearing heavy distant thunder, like a storm approaching, I thought it prudent to go in and send Mr. Habersham on by steamboat, giving him twenty dollars for his expenses, which I hope you will approve of, as the weather has continued calm, and what little wind there has been was from the SW., directly ahead, and would delay the despatches. All these matters, sir, connected with the regulations forbidding, without written orders, my leaving my station, have made me act as I have done—bearing in mind, sir, that to exceed instructions is to commit as gross a fault as not to act up to their purport, and that the government will not receive any explanation from others with regard to the conduct of its captains, they being solely responsible for their acts, unless otherwise ordered by those having power.

I must now mention that Captain Gregory informed me that the ship

was without money, and Mr. Habersham was consequently in the same condition; and, not having a cent myself, have had to borrow twenty dollars of Lieutenant Vanhook for Mr. Habersham's use, which he has. I deem, sir, I have done my duty; and if I have failed, it is an error of judgment, not of will; but I have felt myself plunged into a difficulty which you alone can make me understand how in future I am to obviate, should such again take place.

The plank above my copper is in places rotten, and the stanchions in the wake of the covering board and toprail are very rotten, like snuff, and can be rubbed off, and the sails worn out and condemned; nor have I had but one boat that is sound, the other two being rotten and old, and very much out of repair.

I beg to enclose you a letter from the ward-room officers, addressed to me, stating their condition, and beg leave to assure you that I am in just such a plight myself, and that we are very uncomfortably found in necessities.

With great respect, sir, I beg leave to remain your most obedient and humble servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,
Captain U. S. Revenue Marine.

Hon. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

WARD-ROOM, U. S. REVENUE SCHOONER WOLCOTT.

SIR: We take the liberty of calling your attention to the destitute state of the ward-room as respects furniture. We have but two table spoons, four teaspoons, three dishes, (two of which are of no use to us,) two towels, three knives and forks, two cups and saucers; the mattresses are worn very much; the bed clothes are old, and scant at that; and, in fact, she has nothing in the ward-room scarcely fit for use. By informing the department of the above facts, and requesting the permission to refurnish the ward-room, you will confer a great favor on your humble and obedient servants,

J. B. HENDREN, *2d Lieutenant.*
B. F. VANHOOK, *3d Lieutenant.*
THOS. LEWIS, *Pilot.*

Captain L. C. F. FATIO.

U. S. REVENUE MARINE SCHOONER WOLCOTT,
Howard's, August 13, 1846.

SIR: As in duty bound, I hasten to report my arrival here, and to enclose you a letter addressed to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, which you will please read and then forward to Washington. It contains my reasons for doing what I have, and will, I think, assure you that under no circumstances will I depart from written instructions, or your authority.

I send you, likewise, the requisitions most needed; and hope, sir, the order and bills for the vessel's use have been met, as I could not get on without doing the same. I took the liberty of drawing for what pay was

due me, as I had no means to buy necessities; and, if you can spare time, will you inspect the vessel where I can give you every information?

Very respectfully, sir, I remain your most obedient and humble servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

Captain U. S. Revenue Marine.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS, Esq.,

Collect or of Mobile.

Friday, August 14, 1846.—Commenced with wind from SE., with thunder and lightning. At 9h. 15m. a. m. a heavy squall from SE., with rain. Sent Isaac Clements to the hospital, under the charge of Lieutenant Hendren, for medical aid. The cutter and dingy employed watering ship. Weather squally throughout the day. At 5 p. m. a heavy squall and a change of wind from SE. to E. by N.; latter part squally, with thunder and lightning. All officers present. William Wolston, acting cook, sick. Served 19 rations.

I certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the transcript of the journal of the revenue schooner Wolcott, for the first fourteen days of the month of August, 1846, deposited in this bureau.

WILLIAM HANDY,

Lieut. U. S. Revenue Marine.

REVENUE BUREAU, *December 1, 1846.*

Q.

REVENUE BUREAU, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

November 17, 1846.

It appears, by reference to the journals of the revenue steamer Legare, that that vessel sailed from the Southwest pass of the Mississippi, bound southward, on the 10th day of August last.

ALEX. V. FRASER,

Capt. Revenue Marine.

No. 1.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, PENSACOLA,

August 7, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that on the 5th instant I received a letter from Captain Gregory, in command of the ship of war "Raritan," stating that "despatches from government" had that day been received by him, to be forwarded to Commodore Conner, now off Vera Cruz. There being no vessel of war in port by which said "despatches" could be forwarded, he requested me to order the captain of the revenue cutter Wolcott to convey an officer with them to Vera Cruz.

I requested Captain Fatio to do so; expressing my belief, at the same time, that his compliance would meet your approbation. He promptly

complied, and leaves on to-morrow. I hope the action of Captain Fatio and myself in this matter will be approved by you.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,
DILLON JORDAN.

Hon. R. J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 2.

U. S. FRIGATE RARITAN, PENSACOLA,
August 10, 1846.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that Captain Latimer handed me a bundle of despatches for Commodore Conner, and informed me of your instructions respecting them, on the 5th instant. There being no public vessel in port, excepting the revenue cutter Wolcott, suitable for the purpose, I waited immediately upon the collector, and requested the service of that vessel. He informed me that she was all ready to proceed to sea the next day, and he would make arrangements with her commander, Captain Fatio, for the purpose. Of this I informed Captain Latimer, and made every preparation for the departure of an officer in charge of your despatches. Captain Fatio afterwards informed me he could not proceed to sea until the 8th. On the evening of the 9th he arrived at the navy yard with his vessel, and, to my great surprise, I found the vessel was in no condition to perform the service required. She had only fifty gallons of water, no wood, and short of provisions. I furnished him during the night, and have despatched him this morning, with instructions to call at the Balize, where there are two revenue steamers; and I have written to Captain Webster, the commanding officer, requesting him to permit one of them to proceed, with all possible despatch, to Vera Cruz; and in the event of not finding those vessels at the Balize, Captain Fatio will proceed himself, without loss of time. As the cutter leaves with a favorable wind, and will, in all probability, reach the Balize in twenty-four hours, should the steam-vessels be found there, the transmission of your despatches will be greatly facilitated, as one of those vessels can make the run from the Balize to Vera Cruz in four days, whilst the cutter would, in all probability, take double the time. Midshipman Habersham has gone on with the despatches.

I have used my utmost exertions to carry out your orders expeditiously.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your most obedient servant,
F. H. GREGORY, *Captain.*

Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.

No. 3.

MOBILE, August 11, 1846.

SIR: I have received from Captain Fatio, commanding the revenue schooner, a letter dated Pensacola, 5th inst., informing me that, at the

request of Captain Gregory of the Raritan, and the collector of customs at Pensacola, he had agreed to carry important despatches from the President to Commodore Conner.

Accompanying this you will find a copy of the letter referred to. I presume you have received from Pensacola communications giving more in detail the circumstances which required the departure of the Wolcott on this service, too suddenly to have obtained the previous consent of the collector of this port.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES E. SAUNDERS, *Collector.*

HON. ROBERT J. WALKER,
Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 4.

MOBILE BAY, August 11, 1846.

SIR: Mr. Habersham, a midshipman of the United States frigate Raritan, has been ordered to carry despatches from the United States government, said to be of great importance to Commodore Conner, off Vera Cruz; and as Captain Gregory, of said frigate, has issued an order to Captain John Webster, commanding United States flotilla at the Balize, to furnish him a steamer for such a purpose, to hasten the delivery of the despatches, will you be so kind as to aid him on his route by any means in your power?

The wind is now southwest, and I cannot make my course to the Balize, and may be kept out days if I should attempt it; and, having no authority, I feel lest I should exceed my instructions by leaving my station, where I am now most required.

Respectfully, sir, I remain your obedient, humble servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

U. S. revenue marine, schooner Wolcott.

To the COLLECTOR, *New Orleans.*

No. 5.

U. S. REVENUE MARINE SCHOONER WOLCOTT;

Mobile Bay, August 12, 1846.

SIR: Last Wednesday, whilst refitting the United States revenue marine schooner Wolcott, at present under my command, I received a letter from Captain F. H. Gregory, commanding United States frigate Raritan, requesting I would at once get ready and proceed to Vera Cruz with important despatches for Commodore Conner, as there were no other vessels of the government to do so with. I must now state that the United States brig Lawrence was there ready and under sailing orders for the north, and the steamer General Taylor, which latter vessel was plying constantly between Pensacola and the navy yard. The collector of Pensacola wrote me a letter to do so, but stated he could not order me, and that he would undertake to explain the matter satisfactorily to the department, (yourself.) I consented; but, upon due reflection that I had no written authority for so

doing, and that it was in the face of late orders from the department, I saw Captain Gregory and told him how awkwardly I was situated, as well as the rotten condition of the vessel and sickly state of myself and crew, and how ill adapted to encounter the bad weather she might meet with, and that I had no wood or water, or provisions, sufficient for the voyage, it being the hurricane months, but said I would take his despatches to the Balize, where Captain John A. Webster was, who commanded a squadron of vessels fitted out solely to co-operate with Commodore Conner's fleet, but that I did not like to break my instructions without proper authority, and which he (Captain Gregory) said he could not give me. To this arrangement he consented, and wrote Captain Webster desiring him to forward with all despatch, and by steamer, a Mr. Habersham, a midshipman of his vessel, who had charge of the despatches. I then told him again that I was without water, and he gave me 700 gallons and a quarter of a cord of wood, but had nothing more for us. He then lent me a compass, as the only one we had to use had the glass broken out. I must mention we then had only a cord of wood altogether on board, and could not, without a day or two's delay, get more. At sunrise on Monday, 10th inst., I got under way with five of the crew ill, and, with only five men in a watch, proceeded on towards the Balize; but, sir, I had to remain on deck constantly, as my officers are young and inexperienced, (having only Mr. Hendren and Mr. Vanhook to depend on,) the first lieutenant ordered to this vessel not having as yet made his appearance. At midnight, being off Mobile, and the weather almost calm, with light airs from southwest, ahead for us to go to the Balize, but sultry and cloudy, and the sky every now and then showing blazing meteors, with lightning, and hearing heavy distant thunder like a storm approaching, I thought it prudent to go in and send Mr. Habersham on by steamboat, giving him twenty dollars for his expenses, which I hope you will approve of, as the weather has continued calm, and what little wind there has been was from the southwest, directly ahead, and would delay the despatches. All these matters, sir, connected with the regulations which forbid, without written orders, my leaving my station, have made me act as I have done; bearing in mind, sir, that to exceed instructions is to commit as gross a fault as not to act up to their purport; and that the government will not receive any explanations from others with regard to the conduct of its captains, they being solely responsible for their acts, unless ordered otherwise by those having power. I must now mention that Captain Gregory informed me that the ship was without money, and Mr. Habersham was consequently in the same condition; and, not having a cent myself, had to borrow the twenty dollars of Lieutenant Vanhook for Mr. Habersham's use, which he has. I deem, sir, I have done my duty; and if I have failed, it is an error of judgment, not of will; but I have felt myself plunged into a difficulty which you alone can make me understand how in future I am to obviate, should such again take place.

The plank above my copper is in places rotten, and the stanchions in the wake of the covering board and toprail are very rotten, like snuff, and can be rubbed off, and the sails worn out and condemned. Nor have I but one boat that is sound, the other two being rotten and old, and very much out of repairs.

I beg to enclose you a letter from the ward-room officers, addressed to

to Captain William K. Lander, commanding the USS "Albatross",
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

me, stating their condition, and beg leave to assure you I am in just such a plight myself, and that we are very uncomfortably found in necessaries.

With great respect, sir, I beg leave to remain your most obedient, humble servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

Captain U. S. Revenue Marine.

Hon. R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

No. 6.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

September 1, 1846.

SIR: I have received your letter of the 12th ultimo, apprizing this department of the return of the Wolcott to port after you had sailed with a bearer of despatches on board for Commodore Conner.

It was your duty to have proceeded with the utmost promptitude to your place of destination, as it must have been evident that it was of great importance to the government that the despatches should reach Commodore Conner as soon as possible. Although you had no orders from this department, or the collector of the customs at Mobile, to proceed on this duty, yet the request of the collector at Pensacola, under the circumstances, should have been executed. At all events, it did not rest with you to disregard his directions after you had commenced to carry them into effect. Your excuses for not having proceeded to Vera Cruz are entirely unsatisfactory, and from your failure to perform your duty great injury may result to the public interest. Under these circumstances, I am directed by the President to apprise you that your name has been stricken from the roll of the revenue marine.

R. J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

LEWIS C. F. FATIO, Esq.,

Mobile, Alabama.

No. 7.

UNITED STATES NAVAL SCHOOL,

Annapolis, November 13, 1846.

SIR: In obedience to your communication of the 7th instant, I have the honor to inform you that I left the United States revenue marine schooner Wolcott on the 12th of August, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and that I arrived at New Orleans at 8 o'clock of the ensuing day, a. m. Upon the evening of the 19th August, I obtained a passage for the Brazos, after having been detained in New Orleans for the space of six days and twelve hours.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. W. HABERSHAM,

Midshipman United States Navy.

Hon. JOHN Y. MASON,

Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

No. 8.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1846.

SIR: As I had the honor to be informed, by your letter of the 1st September, 1846, it has pleased the President of the United States, for reasons assigned in that letter, and founded, as I believe, on a misapprehension of my conduct, to cause my name to be stricken from the roll of the revenue marine, without notification or trial, or even the slightest opportunity afforded me to explain or justify my conduct; feeling deeply mortified by the charge of *a failure to perform my duty* to the government and country, and having the most entire confidence in my ability fully to vindicate myself by the laws and regulations established for the government of the revenue service, if an opportunity were afforded me, I called upon the President and stated the great injustice which had been done me, and received from him a promise that my case, on being properly presented through you, should be reconsidered, and the injustice complained of, if found to exist, repaired.

Under these circumstances, I beg leave to present to you, and through you to the President, the following statement of my case, which is fully sustained by the accompanying evidence, much of which has never been seen either by yourself or the President, and thereupon respectfully to ask a reconsideration of the harsh and summary judgment pronounced against me. The history of the transactions which led to my dismissal from the service, in the manner stated, will be rendered most perspicuous by a *precise statement* of the *facts* of the case in the chronological order in which they occurred, accompanied by the evidence upon which the statement is founded.

On the 27th of April, 1846, I was ordered to report myself to the collector of the district of Mobile for duty on board the revenue schooner Wolcott, and promptly obeyed the order and took command accordingly, (see accompanying document marked A.) The cruising ground of the Wolcott extended from the *Chandeleur islands to the Perdido river*, (see document B.) On the 30th June, 1846, I received permission from the collector of Mobile, under whose orders I was placed as to my "special duties," (see regulations of 1843, page 15,) to repair to Pensacola, which was beyond the limits of my district, for the purpose of cleansing and purifying the Wolcott, (by painting and otherwise, of which she stood greatly in need,) and accordingly repaired to that place for the purpose stated, (see document C.) This permission to proceed to Pensacola, for the purpose stated, was sanctioned by a letter from the honorable Secretary of the Treasury to the collector of Mobile, under date of July 10th, 1846, (see document E.) I had also applied for new sails for the vessel, of which she likewise stood greatly in need; but the supply of these was deferred by the department until the fall, (see document C.) By a letter from the collector of Mobile, under date of the 21st July, 1846, to myself, it will be seen that on 16th July, 1846, I had stated to him "*the unsoundness of the planking* of the Wolcott in sundry places above the water-line." I desire that what is there said about the *unseaworthy* condition of this vessel may be noted, as it will fully verify what I repeated to the department in my letter of the 12th August, 1846, (see document F.)

On the 27th of July, 1846, the *Secretary of the Navy* addressed a letter to Captain William K. Latimer, commanding the navy yard at Pensacola,

containing an order to him "to cause the *fastest sailing* public vessel in port to be prepared to sail at a *moment's warning* for Vera Cruz, to carry despatches to *Commodore Conner*," informing him that "the despatches would (will) be forwarded in a day or two," and stating that "if there was (is) no other public vessel at Pensacola, it was (is) hoped that the *Lawrence* might (may) be got ready for so short a cruise." It will be noted that this is a positive order to "the fastest sailing public vessel," and alternatively to the *Lawrence* if no other public vessel was at Pensacola.—(See document G.) On the same day (27th July, 1846) the Secretary of the Navy sent forward the despatches, accompanied by another order to "forward them to Commodore Conner, at Vera Cruz, as soon as possible." To this was added the following words: "*Despatch is desired; send the first public vessel that can be ready.*"—(See document H.) It appears from the certificate of Commander Mercer, then at Pensacola in command of the *Lawrence*, that these orders, together with the despatches, were received by Captain Latimer on the 5th of August, 1846, and that at that time both the *Lawrence*, Commander Mercer, and the *Raritan*, Captain Gregory, were lying in the harbor of Pensacola; that Captain Latimer immediately sent for both of those officers, and submitted the orders from the Navy Department to them; that, after these orders were read, Captain Gregory remarked to Commander Mercer, "You can take the despatches;" to which the latter replied, "Yes, sir; ten to one as well, if not as expeditiously, as any other vessel; but the *Secretary has ordered the despatches to be sent by the fastest sailing man of-war which might be in port*, and that vessel is *certainly the Raritan*; and only expresses a hope that the *Lawrence* can be made available for the service, provided she is the only vessel in port." After stating the unseaworthy condition of the *Lawrence*, and another order from the Secretary of the Navy to go north, if Commodore Conner has assigned no duty to the *Lawrence*, Commander Mercer said to Captain Gregory, "*I am, however, ready to take the despatches, if you will give me the order.*" At this stage of the proceedings, or conference, Captain Latimer said, "*Gregory, were I in your place, I would take the despatches down in the Raritan*, for if Mercer should happen to be dismasted in a squall, on his passage, and the despatches delayed, you would probably be much censured." After stating several reasons why it was unpleasant or inconvenient for Captain Gregory to carry the despatches in the *Raritan*, it occurred to Commander Mercer that the revenue cutter *Wolcott* was in port, where he had heard she was to remain until the 1st of September. He therefore thought that she might be sent with the despatches, and could deliver them as soon, if not sooner than either the *Raritan* or *Lawrence*; and he suggested to Captain Gregory to apply to the collector of Pensacola for her, to which he assented immediately. That Captain Gregory did make such application, and informed Commander Mercer that he had "got the order for the revenue cutter to take the despatches."—(See document I.) Both these officers of the navy thus relieved themselves from obedience to the positive and peremptory orders of the Secretary of the Navy, which, it is manifest, did not embrace the revenue cutter *Wolcott*, which had not been detached for naval service, and for which, if the order had contemplated her, an application would have been made, I suppose, to the Treasury Department, or to the President of the United States, according to section 98 of act 2d March, 1799. It will be noted that Commander Mercer insisted that the

Raritan was embraced by the order of the Secretary of the Navy, because that order contemplated "*the fastest man-of-war which might be in port*," and that vessel certainly was (is) the *Raritan*." Both he and Captain Latimer thought the order required Captain Gregory to go and carry the despatches in the *Raritan*. It is not to be supposed, therefore, however *inconvenient* it may have been for her to go, that she was unable to render the service. Commander Mercer offered to go if Captain Gregory, the senior officer, would give him "the order," but at the same time insisted that the order from the Navy Department required the *Raritan* to go, and this with a full *knowledge* of the inconvenience and *unwillingness* of Captain Gregory to do so. This, it is true, was before the *Wolcott* was thought of. As to the comparative speed of the *Wolcott*, (even if she had been embraced by the order from the Navy Department,) and the *Raritan*, it may be seen, by examining the log-books of the two vessels, at their respective departments, that the *Raritan* was greatly the faster vessel—it is believed nearly or quite one-third faster.

On the said 5th day of August, 1846, the *Wolcott* was lying at Pensacola, undergoing the process of painting and cleansing, and in a *dismantled* condition, with a portion of her crew sick, when I received the letter marked J, from the collector of Pensacola, (written at the instance of Captain Gregory,) enclosing one from Captain Gregory himself, marked K.—(See documents J and K.) The collector of Pensacola, in his said letter, admitted that he had *no authority* (as I well knew from the printed rules and regulations of the service he had not) to give the order asked for by Captain Gregory, and, as I now fully believe, without any *authority* or *necessity* for so doing; but, believing that the exigency was great, and feeling a disposition to do any and every thing consistent with my duty to serve the government, and believing that the orders from Washington were such that Captain Gregory could or would give me *an order* for the performance of the duty required of me, I immediately addressed him the letter marked L, offering to put the cutter in readiness as soon as possible, and "to sail for Vera Cruz" at his *bidding* (or order).—(See document L.) I also immediately wrote a letter to the collector of Mobile, informing him of the unexpected application which had been made to me, stating that the vessel was "*not in a fit condition to go to sea in;*" *my want of proper officers and my own bad health*; but at the same time expressing a hope that my determination to go would meet his approbation.—(See document M.) Under the influence of a strong disposition to perform the required service, and after writing these letters without time for reflection or examination of my orders, either standing or special, and feeling the pressure of my duties and obligations as the commander of the only vessel in the revenue service on the northern shores of the Gulf of Mexico, I examined both my written and printed orders, and found that the letter from the collector of Mobile of the 21st July, 1846, (marked F,) communicating the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury contained in his letter of the 10th July, 1846, (marked E,) required a "*prompt return to my station*," after completing the cleansing of my vessel, and that I should *confine myself* "to my (the vessel's) *usual cruising ground*." In the said letter of the Secretary of the 10th July, 1846, to the collector of Mobile, he (the collector) is instructed to "*urge upon me (him) a prompt return to the station*." The Secretary further adds in the same letter, in answer to an application to cruise be-

yond my district, the following *peremptory order*: "You will, therefore, instruct Captain Fatio to confine his cruising to the appropriate limits of the Mobile station."

The printed standing orders, entitled "*Rules and Regulations for the government of the United States Revenue Marine, issued November 1st, 1843,*" and placed in my hands for my government and direction, were found equally positive.

At page 15 it is provided that—

"*The cruising ground of the revenue vessels will be designated from time to time by the department, (Treasury,) under whose superintendence they are placed; and no vessel will, without leave of the Secretary of the Treasury, or the express direction of the collector, depart from the station assigned to her, except forced by stress of weather or other necessity, or in the pursuit of vessels suspected of being engaged in violating the revenue laws, and which have either escaped from the limits of the vessel's station or have been discovered hovering about in the vicinity of her cruising ground; in such cases the vessel will return to her proper station as soon as practicable after the performance of the special duty, and the cause of the departure will be duly noted on the journal and reported immediately to the collector.*"

On the same and following page it is provided that "All orders relating to the service of the revenue vessels in executing the revenue laws, emanating from the *President or Secretary of the Treasury*, will be communicated *through the collector*, who will cause the same to be delivered; and communications addressed to the department by the officers, on the business of the service, will be transmitted through the collectors. The collectors will direct the commander of the vessel as to his *special duties*. *All his directions will be in writing*, and, as well as the *instructions* from the Treasury Department, are to be entered on the vessel's books."

On page 17 it is declared that—

"The commanding officers of revenue vessels shall *in no case* take *passengers* on board, except *officers of the customs* when on duty, or *other persons in the service of the United States*, and the latter only by *special direction* of the *Secretary of the Treasury* or the collector of the port."

On page 4 it is declared that—

"It is the *determination of the department to enforce a strict compliance* with the regulations prescribed for the government of the revenue service, and to *exact a rigorous attention* to the duties assigned to the officers." The collector referred to in the above regulations is *the collector of the district* to which the revenue vessel is assigned, and under whose direction he (the commander) is placed, and *through whom* he is to hold communication with the Treasury Department, and that department with him. The foregoing, and *special and general orders*, being those which I found on examination to have been prescribed by the department to which I was subject for my government, and the orders of said Secretary of 10th July, 1846, communicated to me by the collector of Mobile as late as the 21st of the same month, requiring me *peremptorily to return to my district* as soon as I had completed cleansing the vessel, and to *confine myself to that district*, I found that it would be impossible for me, without the *most open and palpable breach of orders*, to perform the service requested without *positive orders* from Captain Gregory requiring me to do so; with these, under the exigency of the case, I determined to assume the responsibility

of performing the service. Accordingly, on the *same 5th day of August, 1846, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, I went to the city of Pensacola and saw Captain Gregory*, to whom I stated *I should require orders from him, before I could perform the duty he wished me to execute.* To this Captain Gregory replied, "Hurry and get ready, and come down alongside the frigate, and all shall be made right," or words to that effect. I showed him the letter which I had received from the collector of Pensacola, which he admitted at the time *was no order.* Not doubting that Captain Gregory would give me the *required order*, I made every effort to put my vessel in a state of readiness to sail as soon as possible, and on Sunday evening, the 9th of August, dropped down to the navy yard near the frigate *Raritan*, and immediately reported to Captain Gregory and asked him for *orders*, telling him I could not act without. He then told me *he could not give me any orders*, but said that if I did not go to Vera Cruz with the despatches *I would be broken.* I replied, "If I am to be hung upon the horn of a dilemma, I will hang on the right one, *and not break the only orders I have.*" Captain Gregory then wrote an order to Captain Webster, commanding the flotilla at the Balize, informing him that "despatches from the honorable Secretary of the Navy having been received, with orders to transmit them with the *utmost despatch* to Commodore Conner, off Vera Cruz, 'by any public vessel available for the purpose,' and *there being none at this port*, excepting the revenue cutter *Wolcott*, (!) 'Captain Fatio' was *requested* to perform this service, and is now about starting. As his vessel is rather *an indifferent one* for great despatch, *at this season of the year, I have requested* him to proceed at once *to the Balize* and communicate with you, and have to request that *you* will be pleased to forward Midshipman Habersham, bearer of despatches, *in one of your steamers, with all possible expedition, such being the wish of the government.*" (See document N.)

From this letter, written *after I had positively refused* to go to Vera Cruz without orders from Captain Gregory, and which he had *refused* to give, it is apparent that he had abandoned all idea of my going further than the Balize; and yet, in his letter or report to the Secretary of the Navy under date of the 19th of August, 1846, upon the representations of which my name was stricken from the roll of the service, he *suppresses the important fact*, that *after* my letter to him of the 5th of August was written, in which I consented to perform the service required, I *subsequently*, on the *same day*, after examining my orders from the Treasury Department, informed him I could not go without he would give me *an order*; he also *suppresses* in his report the equally *important* facts of the *demand* and *refusal* of orders on the evening of the 9th of August, and at the same time so states the case, by accident or design, as to create a belief that I sailed from Pensacola either positively or conditionally for *Vera Cruz* instead of the *Balize*; whilst *he knew the fact* was not so. (See document O.) On the contrary, the only service I consented to perform, after ascertaining that *no orders* were to be given to me, was to carry Midshipman Habersham as far as the Balize, which was on the confines of my district, to which I was *expressly* ordered to *confine myself* by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Early on the morning of the 10th of August, 1846, I sailed from Pensacola, with Midshipman Habersham on board, for the Balize, the wind being *light and ahead*, and so *continuing*, as shown by the extract from

the log-book of the Wolcott, (marked P.) I found myself, on the morning of the 11th August, opposite to the *entrance of Mobile bay, which was in my course to the Balize*. Being unable to make my course, and with every indication of a storm from the southwest, which would be likely to cause delay, and which, from the state of my vessel, officers, and crew, I was in a bad condition to encounter; and believing, firmly, that under the circumstances Mr. Hebersham's progress would be *accelerated* thereby, I concluded to place him on board the mail steamer from Mobile to New Orleans, which passed daily near where I then was, and which would enable him to reach that place in a *few hours*, and the Balize, by the almost hourly opportunities from New Orleans to the latter place, in a few hours more, and much sooner than there was then any reasonable prospect of his doing by continuing on board the Wolcott. In pursuing this course I acted from a firm conviction that, whilst I avoided a breach of the *positive* orders of the department, and of the regulations *not to leave my district*, the progress of the despatches would be accelerated. That this was, under the condition of winds and weather, disclosed by the log-book of the Wolcott, the most certain and expeditious mode of reaching the Balize at an early period, cannot be doubted by any one acquainted with the localities, and the facilities of rapid progress afforded by the mail steamer to New Orleans, and the hourly steamers that ply from thence to the Balize, for the towage of merchant vessels. It is *proved* by the fact that Mr. Habersham was put on board said mail steamer *after 2 o'clock p. m.*, and was in New Orleans at 8 o'clock the following morning, and on the same day wrote to Captain Gregory that he should, "in the course of *a few hours*, have a conveyance to the *Balize*, and from thence to Vera Cruz." (See document P.)

This expectation of Mr. Habersham would undoubtedly have been realized but for the fact, subsequently discovered by him, that Captain Webster, of the revenue service, commanding the revenue flotilla, to whom Capt. Gregory's orders were directed, was then at the Brazos, and the Legare, the last vessel of said flotilla, had left the Balize for the Brazos *on the same day* on which the Wolcott sailed from Pensacola. (See document Q.) Mr. Habersham was therefore compelled to remain in New Orleans until he could obtain a passage to the Brazos, where the Legare and other public vessels constituting the flotilla were. The delay of Mr. Habersham at New Orleans was created by this fact, and not by my failure to proceed with him to the Balize. Had I done so, according to the expectations of Captain Gregory, Captain Webster would not have been there to execute his orders, and Mr. Habersham must have proceeded to New Orleans to obtain a passage to the Brazos, since my *understanding* with Captain Gregory required me to proceed no further than the Balize, and my *positive orders from the Treasury Department forbade it*, as well as the printed regulations placed in my hands for my government, with which, I was informed, "it was (is) *the determination of the department to enforce a strict compliance*."

To show that, by going to Vera Cruz, without *other orders* than those which were furnished to me, I should have violated the organic law of Congress, as well as the *instructions of the department and my oath of office*, I beg leave to refer to the 98th and 99th sections of the act of the 2d March, 1799, 3d volume Laws United States, pages 226 and 227. These sections will show that the orders from the Navy Department did not apply to or

embrace the revenue cutter Wolcott, since she had not been *directed* by the President to "co-operate with the navy;" and that an order from *the President, the Secretary of the Treasury, or the collector of Mobile*, "subject to whose direction" the Wolcott was—he having been "designated for that purpose"—was necessary, in any view of the case, before I was authorized to execute said order; and that, according to the provisions of this act, as well as the regulations prescribed for the government of the revenue marine, the collector of Pensacola was correct in declaring that he had "*no authority to issue the order*" requested by Captain Gregory. That even the *Secretary of the Navy*, without a previous direction by *the President*, for the Wolcott to "*co-operate with the navy*," had no authority to issue such an order; and it is believed that such previous *direction* by the President was necessary to authorize even the *Secretary of the Treasury himself* to issue such an order. (See sections 98 and 99.)

It seems to be assumed in the letter of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, of the 1st of September, 1846, communicating my summary dismissal from the service, that I had *sailed for Vera Cruz*, and that, after having done so, I had deviated, and finally abandoned the voyage. This supposition is entirely erroneous, and is founded, it is presumed, upon the deceptive version of my conduct contained in the letter of Captain Gregory of the 19th August, 1846.

I trust the statement now presented, which I stand ready to sustain in every material point, and the evidence upon which it is founded, will show that my conduct has been misrepresented, and that great injustice has been done me:

That for *obedience to orders* I have suffered the penalty due alone to disobedience:

That while obeying the laws and positive instructions of the department—under whose direction alone I was placed by law—I have been punished, without trial or opportunity of defence, for not having obeyed orders addressed exclusively to others, (who should have been held amenable if they had been broken,) and for not obeying orders which it was *conceded* there was *no authority to give*, or which were *positively refused* when demanded by me. An order was issued from the Navy Department—not to me, but to other persons subject to its orders—to carry important despatches to Vera Cruz. An order, *equally positive*, was issued to me by the Treasury Department, under whose *exclusive* control I was placed, *not to leave my district*. Neither of these orders was *altered* or *countermanded*, and yet I have been punished for not leaving my district and carrying the despatches!

The treasury officer has been punished for not obeying the *navy* order, to which he was not subject, and for obeying the *treasury* order, to which he was by law exclusively subject; and the navy officer, who *was subject to the navy order*, which he saw fit not to obey, remains free from censure. The order to send by the *fastest vessel* subject to the orders of the Navy Department becomes an order to the slowest and dullest vessel, not subject to the orders of that department.

One ordered *not to go* has been *punished for not going*, and one ordered *to go* has not been punished for *not going*!

The *Secretary of the Treasury*, through the collector of Mobile, under whose direction the Wolcott was placed, according to the act of 1799, and through whom all her orders are to be transmitted, orders that vessel *not*

to leave her assigned cruising ground; but the collector of Pensacola, who has no control over this vessel, and who *declares he has no authority* to give her an order to perform a *given* duty, *requests* her commander to perform that duty, and will undertake to excuse him for the *breach* of the *Secretary's* order.

The commander declines to *break* the legitimate order of his superior, to obey the *illegitimate request* of one who acknowledges *he has no authority over him*, and is punished without charge, trial, hearing, or defence, to the utmost extent that he could have been for the most flagrant breach of orders.

Obedience to orders is the most sacred and vital canon of naval and military law. It lies at the foundation of all order, all discipline, all efficiency, in either arm of the public service.

In conclusion, I beg leave to say that I submit my case to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, and through him to the President of the United States, for reconsideration, with the most entire confidence that, on learning the true facts of my case, the injustice done to me, under a miapprehension or misrepresentation of my conduct, will be promptly repaired. Should the President entertain a single doubt in my case, he will add to the obligation I am already under to him for the promptness with which he promised a reconsideration thereof, by subjecting my conduct, throughout the whole transaction which led to my dismissal from the service, to the scrutiny and decision of a proper court.

Very respectfully, sir, I remain your obedient servant,

L. C. F. FATIO,

Late Captain Revenue Marine.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER,

Secretary of the Treasury.

VOLUNTEERS—TERMS OF SERVICE, &c.

MESSAGE

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

A report from the Adjutant General of the army relative to the volunteers, terms of service, &c., in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant.

JANUARY 19, 1847.

Read, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit herewith a report of the Secretary of War, with the accompanying report from the Adjutant General of the army, made in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, requesting the President to communicate to the House "the whole number of volunteers which have been mustered into the service of the United States since the first day of May last, designating the number mustered for three months, six months, and twelve months; the number of those who have been discharged before they served two months, number discharged after two months' service, and the number of volunteer officers who have resigned, and the dates of their resignations."

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, January 19, 1847.

WAR DEPARTMENT, January 19, 1847.

SIR: Pursuant to your directions, I have the honor to submit herewith a report from the Adjutant General of the army, made in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, requesting the President to communicate to the House "the whole number of volunteers which have been mustered into the service of the United States since the first day of May last, designating the number mustered for three months, six months, and twelve months; the number of those who have been discharged before they had served two months, number discharged after two months' service, and the number of volunteer officers who have resigned, and the dates of their resignations."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

To the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, January 18, 1847.

SIR: In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the accompanying statements, B, C, D, E, giving, in tabular form, the information called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 5th instant, so far as the same can be obtained from the rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office.

Statement B shows the number of *three-months* volunteers "mustered into the service of the United States since the *first day of May last*," (23 officers, 285 men—aggregate 308;) the number "discharged before they had served two months," (18;) the number "discharged after two months' service," (0;) and the number of resignations, (1;) deaths, (5;) and desertions, (7;) which occurred during the whole time these volunteers were in service.

Statement C shows the number of *six-months* volunteers (but held only for three months, the legal term) mustered into service since the 1st of May last, (433 officers, 8,305 men—aggregate 8,738;) the number "discharged before they had served two months," (375;) the number "discharged after two months' service," (396;) and the number of resignations, (18;) deaths, (110;) and desertions, (443;) which occurred during the whole time these volunteers were in service. In this statement twelve companies of Alabama volunteers (37 officers, 889 men—aggregate 926) are not included. These volunteers were mustered into service by authority of brevet Major General Gaines, in May and June last, but the procedure not meeting the approval of the War Department, they were discharged without rendering any service. If they be added, the number of *six-months* volunteers given in the statement will be increased to 128 companies, 470 commissioned officers, and 9,194 men—aggregate 9,664.

Statement D shows the number of *twelve-months* volunteers mustered into service since the 1st of May last, under the act of the 13th of that month, (998 officers, 21,952 men—aggregate 22,950;) the number "discharged before they had served two months," (597;) the number "discharged after two months' service," (1,605;) and the number of resignations, (107;) deaths, (748;) and desertions, (331;) which have occurred, so far as the records at this date show. In this statement 9 companies of volunteer infantry from Missouri, (35 officers, 897 men—aggregate 932,) one company of mounted Iowa volunteers, (3 officers, 75 men—aggregate 78,) and 12 companies of Camp Washington (Ohio) volunteers, (35 officers, 799 men—aggregate 834,) are not included. The reasons therefor are set forth in my report of the 13th instant, in answer to a resolution from the House of Representatives of a similar character to the present, dated the 2d instant, to which report I beg respectfully to refer. If these volunteers, so mustered in and out of service, are to be added, the number of *twelve-months* volunteers given in the statement will be increased to 288 companies, 1,071 commissioned officers, and 23,723 men—aggregate 24,794.

In order to show *all* the casualties, which it is supposed was the intention of the resolution to ascertain, two columns have been added to exhibit losses by deaths and desertions. With regard to the number of deaths, 57 were killed in the several days action at Monterey in September last, of which 4 were commissioned officers, and 19 died of their wounds.

It will be seen, by the tables B, C, and D, that the volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States since the 1st of May, 1846, exclusive of the requisitions made in November and December, is:

		Officers.	Men.	Aggregate.
Three-months volunteers -	-	23	285	308
Six-months volunteers -	-	433	8,305	8,738
Twelve-months volunteers -	-	998	21,952	22,950
Aggregate -	-	1,454	30,542	31,996
To this force should be added the Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, and Ala- bama volunteers, mustered in and out of service without per- forming duty, (except the Iowa company,) as above explained	}	110	2,660	2,770
Grand aggregate -	-	1,564	33,202	34,766

Statement E exhibits the number, name, rank, and regiment of all the "volunteer officers who have resigned," or (what amounts to the same thing) been *discharged* at their own request, by the generals commanding in the field, who have no authority to accept resignations, and the "dates of their resignations," so far as the reports of the same have been received.

It will be seen that 121 regimental volunteer officers have resigned; of which number 23 were from Ohio, 16 from Kentucky, 15 from Tennessee, 3 from Indiana, 26 from Illinois, 1 from Missouri, 1 from Arkansas, 4 from Georgia, 4 from Alabama, 7 from Mississippi, 10 from Louisiana, 5 from Texas, 6 from Maryland and the District of Columbia. Of this number, 112 were serving with the army under General Taylor, 8 with the division under Gen. Wool, and 1 with the division under Gen. Kearny.

Of the staff officers provided for the volunteer forces under the act of June 18, 1846, it appears that 8 have resigned, viz: 1 assistant quartermaster, 2 commissaries, 3 assistant commissaries, 1 surgeon, and 1 assistant surgeon; of whom 2 were from Ohio, 3 from Kentucky, 1 from Illinois, 1 from Mississippi, and 1 from the District of Columbia. This number (8) added to the regimental volunteer officers, (121,) makes a total of one hundred and twenty-nine staff and regimental officers who have resigned, or been discharged at their own request.

The records show that, of the volunteer staff mustered into service with the regiments irregularly called out for six months, 4 resigned, viz: 2 assistant quartermasters, 1 surgeon, and 1 assistant surgeon; of whom 3 were from Louisiana, and 1 from Texas.

It may be proper to repeat here the remark, that, as there are many returns and reports, &c., due at the Adjutant General's office from the several regiments in the field, the results given in the statements are below the actual number of casualties, inclusive say of the 31st December, if not indeed the 30th November; and that they cannot all be ascertained until all the returns due shall have been received, &c.

Respectfully submitted:

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

Hon. W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of War.*

B.

Statement of the volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States for the period of three months, since the 1st day of May, 1846; the number discharged before serving two months; and the number discharged after two months' service, so far as the same can be ascertained from the rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office. Furnished in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 5, 1847.

State or Territory.	Number of regiment.	Description of force.	Number of companies.	Strength when mustered into service.			Number discharged before serving 2 months.	Number discharged after 2 months' service.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Date of mustering company or regiment into service.	Date of mustering company or regiment out of service.	Actual period of service of the company or regiment.	
				Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.								Months.	Days.
Louisiana -	-	Foot -	1	3	31	34	1	-	1	1	-	May 22, 1846	July 9, 1846	1	17
Texas -	-	Foot -	1	3	51	54	-	1	-	-	-	May 4, 1846	Aug. 4, 1846	3	5
	-	Horse	1	3	58	61	2	-	-	1	-	June 13, 1846	Aug. 18, 1846	2	8
	-	Horse	-	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	July 30, 1846	Oct. 8, 1846	2	15
	-	Foot -	1	3	51	54	12	-	1	2	-	Aug. 28, 1846	Oct. 12, 1846	1	-
Aggregate	-	Horse	2	6	94	100	4	-	-	2	-	Aug. 30, 1846	Sept. 30, 1846	1	-
	-	-	6	23	285	308	18	-	1	5	7	-	-	-	-

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, January 18, 1847.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

C.

Statement of the volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States for the period of six months,* since the 1st day of May, 1846; the number discharged before serving two months; and the number discharged after two months' service; so far as the same can be ascertained from the rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office: furnished in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 5, 1847.

State or Territory.	No. of regiment.	Description of force.	No. of companies.	Strength when mustered into service.			No. discharged before serving two months.	No. discharged after two months' service.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Date of mustering company or regiment into service.	Date of mustering company or regiment out of service.	Actual period of service of the company or regiment.	
				Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates.	Aggregate.								Mon's.	Days.
Missouri	1	Foot	8	30	645	675	23	59	-	10	33	May, 1846	August, 1846	3	3
Alabama	-	Foot	7	22	549	571	32	5	-	10	18	May, 1846	August, 1846	3	3
Louisiana	-	Lt. artill'y	3	16	270	286	-	-	-	-	-	24 May, 1846	27 July, 1846	2	2
Do	6	Foot	60	228	4,521	4,749	211	113	13	54	373	May, 1846	August, 1846	3	3
Texas	-	Horse	6	25	392	417	18	101	3	5	-	9 to 16 June, 1846	2 Oct'r, 1846	3	20
Do	-	Horse	3	7	113	120	18	18	-	1	-	14 July, 1846	2 Oct'r, 1846	2	18
Do	-	Horse	4	12	262	274	21	43	-	8	1	24 June, 1846	2 Oct'r, 1846	3	8
Do	-	Horse	6	26	401	427	31	53	1	10	-	2 July, 1846	2 Oct'r, 1846	3	3
Do	-	Horse	1	3	41	44	-	-	-	2	-	5 July, 1846	9 Sept'r, 1846	2	4
Do	-	Horse	1	3	37	40	-	-	-	3	-	18 July, 1846	2 Oct'r, 1846	2	15
Do	-	Horse	1	3	62	65	-	-	1	1	-	2 July, 1846	9 Sept'r, 1846	2	7
Do	-	Horse	5	15	333	348	5	-	-	3	-	2 July, 1846	3 Sept'r, 1846	2	1
Do	-	Horse	1	3	75	78	-	-	-	2	-	2 July, 1846	31 August, 1846	1	29
Do	-	Horse	-	3	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	18 July, 1846	5 Sept'r, 1846	1	18
Do	-	Foot	4	12	276	288	13	3	-	-	14	28 May, 1846	24 August, 1846	2	27
Do	-	Foot	3	9	179	188	2	1	-	-	4	14 June, 1846	24 August, 1846	2	10
Do	-	Foot	2	6	110	116	1	-	-	1	-	4 July, 1846	24 August, 1846	1	20
Do	-	Foot	-	8	4	12	-	-	-	-	-	8 July, 1846	24 August, 1846	1	16
Indians	1	-	1	2	33	35	-	-	-	-	-	1 June, 1846	31 August, 1846	2	29
Aggregate	7	-	116	433	8,305	8,738	375	396	18	110	443	-	-	-	-

* These volunteers, though mustered for six months, could only be held legally for three months, and were accordingly discharged at the end of that period.
WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, January 18, 1847.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

D.

Statement of the volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States for the period of twelve months, since the first day of May, 1846; the number discharged before serving two months, and the number discharged after two months' service, so far as the same can be ascertained from the rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office: furnished in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 5, 1847.

State or Territory.	No. of regiment.	Description of force.	No. of companies.	Strength when mustered into service.			Number discharged before serving two months.	Number discharged after two months' service.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Date of muster in to service.	Remarks.	Month.	Date.
				Commissioned officers.	Non commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.									
New York	-	Foot -	10	37	727	764	135	-	-	-	87	August.			
Ohio	{	Foot -	10	33	791	824	67	25	10	44	-	June.			
		Foot -	10	33	751	784	38	63	8	33	4	July.			
		Foot -	10	33	768	801	16	41	5	30	-	June.			
Indiana	{	Foot -	10	35	809	844	36	143	1	42	-	June.			
		Foot -	10	35	813	848	15	74	2	24	4	June.			
		Foot -	10	35	826	861	26	62	-	25	2	June.			
Illinois	{	Foot -	10	44	833	877	13	24	2	8	12	June.			
		Foot -	10	45	847	892	17	26	6	16	13	June.			

	3d 4th	Foot - Foot -	- -	10 10	46 44	860 769	906 813	62 39	56 101	10 8	53 49	4 11	June and July. June and July.
Missouri	{ 1st 2d Battalion Battalion	Horse Horse Horse Art. and inf'y	- - - -	9 10 4 4	34 45 19 18	941 790 388 369	975 835 407 387	5 - - -	9 - - -	1 - - -	5 - - -	- - - -	June. June, July, & Aug. July and August - June -
Kentucky	{ Regiment 1st 2d	Horse Foot - Foot -	- - -	10 10 11	36 36 38	769 736 950	805 772 988	10 7 15	77 47 154	5 3 8	26 20 37	7 46 29	June. May. June.
Tennessee	{ Regiment 1st 2d	Horse Foot - Foot -	- - -	10 12 10	36 40 34	879 998 838	915 1,038 873	- 9 -	- 67 -	10 5	74 -	- 8 -	June. June. June.
Georgia	Regiment	Foot -	-	10	33	874	907	5	146	4	76	18	June.
Alabama	Regiment	Foot -	-	10	37	869	906	64	58	4	45	1	June.
Mississippi	Regiment	Foot -	-	10	34	902	936	8	290	7	65	7	June.
Louisiana	-	Foot -	-	1	4	90	94	-	1	1	5	7	July.
Arkansas	{ Regiment Battalion	Horse Horse & foot	- -	10 5	44 17	749 398	793 415	3 2	36 -	1 -	14 32	5 16	June and July. July -
Texas	{ - -	Horse Foot -	- -	6 1	21 4	406 94	427 98	- -	- -	- -	2 -	17	July, Sept., & Oct. September.

No rolls received since the first muster.

No rolls or returns received since the first muster.
Do do.

No returns received since first muster.

No returns received since the first muster.

Continued

D.—Statement of the volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States—Continued.

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Doc. No. 48.

State or Territory.	No. of regiment.	Description of force.	No. of companies.	Strength when mustered into service.			Number discharged before serving two months.	Number discharged after two months' service.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Date of muster in- to service.	Remarks.
				Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, arti- ficers and privates.	Aggregate.							
Baltimore & Washington	Battalion	Foot -	16	19	500	519	5	102	6	19	28	May and June.	
Wisconsin	-	Foot -	11	23	74	77	-	-	-	2	-	July.	Do since the first muster.
Iowa	-	Foot -	1	3	70	73	-	3	-	1	4	July.	Do since the first muster.
Mormons	Battalion	Foot -	5	23	474	497	-	-	-	1	1	July.	
Aggregate			266	998	21,952	22,950	597	1,605	107	748	331		

Recapitulation of the volunteer force mustered into the service of the United States since the first day of May, 1846, exclusive of the requisitions made in November and December, 1846—see tables B, C, and D.

	No. of companies.	Strength when mustered into service.			Number discharged before serving two months.	Number discharged after serving two months.	Resignations.	Deaths.	Desertions.	Aggregate number of casualties.	Remarks.
		Commissioned officers.	Non-commissioned officers, musicians, artificers, and privates.	Aggregate.							
Three-months volunteers	6	23	285	308	195	18	-	5	7	225	Average term of service, one month 27 days.
*Six-months volunteers	116	433	8,305	8,738	375	396	18	110	443	1,342	Average term of service, two months 15 days.
Twelve-months volunteers	266	998	21,952	22,950	597	1,605	107	748	331	3,388	
Aggregate	388	1,454	30,542	31,996	1,167	2,019	125	863	781	4,955	
To the above force should be added the Iowa, Missouri, Ohio, and Alabama volunteers, mustered in and out of service without performing duty, except the Iowa company. [See the report.]											
Grand aggregate	388	1,564	33,202	34,766	1,167	2,019	125	863	781	4,955	

* Discharged after three months' service, as they could not be legally held after that period.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Adjutant General's Office, January 18, 1847.

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

E.

List of commissioned officers of the three, six, and twelve-months regiments of volunteers who have resigned their commissions, with the dates of resignation or discharge, so far as the same can be ascertained from the rolls and returns received at the Adjutant General's office, inclusive of this date; furnished in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives of January 5, 1847.*

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	State.	Date of acceptance of resignations.	Remarks.
1	2d Lieut. H. H. Hall -	-	Texas -	October 2, 1846	Three-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Taylor.
2	Lieut. Z. P. Glasscock -	-	Do	July 1, 1846	Six-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Taylor.
3	2d Lieut. F. M. Helburn -	-	Do	July 21, 1846	do.
4	Capt. B. Holland -	-	Do	August 6, 1846	do.
5	2d Lieut. D. Grady -	-	Do	Sept. 15, 1846	do.
6	Capt. C. K. Johnson -	-	Louisiana	May 15, 1846	do.
7	Capt. J. Waddell -	-	Do	May 21, 1846	do.
8	Capt. S. H. Peck -	-	Do	May 29, 1846	do.
9	Lieut. C. C. Cammeyer -	-	Do	June 18, 1846	do.
10	Capt. C. C. Whiteley -	-	Do	June 21, 1846	do.
11	Lieut. W. H. Cobb -	-	Do	June 25, 1846	do.
12	Lieut. J. H. Holt -	-	Do	June 25, 1846	do.
13	Lieut. Col. T. G. Hunt -	-	Do	July 8, 1846	do.
14	Capt. R. C. Stockton -	-	Do	July 18, 1846	do.
15	1st Lieut. J. E. Eaton -	3d regiment	Ohio -	July 24, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Taylor.
16	2d Lieut. F. Marion -	Do	Do	Aug. 11, 1846	do.
17	Capt. D. Brecount -	1st regiment	Do	Aug. 31, 1846	do.
18	1st Lieut. O. S. Witherby -	Do	Do	Sept. 1, 1846	do.
19	1st Lieut. W. J. Medeira -	2d regiment	Do	Sept. 2, 1846	do.
20	Capt. J. George -	1st regiment	Do	Oct. 4, 1846	do.
21	1st Lieut. W. Egry -	Do	Do	Oct. 4, 1846	do.
22	1st Lieut. J. A. Hosea -	Do	Do	Oct. 4, 1846	do.
23	2d Lieut. J. H. Blackstone -	2d regiment	Do	Oct. 15, 1846	do.
24	2d Lieut. E. A. McFadden -	Do	Do	Oct. 31, 1846	do.
25	1st Lieut. J. G. Hughes -	1st regiment	Do	Nov. 10, 1846	do.
26	1st Lieut. R. Mason -	Do	Do	Nov. 11, 1846	do.
27	Capt. D. Brummer -	2d regiment	Do	Nov. 15, 1846	do.

28	Lieut. J. Taylor	-	-	-	Do	Nov.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Taylor
29	Lieut. A. Moore	-	-	-	Do	Nov.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Moore
30	Capt. J. Meredith	-	-	-	3d regiment	Nov.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Meredith
31	Capt. G. Woodruff	-	-	-	Do	Nov.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Woodruff
32	1st Lieut. G. Foster	-	-	-	Do	Nov.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Foster
33	Capt. S. W. Tucker	-	-	-	2d regiment	Nov.	20, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Tucker
34	1st Lieut. J. Richmond	-	-	-	1st regiment	Nov.	30, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Richmond
35	2d Lieut. J. McMahon	-	-	-	Do	Nov.	30, 1846	Do	Major Gen. McMahon
36	[Additional] 2d Lieut. W. P. Stewart	-	-	-	Do	Nov.	30, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Stewart
37	Capt. S. B. Hinton	-	-	-	2d regiment	Dec.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Hinton
38	2d Lieut. J. M. Williams	-	-	-	Do	Aug.	28, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Williams
39	Lieut. T. J. Todd	-	-	-	Do	Aug.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Todd
40	Capt. G. Pope	-	-	-	1st regiment	Sept.	29, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Pope
41	Capt. W. H. Maxey	-	-	-	2d regiment	Oct.	1, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Maxey
42	Capt. G. W. Kavanagh	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	1, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Kavanagh
43	1st Lieut. B. H. Homsby	-	-	-	Cavalry	Oct.	14, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Homsby
44	Lieut. J. Jackson	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	20, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Jackson
45	1st Lieut. B. F. Purden	-	-	-	2d regiment	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Purden
46	2d Lieut. N. P. Reid	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Reid
47	2d Lieut. J. M. McBrager	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. McBrager
48	2d Lieut. J. S. England	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. England
49	1st Lieut. J. Woodruff	-	-	-	Cavalry	Nov.	7, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Woodruff
50	Capt. J. L. Lillard	-	-	-	Do	Nov.	10, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Lillard
51	2d Lieut. B. K. Lawrence	-	-	-	Do	Nov.	19, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Lawrence
52	1st Lieut. J. Peterson	-	-	-	1st regiment	Nov.	30, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Peterson
53	1st Lieut. W. Littrell	-	-	-	Do	Dec.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Littrell
54	1st Lieut. A. M. Finsley	-	-	-	1st regiment	Sept.	29, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Finsley
55	1st Lieut. J. M. Shaver	-	-	-	Do	Sept.	30, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Shaver
56	2d Lieut. J. V. Moyers	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Moyers
57	Capt. P. Buchanan	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Buchanan
58	2d Lieut. E. G. Many	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Many
59	2d Lieut. J. Dias	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Dias
60	2d Lieut. A. M. Timberlake	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	15, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Timberlake
61	2d Lieut. L. Guthrie	-	-	-	2d regiment	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Guthrie
62	2d Lieut. — Patton	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Patton
63	2d Lieut. J. J. Hill	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Hill
64	1st Lieut. J. D. Easley	-	-	-	1st regiment	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Easley
65	2d Lieut. A. Darden	-	-	-	Do	Oct.	31, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Darden
66	1st Lieut. J. P. Bailey	-	-	-	2d regiment	Nov.	20, 1846	Do	Major Gen. Bailey

* The commanding generals not being authorized to accept the resignations of volunteer officers, when tendered, were, however, with a view to avoid delays and other inconvenience, empowered to grant their discharge from the service.—R. J. Hill

E—Continued.

No.	Names and rank.	Regiment.	State.	Date of acceptance of resignations.	Remarks.
67	1st Lieut. E. M. Mercer	1st regiment	Tennessee	Dec. 13, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Taylor.
68	2d Lieut. C. W. Dixon	Do	Do	Jan. 31, 1847	do.
69	2d Lieut. J. Haynes	2d regiment	Indiana	Sept. 30, 1846	do.
70	1st Lieut. M. Sunson	Do	Do	Oct. 20, 1846	do.
71	2d Lieut. J. Russell	1st regiment	Do	Oct. 20, 1846	do.
72	Capt. L. G. Jones	2d regiment	Illinois	July 14, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Wool.
73	Capt. P. Goff	Do	Do	Aug. 5, 1846	do.
74	Capt. A. R. Dodge	Do	Do	Sept. 6, 1846	do.
75	2d Lieut. A. H. Kellogg	Do	Do	Sept. 6, 1846	do.
76	Capt. T. L. Dickey	1st regiment	Do	Sept. 11, 1846	do.
77	2d Lieut. H. Briggs	2d regiment	Do	Sept. 22, 1846	do.
78	2d Lieut. H. J. Reed	1st regiment	Do	Sept. 22, 1846	do.
79	1st Lieut. J. T. B. Stapp	3d regiment	Do	Oct. 1, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Taylor.
80	2d Lieut. W. Stricklin	Do	Do	Oct. 1, 1846	do.
81	2d Lieut. S. J. R. Wilson	Do	Do	Oct. 1, 1846	do.
82	2d Lieut. R. M. Hawkins	Do	Do	Oct. 1, 1846	do.
83	Lieut. C. Coker	Do	Do	Oct. 1, 1846	do.
84	Capt. H. S. Ozburn	2d regiment	Do	Oct. 7, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Wool.
85	Capt. G. Elkin	4th regiment	Do	Oct. 19, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Taylor.
86	1st Lieut. O. Diefendorf	Do	Do	Oct. 19, 1846	do.
87	2d Lieut. J. M. Withers	Do	Do	Oct. 19, 1846	do.
88	2d Lieut. J. P. Shannon	Do	Do	Oct. 19, 1846	do.
89	1st Lieut. A. W. Poole	3d regiment	Do	Oct. 20, 1846	do.
90	1st Lieut. G. W. Supp	4th regiment	Do	Oct. 20, 1846	do.
91	2d Lieut. J. W. McDowell	Do	Do	Oct. 20, 1846	do.
92	2d Lieut. B. Fleury	Do	Do	Oct. 20, 1846	do.
93	2d Lieut. W. C. Clay	Do	Do	Oct. 31, 1846	do.
94	1st Lieut. L. F. Casey	3d regiment	Do	Nov. 1, 1846	do.
95	1st Lieut. E. Hooper	Do	Do	Nov. 1, 1846	do.
96	Lieut. W. C. Coons	Do	Do	Nov. 15, 1846	do.
97	Lieut. J. W. Hubbard	Do	Do	Nov. 15, 1846	do.
98	2d Lieut. J. Wade	Do	Missouri	June 23, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Kearny.
99	1st Lieut. L. S. Poe	Do	Arkansas	Oct. 14, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Wool.
100	Capt. K. Grambling	Do	Georgia	Aug. 10, 1846	Twelve-months volunteers, with army under Gen. Taylor.

E—Continued.

Resignations of staff officers appointed for the volunteers in the service of the United States, under the act of June 18, 1846.

No.	Names and rank.	State.	Date of acceptance of resignations.	Remarks.
			1846.	
1	Capt. T. H. Wilkins, ass't quarterm'r	Ohio -	Sept. 16	Twelve-months volunteers.
2	Maj. W. F. Johnson, commissary -	Ohio -	Nov. 11	Do.
3	Maj. W. Bobbitt, commissary -	Miss. -	Nov. 13	Do.
4	Capt. J. M. Campbell, ass't commissary	Illinois -	Oct. 26	Do.
5	Capt. W. Ganard, ass't commissary -	Kentucky	Nov. 11	Do.
6	Capt. T. J. Turpin, ass't commissary -	Kentucky	Nov. 25	Do.
7	Surgeon R. P. Hunt -	Kentucky	Oct. 14	Do.
8	Assistant Surgeon J. M. Dove -	D. C. -	Sept. 12	Do.

8 total staff officers, volunteer service, appointed under act of June 18, 1846, who have resigned.

Resignations of volunteer staff officers, as mustered into service with the regiments irregularly called out for six months.

No.	Names and rank.	State.	Date of acceptance of resignations.	Remarks.
1	Capt. C. N. Emerson, a. q. m.	Louisiana -	June 29, 1846	Six-months volunteers.
2	Capt. J. E. G. Chase, a. q. m.	Louisiana -	Aug. 1, 1846	Do. do.
3	Surgeon C. W. Tate -	Texas -	Sept. 6, 1846	Do. do.
4	Assist. Surgeon C. McManus	Louisiana -	July 23, 1846	Do. do.

4—Total resignations of volunteer staff officers mustered into service with regiments irregularly called out for six months.

8—Total resignations of staff officers, volunteer service, appointed under act of June 18, 1846.

121—Total resignations of regimental officers of the three, six, and twelve-months volunteers.

134—Total number of staff and regimental officers of volunteers who have resigned since the 1st day of May, 1846.

REMARKS.

So far as the same can be ascertained from the orders, &c., received at the Adjutant General's office, it appears that, of the one hundred and twenty-one (121) regimental officers of the *three*, *six*, and *twelve*-months volunteers, 14 were honorably discharged (i. e. resigned) on account of ill health; 2 honorably discharged for "important private reasons;" one for "weighty reasons;" and one discharged as 1st lieutenant, and permitted to enter the ranks of his company as a private. The remaining 103 resigned, (that is, were discharged, it is supposed at their own request,) without any special reasons being assigned therefor.

Respectfully submitted.

R. JONES, *Adjutant General.*

The Hon. W. L. MARCY, *Secretary of War.*

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Washington, January 18, 1847.

in the service of
May 18, 1846.

Remarks

Total months released

Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.
Do.

of contract staff officers, as mustered into service with the
regiment is irregularly called out for six months.

No.	Name and rank.	Rank.	Date of acceptance of resignation.	Remarks.
1	Capt. C. N. Thompson, a. c. m.	1st Lieut.	June 23, 1846	Total months released
2	Capt. J. E. G. Choate, a. c. m.	Lieutenant	Aug 1, 1846	Do.
3	Sergeant C. W. Tice	Private	Sept 8, 1846	Do.
4	Asst. Surgeon C. McMillan	Lieutenant	July 23, 1846	Do.

4—Total number of volunteer staff officers mustered into service with regiment irregularly
called out for six months.

5—Total number of volunteer staff officers, volunteer service, appointed under act of June 18, 1846.

121—Total number of volunteer staff officers of the 1st Regt. Art. who have mustered into service.

124—Total number of staff and regimental officers of volunteers who have resigned since the
1st day of May, 1846.

REMARKS

As far as the same can be ascertained from the orders, &c. received at the Adjutant's Office,
it appears that, of the one hundred and twenty-one (121) regimental officers of the 1st
Regt. Art. and including the volunteers, 14 were honorably discharged (i. e. resigned) on account of
ill health, 3 honorably discharged for "insubordination," 10 were honorably discharged for "other
causes," 2 were discharged for "insubordination," and 1 was discharged for "other causes."
The remaining 104 officers, (104) were discharged as resigned. One of these
officers spent some time in the Adjutant's Office.

Respectfully submitted,

R. JONES, Adjutant General.

Adj. Gen., Secretary of War.

Adjutant General's Office,

Washington, January 18, 1847.

House documents

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